

FIRST TRUST PRIVATE ASSETS FUND
PROSPECTUS
July 31, 2023

First Trust Private Assets Fund (the “Fund”) is a newly organized 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. Shares of beneficial interest of the Fund (the “Shares”) will generally be offered as of the first business day of each calendar quarter or at such other times as may be determined by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, in each case subject to any applicable sales charges and other fees, as described herein. The Shares are at net asset value per Share. The Fund has registered \$100,000,000 for sale under the registration statement to which this Prospectus relates. No holder of the Fund’s Shares (“Shareholder”) will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares.

The Fund operates under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) dated February 14, 2022 (the “Declaration of Trust”). First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Adviser”) of the Fund. The Investment Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

Investment Objective. The Fund’s investment objective is to generate capital appreciation over the medium- and long-term through investments in private assets globally. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that the Fund’s investment strategies will be successful.

Investment Strategies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in “private assets”. For purposes of this policy, private assets include direct investments in the equity or debt of a company which are not generally available to unaccredited investors; investments in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts, closed-end private funds (including, without limitation, funds-of-funds) or other investment vehicles (collectively, “Investment Funds”) that are managed by independent investment managers (each an “Underlying Manager” and collectively, the “Underlying Managers”); secondary investments in Investment Funds managed by Underlying Managers; and co-investment vehicles. Investment Funds will be limited to (i) private funds, or (ii) registered investment companies that invest at least 80% of their assets in “private assets” that are only available to accredited investors. For purposes of this policy, direct investments in the debt of a company includes, without limitation, those that are issued in private offerings by private or public companies. The Fund’s investments will include direct investments in equity or debt alongside private equity funds and firms. The Fund will allocate its capital to a diverse group of independent Underlying Managers that pursue a variety of strategies. The Fund will also hold assets in a liquidity sleeve to manage upcoming capital commitments, new opportunities and service redemptions. The Fund may change this 80% policy without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. During normal market conditions, it is generally expected that the Fund will not hold more than 20% of its net assets in liquid investments, including cash or cash equivalents, for extended periods of time. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Investment Funds will be successful. **SEE “PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS” BEGINNING ON PAGE 15.**

This Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing. The Fund commenced the public offering of the Shares on January 3, 2023 and has publicly offered shares in a continuous offering since that time. 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 July 31, 2023, has been filed with the SEC. You may request a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, 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 (877)779-1999 or by accessing the Investment Adviser’s website at <https://www.FirstTrustCapital.com>. The information on the Investment Adviser’s website is not incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and investors should not consider it a part of this Prospectus. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You may also obtain copies of the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, when available, as well as other information about the Fund on the SEC’s website at <https://www.sec.gov>. You may also email requests for these documents to publicinfo@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 has limited operating history.**
- **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.**
- **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 need foreseeable access 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.**
- **The Fund and any underlying Investment Funds may utilize borrowings and financial leverage and significant risks may be assumed as a result. See “Risk Factors – Leverage Risk.”**
- **The amount of distributions that the Fund may pay, if any, is uncertain.**
- **The Fund may pay distributions in a significant part from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the**

Fund's performance, such as from offering proceeds, borrowings, and amounts from the Fund's affiliates that are subject to repayment by investors.

- An investor will pay a sales load of up to 3% on the amounts it invests. If you pay the maximum aggregate 3% sales load, you must experience a total return on your net investment of 3.09% in order to recover these expenses

Total Offering ⁽¹⁾	Price to Public	Sales Charge Load ⁽²⁾	Proceeds to Fund ⁽³⁾
Total Maximum	Current Net Asset Value	0.00%	Current Net Asset Value
Total Minimum	Current Net Asset Value	3.00%	Current Net Asset Value Minus Sales Charge

(1) First Trust Portfolios L.P. (the “Distributor”) acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s Shares on a commercially reasonable 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 Adviser pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution- related services. The Investment Adviser, the 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 Adviser’s, Distributor’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 Fund will sell Shares only to investors who certify that they are “Eligible Investors.” See “*INVESTOR QUALIFICATIONS*.” The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$50,000. See “*Fund Summary — The Offering*.” However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below this minimum, however in no instance will the Fund accept investments below \$25,000. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund’s escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned on escrowed amounts will be credited to the Fund. See “Fund Summary - The Offering.”

(2) Investments in the Fund are sold subject to a sales charge of up to 3.00% of the investment. For some investors, the sales charge may be waived or reduced. The full amount of the sales charges may be reallocated to brokers or dealers participating in the offering. Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund. See “Fund Summary – The Offering.”

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

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 FIRST TRUST PORTFOLIOS L.P.

The date of this Prospectus is July 31, 2023

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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

First Trust Private Assets 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 was organized as a Delaware trust on February 14, 2022. **The Fund is only available to accredited investors who are also qualified clients. 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 has elected to be treated and intends to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code (“Subchapter M”), 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 regulated investment companies; 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 regulated investment companies) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) 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 Objective and Strategies

The Fund’s investment objective is to generate capital appreciation over the medium- and long-term through investments in private assets globally. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that the Fund’s investment strategies will be successful.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in “private assets”. For purposes of this policy, private assets include direct investments in the equity or debt of a company which are not generally available to unaccredited investors; investments in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts, closed-end private funds (including, without limitation, funds-of-funds) or other investment vehicles (collectively, “Investment Funds”) that are managed by independent investment managers (each an “Underlying Manager” and collectively, the “Underlying Managers”); secondary investments in Investment Funds managed by Underlying managers; and co-investment vehicles. Investment Funds will be limited to (i) private funds, or (ii) registered investment companies that invest at least 80% of their assets in “private assets” that are only available to accredited investors. For purposes of this policy, direct investments in the debt of a company includes, without limitation, those that are issued in private offerings by private or public companies. These instruments may be acquired directly from the issuer or in secondary market transactions. The Fund’s investments will include direct investments in equity or debt alongside private equity funds and firms. The Fund may change this 80% policy without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

The Fund will allocate its capital to a diverse group of independent Underlying Managers that pursue a variety of strategies. The Fund will invest its assets in the Investment Funds or other investment vehicles that may or may not be registered under the Investment Company Act.

The Investment Funds will be chosen, in part, based upon their stated investment strategies of investing in entities representing a broad range of markets and utilization of varied investment methods, which may include investments in special situations (such as companies involved in spin-offs, capital structure reorganizations, liquidations and other similar corporate restructuring events), private investments in public entities, and other special niche investments. The Investment Adviser believes that, by investing through such a diverse group of Investment Funds and/or Underlying Managers, the Fund will afford investors access to the varied skills and expertise of the Underlying Managers, while at the same time lessening for investors the risks and volatility that may be associated with investing through any single investment manager and enabling investors to obtain through the Fund the services of several investment managers without having to meet the high minimum investment requirements typically imposed by such managers on individual investors.

The Fund may invest in Investment Funds that invest in securities in emerging markets and other foreign securities. The Fund may also make investments outside of Investment Funds in order to access strategies beyond those employed by the Fund’s Investment Funds. Such investments could also be used to hedge a position in an Investment Fund that is locked up or difficult to sell. Direct investments could include U.S. and foreign equity securities, debt securities, exchange-traded funds and derivatives related to such instruments, including futures and options thereon.

In addition, the Fund may make investments through one or more direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries (each a “Subsidiary” and collectively the “Subsidiaries”). Such Subsidiaries will not be registered under the Investment Company Act; however, the Fund will wholly own and control any Subsidiary. The Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in any Subsidiary, and the Fund's role as sole direct or indirect shareholder of any Subsidiary. To the extent applicable to the investment activities of a Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. The Fund will “look through” any such Subsidiary to determine compliance with its investment policies.”

The Fund will also hold assets in a liquidity sleeve to manage upcoming capital commitments, new opportunities and service redemptions. During normal market conditions, it is generally expected that the Fund will not hold more than 20% of its net assets in liquid investments, including cash or cash equivalents, for extended periods of time.

The Investment Adviser will stress capital appreciation from the purchase and sale of securities rather than dividend income. However, there can be no assurance of any gains from the Fund’s investments.

The Investment Adviser

First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. The Investment Adviser provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. Its principal place of business is located at 225 W. Wacker Drive, 21st Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The Investment Adviser 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, 2023, the Investment Adviser had approximately \$5.3 billion of assets under management.

The Fund intends to rely on the no-action relief provided by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Pursuant to the relief, the Investment Adviser is not required to register as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund, or rely on an exemption from registration, until the later of June 30, 2013 or six months from the date that revised guidance is issued on the application of the calculation of the de minimis thresholds to fund-of-funds operators. As of the date of this Prospectus, the CFTC has not yet proposed any guidance regarding the application of the de minimis thresholds to fund-of-funds operators. If the Fund and the Investment Adviser with respect to the Fund become subject to CFTC regulation, the Fund may incur additional compliance, operational and other expenses.

Performance

Simultaneous with the Fund’s commencement of operations (“Commencement of Operations”), FT Investments I LLC (the “Predecessor Fund”) reorganized with and into the Fund. The performance of Shares for periods before the Commencement of Operations is that of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was a private fund that maintained an investment objective, strategies and investment policies, guidelines and restrictions that were, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund. The Predecessor Fund’s performance has been adjusted to reflect the estimated gross expenses of the Shares (minus the projected Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses for the Fund). For the estimated gross expenses of the Shares (including Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses), see “Fund Fees and Expenses.” For past performance information of the Shares, see “Performance.”

PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE INVESTMENT RESULTS.

The Administrator, Transfer Agent and Custodian

The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to provide services for fund administration, fund accounting, tax regulation and compliance, transfer agent and record keeping, and custody administration services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates. UMB Bank, n.a. (the “Custodian”), an affiliate of the Administrator, serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and the escrow agent for the Fund. The Fund compensates the Administrator and Custodian for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. See “*Fees and Expenses*” below. The Fund bears its own operating expenses (including, without limitation, its offering expenses not paid by the Investment Adviser). A more detailed discussion of the Fund’s expenses can be found under “*FUND EXPENSES*.”

Investment Management and Incentive Fees. Pursuant to an investment management agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement”) by and between the Fund and the Investment Adviser, and in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Investment Adviser to the Fund, the Investment Adviser is entitled to a fee consisting of two components – a base management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) and an incentive fee (the “Incentive Fee”).

The Investment Management Fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears at the annual rate of 0.75%, based upon the Fund’s net assets as of quarter-end. The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Investment Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. See “*INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND INCENTIVE FEES*.”

The Incentive Fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon the Fund's net profits for the immediately preceding quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on the Fund's net assets equal to 1.75% per quarter (or an annualized hurdle rate of 7.00%). The Incentive Fee is equal to 3.75% per quarter (or an annualized rate of 15.00%) of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account (defined below). For the purposes of the Incentive Fee, the term "net profits" means the amount by which the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund on the last day of the relevant period exceeds the NAV of the Fund as of the commencement of the same period, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and realized income and gains or losses and expenses (which, for this purpose shall not include any distribution and/or shareholder servicing fees, litigation, any extraordinary expenses or Incentive Fee). The Fund will maintain a memorandum account (the "Loss Recovery Account"), which will have an initial balance of zero and will be (i) increased upon the close of each calendar quarter of the Fund by the amount of the net losses of the Fund for the quarter, and (ii) decreased (but not below zero) upon the close of each calendar quarter by the amount of the net profits of the Fund for the quarter. Shareholders will benefit from the Loss Recovery Account in proportion to their holdings of Shares. See, "*INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND INCENTIVE FEES.*"

For purposes of the Incentive Fee, net assets shall be calculated for the relevant quarter as the NAV of the Fund as of the first business day of each quarter.

Any Incentive Fee payable by the Fund that relates to an increase in the value of Investment Funds may be based, in part, on unrealized appreciation, which could result in the Fund paying an Incentive Fee even if the value of the underlying investment decreases and the gain is never realized.

Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement. The Investment Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, Incentive Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets (the "Expense Limit"). The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues until January 3, 2024. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement will automatically renew for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund or the Investment Adviser upon 30 days' advanced written notice. Because taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, Incentive Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 1.50%. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Adviser may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in effect at the time of the Waiver and the Expense Limit in effect at the time of the repayment. See "*FUND EXPENSES.*"

Administration Fee. The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.11% of the Fund's net assets and decreasing as assets reach certain levels. In addition, the Fund pays the Administrator its pro-rata share, based on combined assets under management, of an annual relationship-level base fee paid by all registered investment companies advised by the Investment Adviser and serviced by the Administrator (together with the asset-based fee, the "Administration Fee"). This fee structure generally covers fund administration, fund accounting, tax regulation and compliance, transfer agent and record keeping, and custody administration services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates. 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 incurred by the Administrator or its affiliates for services provided to the Fund. See "*ADMINISTRATION.*"

Fees of the Underlying Managers

As an investor in Investment Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear asset-based fees and may indirectly bear performance-based fees or allocations charged by the Underlying Managers to the Investment Funds. Such fees and performance-based compensation are in addition to the fees that are charged by the Investment Adviser to the Fund and allocated to the Fund. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of Investment Funds will range from 0% to 2.5% (annualized) of the average NAV of the Fund's investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers of private Investment Funds charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 0% to 35% of an Investment Fund's net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. An investor in the Fund bears a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund.

Investor Qualifications

Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is a "qualified client" within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and 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 a "qualified client" and 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.” The Investment Adviser reserves the right to reject any investor on behalf of the Fund in whole or in part for any reason or for no reason in its sole discretion. Existing Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares (other than in connection with the DRIP (as defined below)) will be required to qualify as Eligible Investors and to complete an additional investor application prior to the additional purchase.

An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for certain types of tax-exempt entities, including charitable remainder unitrusts. Tax-exempt entities should consult with their tax advisers prior to making an investment in the Fund.

The Offering

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$50,000 and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$25,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums, but in no instance will the Fund accept investments below \$25,000.

Shares will generally be offered for purchase as of the first business day of each calendar quarter (or at such other times and/or more or less frequently as may be determined by the Board) at an offering price equal to the Fund's NAV as of the most recently completed calendar quarter end, plus any applicable sales load. 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. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund's escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned on escrowed amounts will be credited to the Fund for the benefit of all Shareholders.

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. Additional information regarding the subscription process is set forth under "Investor Qualifications."

Investments in the Fund may be subject to a sales charge of up to 3.00% of the subscription amount. No sales charge is expected to be charged with respect to investments by the Investment Adviser and its respective affiliates, and its respective directors, principals, officers and employees and others in the Investment Adviser's sole discretion. The full amount of the sales charge may be reallocated to brokers or dealers participating in the offering. Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Servicing Fee

The Fund is relying on exemptive relief from the SEC that allows the Fund, subject to certain conditions, to adopt a Shareholder Service Plan with respect to its Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Shareholder Service Plan, the Fund is permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the net assets of the Fund attributable to Shares (the "Shareholder Servicing Fee") to the Fund's Distributor or other qualified recipients under the Shareholder Service Plan.

Distributions and Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Distributions will be paid at least annually on the Shares in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income and net capital gains, if any, earned each year. The Fund is not a suitable investment for any investor who requires regular dividend income.

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 full and fractional Shares at the Fund's 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. The Fund reserves the right to cap the aggregate amount of any income dividends and/or capital gain distributions that are made in cash (rather than being reinvested) at a total amount of not less than 20% of the total amount distributed to Shareholders. In the event that Shareholders submit elections in aggregate to receive more than the cap amount of such a distribution in cash, any such cap amount will be pro-rated among those electing Shareholders. Inquiries concerning income dividends and/or capital gains distributions should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at (877) 779-1999 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

No Redemptions; Repurchase Offers

The Fund is not a liquid investment. No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares. **The Fund is not expected to conduct any repurchase offer before January 1, 2024.** Beginning on or about January 1, 2024 (or such other or later date as the Board may determine), and at the sole discretion of the Board and provided that it is in the best interests of the Fund and Shareholders to do so, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers generally quarterly with a Valuation Date (as defined below) on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. In each repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase its Shares at their NAV as determined as of approximately March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, of each year, as applicable (each, a "Valuation Date"). Each repurchase offer ordinarily will be limited to the repurchase of approximately 5% of the 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. In determining whether the Fund should offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders of the Fund pursuant to repurchase requests, the Board may consider, among other things, the recommendation of the Investment Adviser as well as a variety of other operational, business and economic factors. See “*TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE*.”

Risk Factors

The Fund is subject to substantial risks — including market risks, strategy risks, liquidity risks and risks associated with investments in Investment Funds. The Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with the investment strategies employed by the Investment Adviser and the Underlying Managers. Since the Fund may affect withdrawals from an Investment Fund only at certain times pursuant to limitations set forth in the governing documents of the Investment Fund, the Fund may not be able to withdraw its investment in an Investment Fund promptly after it has decided to do so. While the Investment Adviser will attempt to moderate any risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Fund's investors will not suffer losses. The Investment Adviser may not have any control over the Underlying Managers and there can be no assurances that the Underlying Managers will manage their Investment Funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Additionally, some Investment 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 Investment 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 Adviser and its 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. The Fund should be considered an illiquid investment. Shareholders will not be able to redeem Shares on a daily basis. The Fund's Shares are not traded on an active market and there is currently no secondary market for the Shares, nor does the Fund expect a secondary market in the Shares to develop. Past results of the Investment Adviser, its principals, the Predecessor Fund, Fund, Investment Funds or the Underlying Managers are not indicative of future results. See "*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS*."

Summary of Taxation

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. As a RIC, the Fund will generally not be subject to federal corporate income tax, provided that when it is a RIC, it distributes out substantially all of its income and gains each year. The Investment Funds may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Investment Funds. U.S. investors in the Fund are not expected to be entitled to a foreign tax credit with respect to any of those taxes. 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. The purpose of the following table and the example below is to assist prospective investors in understanding the various fees and expenses that a Shareholder will bear, either directly or indirectly. The expenses shown in the table are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. The Fund's actual expenses may vary from the estimated expenses shown in the table. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see "INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND INCENTIVE FEES," "ADMINISTRATION," "FUND EXPENSES," and "PURCHASING SHARES."

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES:

Maximum Sales Charge (Load)	
(as a percentage of subscription amount) ⁽¹⁾	3.00%

ANNUAL EXPENSES:

(As a Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Shares)

Management Fee ⁽²⁾	0.75%
Incentive Fee ⁽²⁾	0.43%
Shareholder Servicing Fee ⁽³⁾	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	1.94%
Other Expenses	13.23%
Total Annual Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	16.60%
Less: Amount Paid or Absorbed Under Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement ⁽⁶⁾	(12.73)%
Net Annual Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	3.87%

(1) Investors may be charged a sales charge of up to 3.00% of the subscription amount.

(2) Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to a fee for its provision of advisory services to the Fund consisting of two components—the Investment Management Fee and the Incentive Fee. The Investment Adviser receives an annual Investment Management Fee, payable quarterly in arrears, equal to 0.75% of the Fund's net assets determined as of quarter-end. The Management Fee will be paid to the Investment Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date, and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. The Incentive Fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon the Fund's net profits for the immediately preceding quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on the Fund's net assets, equal to 1.75% per quarter (or an annualized hurdle rate of 7.00%). The Incentive Fee is equal to 3.75% per quarter (or an annualized rate of 15.00%) of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account. For the purposes of the Incentive Fee, the term "net profits" means the amount by which the NAV of the Fund on the last day of the relevant period exceeds the NAV of the Fund as of the commencement of the same period, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and realized income and gains or losses and expenses (which, for this purpose shall not include any distribution and/or shareholder servicing fees, litigation, any extraordinary expenses or Incentive Fee). The Incentive Fee listed is based on an estimate that assumes the hypothetical annual return of 10%. The actual amount of the Incentive Fee may be more or less than the amount in the table above, as the actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 10% return assumed for purposes of the estimate. See "INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND INCENTIVE FEES."

(3) Investors may pay a Shareholder Servicing Fee of up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund to the Fund's Distributor or other qualified recipients. Payment of the Servicing Fee is governed by a Shareholder Service Plan which, pursuant to the conditions of an exemptive order issued by the SEC, has been adopted by the Fund in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. See "SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN."

(4) In addition to the Fund's direct expenses, the Fund indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the expenses of the Investment Funds. Private Investment Funds generally charge, in addition to management fees calculated as a percentage of the average NAV of the Fund's investment, performance-based fees generally from 0% to 35% of the net capital appreciation in the private Investment Fund's investment for the year or other measurement period, subject to loss carryforward provisions, as set forth in the respective private Investment Funds' offering documents. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses have been restated to reflect the estimated fees that the Fund is expected to bear during the current fiscal year. 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 Investment Funds, which fluctuates over time. In addition, the Fund's portfolio changes from time to time, which will result in different Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" disclosed above, however, do not reflect any performance-based fees or allocations paid by the Investment Funds that are calculated solely on the realization and/or distribution of gains, or on the sum of such gains and unrealized appreciation of assets distributed in-kind, as such fees and allocations for a particular period may be unrelated to the cost of investing in the Private Investment Funds.

(5) The Total Annual Expenses provides a summary of all the direct fees and expenses of the Fund, as well as the indirect operating costs of the Investment Funds.

(6) The Investment Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, Incentive Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund (the "Expense Limit"). The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues until January 3, 2024.

Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement will automatically renew for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund or the Investment Adviser upon 30 days' advanced written notice. Because taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, Incentive Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 1.50%. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Adviser may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in effect at the time of the Waiver and the Expense Limit at the time of the repayment.

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 all distributions are reinvested at NAV and that the percentage amounts listed under annual expenses remain the same in the years shown (except that the example reflects the expense limitation for the one-year period and the first year of each additional period). The assumption in the hypothetical example of a 5% annual return is the same as that required by regulation of the SEC applicable to all registered investment companies. The assumed 5% annual return is not a prediction of, and does not represent, the projected or actual performance of the Shares.

EXAMPLE

You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on the Imposition of the 3.00% Sales Charge and a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$ 64	\$ 348	\$ 572	\$ 946

The example is based on the annual fees and expenses set out in the table above and should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. Moreover, the rate of return of the Fund may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return used in the example. A greater rate of return than that used in the example would increase the dollar amount of the asset-based fees paid by the Fund, as well as the effect of the Incentive Fee.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The information contained in the tables below for the fiscal period from January 3, 2023 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2023 sets forth selected information derived from the Fund's financial statements. Financial statements for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2023 have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. Grant Thornton LLP's report, along with the Fund's financial statements and notes thereto, are included in the Fund's annual report for the period ended March 31, 2023 ("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 (877) 779-1999 or by following the following hyperlink: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1912938/000110465923069886/tm2316287d2_ncsr.htm. The information in the table below should be read in conjunction with each of those financial statements and the notes thereto.

FIRST TRUST PRIVATE ASSETS FUND

Financial Highlights

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Period January 3, 2023 [*] Through March 31, 2023
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 10.00
Income from investment operations:	
Net investment loss ¹	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	0.38
Total from investment operations:	0.35
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 10.35
Total Return ²	3.50%⁴
Net Assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 3,526
Net investment loss to average net assets ⁶	(1.18)% ⁵
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets ^{3,6}	14.49% ⁵
Ratio of expense waiver to average net assets ⁶	(12.73)% ⁵
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ⁶	1.76% ⁵
Portfolio Turnover	0.22%⁴

^{*} Commencement of operations.

¹ Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

² Total Return based on net assets is the combination of changes in net assets and reinvested dividend income in net assets, if any. Total Return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges.

³ Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement by the Investment Adviser.

⁴ Not annualized.

⁵ Annualized.

⁶ The ratios do not include income/expenses of underlying investment funds.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of 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 Adviser), will be invested by the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies as soon as practicable, but in no event later than three months after receipt, consistent with market conditions and the availability of suitable investments. Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions, but any such delay will not exceed three months after the receipt of funds.

Pending the investment of the proceeds of any offering or any other available funds pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies, a portion of such amounts, which may include a substantial portion of the proceeds of an offering, may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds. 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, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquidity. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective given the nature of the Fund's investments or during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to generate capital appreciation over the medium- and long-term through investments in private assets globally. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or that the Fund's investment strategies will be successful.

The Fund's investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without the approval of the Fund's shareholders.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in "private assets". For purposes of this policy, private assets include direct investments in the equity or debt of a company which are not generally available to unaccredited investors; investments in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts, closed-end private funds (including, without limitation, funds-of-funds) or other investment vehicles (collectively, "Investment Funds") that are managed by independent investment managers (each an "Underlying Manager" and collectively, the "Underlying Managers"); secondary investments in Investment Funds managed by Underlying Managers; and co-investment vehicles. Investment Funds will be limited to (i) private funds, or (ii) registered investment companies that invest at least 80% of their assets in "private assets" that are only available to accredited investors. For purposes of this policy, direct investments in the debt of a company includes, without limitation, those that are issued in private offerings by private or public companies. These instruments may be acquired directly from the issuer or in secondary market transactions. The Fund's investments will include direct investments in equity or debt alongside private equity funds and firms. The Fund may change this 80% policy without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The Investment Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by allocating its capital to a diverse group of Underlying Managers that pursue a variety of strategies. The Fund will invest its assets in the Investment Funds or other investment vehicles that may or may not be registered under the Investment Company Act.

The Investment Funds will be chosen, in part, based upon their stated investment strategies of investing in entities representing a broad range of markets and utilization of varied investment methods, which may include investments in special situations (such as companies involved in spin-offs, capital structure reorganizations, liquidations and other similar corporate restructuring events), private investments in public entities, and other special niche investments. The Investment Adviser believes that, by investing through such a diverse group of Investment Funds and/or Underlying Managers, the Fund will afford investors access to the varied skills and expertise of the Underlying Managers, while at the same time lessening for investors the risks and volatility that may be associated with investing through any single investment manager and enabling investors to obtain through the Fund the services of several investment managers without having to meet the high minimum investment requirements typically imposed on individual investors.

When selecting investment opportunities, the Investment Adviser evaluates the investment's return expectations, key risks and market opportunity. The Investment Adviser uses a bottom up analysis to select Underlying Managers, which includes both a qualitative and quantitative component. Return expectations are derived from a combination of past performance, performance relative to a relevant peer set as determined by the Investment Adviser and a qualitative analysis of the Underlying Manager. This information is analyzed in the context of the current market environment and the Fund's portfolio composition at the time. Key risks are identified and considered from both a fundamental investment due diligence perspective as well as an operational due diligence perspective. Risk and return expectations at the Fund and Underlying Manager level are expected to shift over time and are adjusted relative to prevailing market conditions.

This selection process is based upon the Investment Adviser's expertise in the investment field and will leverage the existing relationships that the Investment Adviser and its affiliates have developed with numerous private equity investment managers, including across venture capital, growth equity, and later stage private equity focused investment managers. The Fund may invest in a group of direct deal co-investment opportunities diversified by management group, sector/industry, company lifecycle, and/or investment stage. The Fund is intended to provide investors with broad-based exposure to various private equity-focused investments and strategies via one vehicle rather than multiple vehicles.

The Fund may invest in Investment Funds that invest in securities in emerging markets and other foreign securities. The Fund may also make investments outside of Investment Funds in order to access strategies beyond those employed by the Fund's Investment Funds. Such investments could also be used to hedge a position in an Investment Fund that is locked up or difficult to sell. Direct investments could include U.S. and foreign equity securities, debt securities, exchange-traded funds and derivatives related to such instruments, including futures and options thereon.

The Investment Adviser will stress capital appreciation from the purchase and sale of securities rather than dividend income. However, there can be no assurance of any gains from the Fund's investments. In addition, 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.

In addition, the Fund may make investments through one or more direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries (each a “Subsidiary” and collectively the “Subsidiaries”). Such Subsidiaries will not be registered under the Investment Company Act; however, the Fund will wholly own and control any Subsidiary. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in any Subsidiary, and the Fund's role as sole direct or indirect shareholder of any Subsidiary. To the extent applicable to the investment activities of a Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. The Fund will “look through” any such Subsidiary to determine compliance with its investment policies.”

The Fund may borrow funds but does not intend on this being a material portion of its investment strategy. The Fund may not borrow for any purposes if, immediately after such borrowing, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of less than 300% with respect to indebtedness or less than 200% with respect to preferred stock. The Investment Adviser has the ability to invest the Fund's assets in hedges, including to hedge foreign currency exposure, if the Investment Adviser identifies an area that one of the Underlying Managers invests in that the Investment Adviser feels is risky.

The Fund intends to hold assets in a liquidity sleeve to manage upcoming commitments, new opportunities and service redemptions. During normal market conditions, it is generally expected that the Fund will not hold more than 20% of its net assets in liquid investments, including cash or cash equivalents, for extended periods of time.

The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the provisions of Sections 17(d) of the Investment Company Act to invest in certain investment transactions alongside other funds managed by the Investment Adviser or certain of its affiliates, subject to certain conditions. The Investment Adviser 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 Adviser or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested.

Investment Process

In selecting particular Investment Funds and Underlying Managers to which the Fund will allocate assets, the Investment Adviser will be guided by the following general criteria:

- the Investment Fund's and the Underlying Manager's past performance and reputation;
- the market opportunity, risks, and return expectations specific to the investment;
- the degree to which a specific Underlying Manager or Investment Fund complements and balances the Fund's portfolio and correlates to the strategies employed by other Investment Managers and Investment Funds selected by the Fund;
- the Investment Fund's size, structure and terms of the investment of assets managed;
- the continued favorable outlook for the strategy employed; and
- the ability of the Fund to make withdrawals or liquidate its investment.

In reviewing the degree to which a specific Underlying Manager or Investment Fund complements and balances the Fund's portfolio, the Investment Adviser utilizes quantitative methods to calculate correlations amongst Underlying Managers or Investment Funds. The Investment Adviser will consider the fees payable in connection with a particular investment in order to evaluate execution and compare net returns. The Investment Adviser will consider the assets under management of the Underlying Managers in order to evaluate whether the Underlying Managers are appropriate for the respective underlying strategies, given that certain strategies may be more or less appropriate at different asset levels. In an effort to optimize its investment program, the Fund may allocate a portion of its capital to Underlying Managers that lack historical track records but, in the Investment Adviser's judgment, offer exceptional potential.

Investment Policies and Restrictions

The Fund will attempt to diversify its holdings among Investment Funds, and, as a result, will typically hold interests in no fewer than three Investment Funds at any one time. The Fund also expects to diversify its holdings among broad categories of investment strategies that may include all phases of investment in publicly traded securities. The Fund will not purchase an Investment Fund whose primary investment objective is to invest in real estate or interests in real estate, although the Fund may purchase securities or interests issued by entities that invest or deal in real estate.

Some of the Underlying Managers may invest, from time to time, in equity securities that are not listed on securities exchanges and that may be illiquid. The investments of the Underlying Managers may from time to time be concentrated in a particular industry or industries.

A significant portion of the Fund's investments are in the form of interests that are not offered pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and issued by entities that are not registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Subject to applicable law, the Fund may, from time to time in the future, also invest directly in securities pursuant to a discretionary investment sub-advisory agreement with an investment manager. However, the Fund does not have any current intention to invest directly in securities pursuant to a discretionary investment sub-advisory agreement with an investment manager. Any such future investments would be made subject to applicable law and such an investment manager would be treated as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund in accordance with the Investment Company Act.

The Fund may, among other things, hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Among the cash equivalents in which the Fund may invest are: obligations of the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper; and certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by United States

banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements and may purchase shares of money market mutual funds in accordance with applicable legal restrictions.

During temporary defensive periods, the Fund may deviate from its investment policies and objective. During such periods, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in cash or cash equivalents, including short- or intermediate-term U.S. Treasury securities, as well as other short-term investments, including high quality, short-term debt securities. There can be no assurance that such techniques will be successful. Accordingly, during such periods, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Unless otherwise specified, the investment policies and limitations of the Fund are not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed without a vote of the Shareholders. The Fund's investment objective and certain investment restrictions specifically identified as such in the Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") are considered fundamental and may not be changed without approval by holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund, as defined in the Investment Company Act, which includes Shares and shares of preferred stock of the Fund ("Preferred Shares"), if any, voting together as a single class, and the holders of the outstanding Preferred Shares voting as a single class. As defined in the Investment Company Act, when used with respect to particular shares of the Fund, a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means: (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

USE OF LEVERAGE

The Fund currently intends to use leverage primarily to facilitate the purchase of portfolio investments, such as by allowing the Fund to manage anticipated cash flows and increase the Fund's ability to purchase investments to potentially take advantage of market opportunities, to satisfy capital calls from Investment Funds, and for non-investment purposes, such as for financing the repurchase of its Shares or to otherwise provide the Fund with liquidity. In addition, the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests may use leverage for investment purposes. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund may utilize leverage through the issuance of Preferred Shares in an amount up to 50% of its total assets and/or through borrowings and/or the issuance of notes or debt securities (collectively, "Borrowings") in an aggregate amount of up to 33-1/3% of its total assets (as further described below). The Fund anticipates that its leverage will vary from time to time, based upon changes in market conditions and variations in the value of the portfolio's holdings; however, the Fund's leverage will not exceed the limitations set forth under the Investment Company Act. The Fund does not anticipate issuing Preferred Shares during its first year of operations.

If and when the Fund, an Investment Fund, or other investment of the Fund employs leverage, there is no assurance that such leveraging strategies will be successful. The use of leverage will increase the volatility of the performance of the underlying investment portfolio and could result in the Fund experiencing greater losses than if leverage was not used. Leveraging is a speculative technique and there are special risks and costs involved. To the extent the Fund uses leverage and invests in other investments that also use leverage, the risks associated with leverage will be further magnified, potentially significantly. See "Risks—Leverage Risk."

The Fund's Borrowings (if any) may be at a fixed or floating rate and generally will be based upon short-term rates. The cost associated with any issuance and use of leverage will be borne by the Shareholders and result in a reduction of the NAV of the Shares. Such costs may include legal fees, audit fees, structuring fees, commitment fees and a usage (borrowing) fee. In addition, the Borrowings in which the Fund may incur may be secured by mortgaging, pledging or otherwise subjecting as security the assets of the Fund.

Certain types of Borrowings may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage and portfolio composition requirements. Generally, covenants to which the Fund may be subject include affirmative covenants, negative covenants, financial covenants, and investment covenants. An example of an affirmative covenant would be one that requires the Fund to send its annual audited financial report to the lender. An example of a negative covenant would be one that prohibits the Fund from making any amendments to its fundamental policies. An example of a financial covenant is one that would require the Fund to maintain a 3:1 asset coverage ratio. An example of an investment covenant is one that would require the Fund to limit its investment in a particular asset class. The Fund may need to liquidate its investments when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy such obligations or to meet any asset coverage and segregation requirements (pursuant to the Investment Company Act or otherwise). As the Fund's portfolio will be substantially illiquid, any such disposition or liquidation could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

The Fund may enter into derivatives or other transactions that may provide leverage (other than through Borrowings or the issuance of Preferred Shares). On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act relating to a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all tender option bonds or similar financing with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all tender option bonds or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Fund was required to comply with Rule 18f-4 beginning August 19, 2022 and has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. 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. As a limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments. See "Risks—Legislation and Regulatory Risks."

The terms of the Fund's Borrowings may also contain provisions which limit certain activities of the Fund, including the payment of dividends to Shareholders in certain circumstances, and the Fund may be required to maintain minimum average balances with the lender or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Any such requirements will increase the cost of Borrowing over the stated interest rate. In addition, certain types of Borrowings may involve the rehypothecation of the Fund's securities. Furthermore, the Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies, which may issue ratings for the short-term corporate debt securities or preferred stock issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the Investment Company Act, as described below. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will impede the Investment Adviser from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Any Borrowing will likely be ranked senior or equal to all other existing and future Borrowings of the Fund. The leverage utilized by the Fund would have complete priority upon distribution of assets over the Shares.

Under the requirements of the Investment Company Act, the Fund, immediately after any Borrowing, must have an “asset coverage” of at least 300% (33-1/3% of total assets). With respect to such Borrowing, asset coverage means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act), bears to the aggregate amount of such borrowing represented by senior securities issued by the Fund. Also under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred stock unless immediately after such issuance the value of the Fund’s total assets is at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred stock (i.e., the liquidation value may not exceed 50% of the Fund’s total assets). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the value of the Fund’s total assets is at least 200% of such liquidation value. If preferred stock is issued, the Fund intends, to the extent possible, to purchase or redeem its preferred stock from time to time to the extent necessary in order to maintain coverage of any preferred stock of at least 200%. In addition, as a condition to obtaining ratings on the preferred stock, the terms of any preferred stock issued are expected to include asset coverage maintenance provisions which will require the redemption of the preferred stock in the event of non-compliance by the Fund and also may prohibit dividends and other distributions on the Shares in such circumstances. In order to meet redemption requirements, the Fund may have to liquidate portfolio securities. Such liquidations and redemptions would cause the Fund to incur related transaction costs and could result in capital losses to the Fund. Prohibitions on dividends and other distributions on the Shares could impair the Fund’s ability to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code.

The rights of lenders to the Fund to receive interest on and repayment of principal of any Borrowings will likely be senior to those of the Shareholders. Further, the Investment Company Act grants, in certain circumstances, to the lenders to the Fund certain voting rights in the event of default in the payment of interest on or repayment of principal. In the event that such provisions would impair the Fund’s status as a regulated investment company under the Code, the Fund, subject to its ability to liquidate its portfolio, intends to repay the Borrowings. If the Fund has Preferred Shares outstanding, two of the Fund’s trustees will be elected by the holders of Preferred Shares as a class. The remaining trustees of the Fund will be elected by holders of Shares and Preferred Shares voting together as a single class. In the event the Fund failed to pay dividends on Preferred Shares for two years, the holders of the Preferred Shares would be entitled to elect a majority of the trustees of the Fund.

The Fund also may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities.

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

All investments carry risks to some degree. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective 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.** Below is a list of the principal risks of investing in the Fund. Different risks may be more significant at different times, depending on market conditions.

Limited Operating History

The Fund is a recently-organized closed-end management investment company that has limited operating history. The Fund is designed primarily as a long-term investment vehicle and not as a trading tool. An investment in the Fund’s securities should not constitute a complete investment program for any investor and involves a high degree of risk. Due to the uncertainty in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of the Fund’s shares could decline substantially and cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

Lack of Operating History of Investment Funds

Certain Investment Funds may be newly formed entities that have no operating histories. In such cases, the Investment Adviser 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 Investment Fund. Although the Investment Adviser and its 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 Investment Adviser’s 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.

Investment Funds Risk

Investments in Investment Funds generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on their resale. Certain Investment Funds may not permit voluntary withdrawals or redemptions. To the extent that an Investment Fund permits voluntary withdrawals or redemptions, if the Fund requests a complete or partial withdrawal of its interest in such Investment Fund, the Underlying Manager of such Investment Fund generally may, in its discretion or at the election of the Fund, (i) not satisfy the Fund’s withdrawal request with respect to the portion of such investment’s assets represented by illiquid investments until the disposition of those illiquid investments, (ii) satisfy the Fund’s withdrawal request with an in-kind distribution of illiquid investments (either directly or through an in-kind distribution of interests in a special purpose vehicle or other investment vehicle (collectively, “SPVs”) established to hold such illiquid investments), or (iii) in some cases, satisfy the withdrawal amount by valuing illiquid investments at the lower of cost or market or otherwise in the sole discretion of the applicable

Underlying Manager. If the Fund receives distributions in-kind from an investment, the Fund may incur additional costs and risks to dispose of such assets. In addition, certain Investment Funds may require maintenance of investment minimums and/or have holding periods and/or other withdrawal provisions more restrictive than those of the Fund. These may include, but are not limited to, lock-ups, “side pockets,” withdrawal “gates” and fees, suspensions and delays of withdrawals and other similar limitations. See “*Special Risks of Fund of Funds Structure—Liquidity Constraints of Investment Funds.*”

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund’s Shares is subject to investment risk,

including the possible loss of the entire amount that you invest. Your Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions.

General Economic and Market Conditions

The success of the Fund's activities 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 security prices and liquidity of the Fund's investments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's profitability or result in it suffering losses.

Recent Market Circumstances

The spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including securities the Fund holds, and may adversely affect the Fund's investments and operations. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in, among other things, international and domestic travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff reductions), supply chains and consumer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. These disruptions led, and for an unknown period of time will continue to lead, to instability in the marketplace, including stock and credit market losses and overall volatility. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses, such as COVID-19, in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. This crisis or other public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally.

The Fund and the Investment Adviser have in place business continuity plans reasonably designed to ensure that they maintain normal business operations, and that the Fund, its portfolio and assets are protected. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund, its advisers and service providers, or the Fund's portfolio companies, will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. A pandemic or disease could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's advisers rely and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the Fund's service providers to perform essential tasks.

To satisfy any repurchase requests during periods of extreme volatility, such as those associated with COVID-19, it is more likely the Fund will be required to dispose of portfolio investments at unfavorable prices compared to their intrinsic value. In addition, any repurchase completed while the Fund has unrealized losses may cause the investors whose shares were repurchased to crystallize their losses even if such unrealized losses do not ultimately convert into realized losses. You should review this prospectus and the SAI to understand the Fund's discretion to implement temporary defensive measures.

The foregoing could lead to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund's investments, the Fund and your investment in the Fund. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on either specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments.

Governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Fed"), have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with changes to fiscal and monetary policy, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions, new monetary programs and dramatically lower interest rates, such as those policy changes are being implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Such policy changes may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. The effect of efforts undertaken by the Fed to address the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the reduction of the federal funds target rate, and other monetary and fiscal actions that may be taken by the U.S. federal government to stimulate the U.S. economy, are not yet fully known. Although vaccines for COVID-19 have become more widely available, the duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its variants and its full impacts are also unknown and the pace of recovery may vary from market to market, resulting in a high degree of uncertainty for potentially extended periods of time, especially in certain sectors in which the Fund may make investments.

In addition, Russia's military interventions in Ukraine have led to, and may lead to additional sanctions being levied by the United States, European Union and other countries against Russia. Russia's military incursion and the resulting sanctions could adversely affect global energy and financial markets and thus could affect the value of the Fund's investments, even beyond any direct exposure the Fund may have to Russian issuers or the adjoining geographic regions. The extent and duration of the military action, sanctions and resulting market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial. Any such disruptions caused by Russian military action or resulting sanctions may magnify the impact of other risks described in this Prospectus.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may continue to rise in the future. See "Interest Rate Risk" for more information. 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, creates 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.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets Risk

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. Current market conditions could lead to further such actions. See "—Recent Market Circumstances." 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 securities in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities, 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.

Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares

The Fund has been organized as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company and designed primarily for long-term investors. An investor should not invest in the Fund if the investor needs a liquid investment. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) in that investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their shares on a daily basis. Unlike most closed-end funds, which typically list their shares on a securities exchange, the Fund does not intend to list the Shares for trading on any securities exchange, and the Fund does not expect any secondary market to develop for the Shares. Shares are considerably less liquid than Shares of funds that trade on a stock exchange, or Shares of open-end registered investment companies. It is possible that the Fund may be unable to repurchase all of the Shares that an investor tenders due to the illiquidity of the Fund's investments or if the Shareholders request the Fund to repurchase more Shares than the Fund is then offering to repurchase. There can be no assurance that the Fund will conduct repurchase offers in any particular period and Shareholders may be unable to tender Shares for repurchase for an indefinite period of time.

There will be a substantial period of time between the date as of which Shareholders must submit a request to have their Shares repurchased and the date they can expect to receive payment for their Shares from the Fund. Shareholders whose Shares are accepted for repurchase bear the risk that the Fund's NAV may fluctuate significantly between the time that they submit their repurchase requests and the date as of which such Shares are valued for purposes of such repurchase. Shareholders will have to decide whether to request that the Fund repurchase their Shares without the benefit of having current information regarding the value of Shares on a date proximate to the date on which Shares are valued by the Fund for purposes of effecting such repurchases.

In considering whether to repurchase Shares during periods of financial market stress, the Board may offer to repurchase Shares at a discount to their prevailing net asset value that appropriately reflects market conditions, subject to applicable law. Further, repurchases of Shares, if any, may be suspended, postponed or terminated by the Board under certain circumstances. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and the underlying investments of the Fund. Also, because Shares are not listed on any securities exchange, the Fund is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of its Shareholders unless called for under the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

Incentive Fee and Investment Management Fee

Any Incentive Fee payable by the Fund that relates to an increase in value of Fund investments may be computed and paid on gain or income that is unrealized. If a Fund investment decreases in value, it is possible that the unrealized gain previously included in the calculation of the Incentive Fee will never become realized. The Investment Adviser is not obligated to reimburse the Fund for any part of the Incentive Fee it received that was based on unrealized gain never realized as a result of a sale or other disposition of a Fund investment at a lower valuation in the future, and such circumstances would result in the Fund paying an Incentive Fee on income or gain the Fund never received.

In addition, the Incentive Fee payable by the Fund to the Investment Adviser may create an incentive for the Investment Adviser to make investments on the Fund's behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the Incentive Fee payable to the Investment Adviser is determined may encourage the Investment Adviser to use leverage to increase the return on Fund investments. The fact that the Investment Management Fee is payable based upon the Fund's net profits may encourage the Investment Adviser to borrow to make additional investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of borrowing may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor the Fund and Shareholders. Such a practice could result in the Fund investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be in the Fund's best interests, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during cyclical economic downturns.

Substantial Repurchases

Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise cash to fund the repurchases and achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares.

Special Risks of Fund of Funds Structure

No Registration. Certain Investment Funds may 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 Investment Funds. In addition, Investment Funds generally are not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Investment Adviser to monitor whether holdings of the Investment 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.

Closed-End Funds. The Fund may invest in Investment Funds that are closed-end investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act. The shares of many closed-end funds, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price-per-share that is less than the NAV per share, the difference representing the "market discount" of such shares. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers for closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their NAV.

Multiple Levels of Fees and Expenses. Although in many cases investor access to the Investment Funds may be limited or unavailable, an investor who meets the conditions imposed by an Investment Fund may be able to invest directly with the Investment Fund. By investing in Investment Funds indirectly through

the Fund, the investor bears asset-based fees and performance-based fees and allocations. 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 Adviser, operating costs, sales charges, brokerage transaction expenses, and administrative fees) and, indirectly, similar expenses of the Investment Funds. Thus, an investor in the Fund may be subject to higher operating expenses than if he or she invested in an Investment Fund directly or in a closed-end fund which did not utilize a “fund of funds” structure.

Most of the Investment Funds may be subject to a performance-based fee or allocation, irrespective of the performance of other Investment Funds and the Fund generally. Accordingly, an Underlying Manager to an Investment Fund with positive performance may receive performance-based compensation from the Investment Fund, and thus indirectly from the Fund and its Shareholders, even if the Fund's overall performance is negative. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the Investment Funds will range from 2.0% to 3.0% (annualized) of the average NAV of the Fund's investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 20% to 27.5% of an Investment Fund's net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. The performance-based compensation received by an Underlying Manager also may create an incentive for that Underlying Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that it might have made in the absence of the performance-based allocation. Such compensation may be based on calculations of realized and unrealized gains made by the Underlying Manager without independent oversight.

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 Investment 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 Investment Funds selected by the Investment Adviser 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.

Liquidity Constraints of Investment Funds. Since the Fund may make additional investments in or affect withdrawals from an Investment Fund only at certain times pursuant to limitations set forth in the governing documents of the Investment 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 Investment Funds vary from fund to fund. Therefore, the Fund may not be able to withdraw its investment in an Investment Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. Some Investment 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.

Investment 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 Investment Fund, it may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. See "*CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE*." In these circumstances, the Investment Adviser 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 Investment Funds may, as a result, limit the Fund's ability to repurchase Shares. For example, many Investment 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 Investment 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.

Valuation of Investment Funds. The valuation of the Fund's investments in Investment Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations calculated by the Administrator, in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board and based on information provided by the Investment Funds or their respective administrators. Although the Investment Adviser reviews the valuation procedures used by all Underlying Managers, neither the Investment Adviser nor the Administrator can confirm or review the accuracy of valuations provided by Investment Funds or their administrators. Further, the Distributor does not have any responsibility or obligation to verify the valuation determinations made for the Fund's investments, including valuation determinations with respect to the Investment Funds. 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 Adviser generally will consider whether the Investment Fund continues to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell interests in such an Investment 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 Adviser 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 Investment Funds are completed. Promoting transparency and receiving necessary information from Investment Funds may possibly be an impediment to monitoring the performance of Investment Funds on a regular basis.

High Portfolio Turnover. The Fund's activities involve investment in the Investment Funds, which may invest on the basis of short-term market considerations. The turnover rate within the Investment 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 Investment Fund could involve expenses to the Fund under the terms of the Fund's investment.

Indemnification of Investment Funds. The Underlying Managers often have broad indemnification rights and limitations on liability. The Fund may also agree to indemnify certain of the Investment 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 Investment 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 Investment Fund. This limitation on owning voting securities is intended to ensure that an Investment 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 Investment Funds, both by the Fund and other clients of the Investment Adviser. To limit its voting interest in certain Investment Funds, the Fund may enter into contractual arrangements under which the Fund irrevocably waives its rights (if any) to vote its interests in an Investment Fund. Other accounts managed by the Investment Adviser may also waive their voting rights in a particular Investment Fund (for example, to facilitate investment in small Investment Funds determined to be attractive by the Investment Adviser). Subject to the oversight of the Board, the

Investment Adviser 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 Investment Fund. Rights may not be waived or contractually limited for an Investment Fund that does not provide an ongoing ability for follow-on investment, such as an Investment 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 Investment Adviser to invest in certain Investment Funds. However, to the extent the Fund contractually forgoes the right to vote the securities of an Investment Fund, the Fund will not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of the interest holders of the Investment 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 Investment 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 Investment Fund. In these circumstances, transactions between the Fund and an Investment 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.

Control Over Underlying Managers. The Fund will invest in Investment 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 Investment Adviser will not have any control over the Underlying Managers, thus there can be no assurances that an Underlying Manager will manage its Investment Funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

Private Investment Funds Risk

The Fund may invest in private Investment Funds that will not be subject to the Investment Company Act, nor will they be publicly traded. As a result, the Fund's investments in the private Investment Funds will not be subject to the protections afforded to shareholders under the Investment Company Act. These protections include, among others, certain corporate governance standards, such as the requirement of having a certain percentage of the directors serving on a board as independent directors, statutory protections against self-dealing by the Underlying Managers, and leverage limitations, and investment restrictions.

The Underlying Manager of a private Investment Fund may draw down on the Fund's capital commitment all at once or in a series of capital calls. The portion of the Fund's commitment to a private Investment Fund that has not been called is referred to as an "unfunded commitment." The Fund may have a contractual obligation to provide capital to meet its unfunded commitment when the Underlying Manager draws upon the commitment. In order to meet its obligation, the Fund may have to hold some, or in certain cases a substantial amount, of its assets temporarily in money market securities, cash or cash equivalents, possibly for several months; liquidate portfolio securities at an inopportune time; or borrow under a line of credit. This could make it difficult or impossible to take or liquidate a position in a particular security at a price consistent with the Investment Adviser's strategy.

The Fund may also be required to indemnify certain of the private Investment Funds from any liability, damage, cost or expense arising out of breaches of representations and warranties included in the private Investment Fund's subscription documents and certain acts or omissions relating to the offer or sale of the Fund's Shares. In addition, private Investment Funds may have indemnification obligations to the respective service providers they employ, which may result in increases to the fees and expenses for such private Investment Funds.

None of the private Investment Funds are sponsored or managed by the Investment Adviser or its affiliates. In general, the Fund will limit its investment in any one private Investment Fund to less than 45% of the Fund's assets. The Fund may invest substantially all of its assets in non-voting securities of private Investment Funds. To the extent the Fund holds non-voting securities of, or contractually foregoes the right to vote in respect of, a private Investment Fund (which it intends to do in order to avoid being considered an "affiliate" of a private Investment Fund within the meaning of the Investment Company Act), it will not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of the investors of the private Investment Fund, including a matter that could adversely affect the Fund's investment, such as changes to the private Investment Fund's investment objective or policies or the termination of the private Investment Fund. Nonetheless, the Fund may be considered, under certain circumstances, to be an affiliate of the private Investment Fund. As such, the Fund might be subject to limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act on purchasing more interests in, or redeeming its interests from, the private Investment Fund.

By investing in the private Investment Funds indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder bears two layers of asset-based fees and expenses – at the Fund level and the private Investment Fund level. In the aggregate, these fees might exceed the fees that would typically be incurred by a direct investment with a single private Investment Fund.

Investment in private Investment Funds carries the risk of loss due to private Investment Funds' fraud, intentional or inadvertent deviations from a predefined investment strategy (including excessive concentration, directional investing outside of predefined ranges, excessive leverage or new capital markets), or poor judgment. During the lifetime of the Fund, there could be material changes in one or more private Investment Funds, including changes in control and mergers. The effect of such changes on a private Investment Fund cannot be predicted but could be material and adverse. Given the limited liquidity of the private Investment Funds, the Fund may not be able to alter its portfolio allocation in sufficient time to respond to any such changes, resulting in substantial losses from risks of private Investment Funds.

Active Management Risk

Identifying the appropriate Underlying Managers of Investment Funds is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The performance of the Fund depends in large part upon the ability of the Investment Adviser to choose successful Underlying Managers and upon its ability to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the Fund's investment objective. Although the Investment Adviser monitors the Underlying Managers, it is possible that one or more Investment Funds may take substantial positions in the same instruments or markets at the same time, thereby interfering with the Fund's investment goals. In addition, the Underlying Managers may make investment decisions that conflict with each other; for example, at any particular time, an Investment Fund may be purchasing shares of an issuer whose shares are being sold by another Investment Fund. Consequently, the Fund indirectly could incur transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment result.

Furthermore, the Underlying Managers have varying levels of experience – some may be newly organized and have no, or limited, operating histories. Although the Investment Adviser receives detailed information from each Underlying Manager regarding its historical performance and investment strategy, there may be some information that the Investment Adviser cannot independently verify. In addition, a particular Underlying Manager's past successful performance is not necessarily an indication of such Underlying Manager's future performance. There can be no assurance that the Investment Adviser's assessments of Underlying Managers will prove accurate or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

In addition, the Underlying Managers are subject to various risks, including risks relating to operations and back office functions, property management, accounting, administration, risk management, valuation services and reporting. The Underlying Managers may also face competition from other industry

participates that may be more established, have larger asset bases and have larger numbers of qualified management and technical personnel. Additionally, the investment strategies pursued by certain Underlying Managers may evolve over time, which may limit the Investment Adviser's ability to assess an Underlying Manager's ability to achieve its long-term investment objective.

While the Investment Adviser will regularly evaluate each Investment Fund and its Underlying Manager to determine whether their respective investment programs are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and whether the investment performance is satisfactory, it will not have any control over the investments made by an Investment Fund. The Investment Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Even though Investment Funds are subject to certain constraints, the Underlying Managers may change aspects of their investment strategies without prior notice to the Fund. The Underlying Managers may do so at any time (for example, such change may occur immediately after providing the Investment Adviser with the quarterly unaudited financial information for the Investment Fund). The Investment Adviser may reallocate the Fund's investments among the Investment Funds, but the Investment Adviser's ability to do so may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by certain Investment Funds. The Fund's investments in certain Investment Funds may be subject to lock-up periods, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. These withdrawal limitations may prevent the Fund from reacting rapidly to market changes should an Investment Fund fail to effect portfolio changes consistent with such market changes and the demands of the Investment Adviser. Such withdrawal limitations may also restrict the Investment Adviser's ability to terminate investments in Investment Funds that are poorly performing or have otherwise had adverse changes. The Investment Adviser will engage in due diligence in an effort to ensure that the Fund's assets are invested in Investment Funds that provide reports that will enable it to monitor the Fund's investments as to their overall performance, sources of income, asset valuations, and liabilities; however, there is no assurance that such efforts will necessarily detect fraud, malfeasance, inadequate back office systems, or other flaws or problems with respect to an Investment Fund's operations and activities. The Investment Adviser will be dependent on information provided by Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate could adversely affect the Investment Adviser's ability to manage the Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives.

Conflicts of interest may arise from the fact that the Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers and their affiliates may be carrying on substantial investment activities for other clients in which the Fund has no interest. The Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers, and their respective affiliates manage the assets of and/or provide advice to registered investment companies, private investment funds and individual accounts (collectively, "Advisor Clients") other than the Fund, which could compete for the same investment opportunities as the Fund. In addition, the Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers and their respective affiliates, and any of their respective officers, directors, partners, members or employees, may invest for their own accounts in various investment opportunities, including in private investment funds, private investment companies or other investment vehicles in which the Fund will have no interest. The Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers and their respective affiliates may determine that an investment opportunity in a particular investment vehicle is appropriate for a particular Advisor Client or for themselves or their officers, directors, partners, members or employees, but not for the Fund. Situations may arise in which the Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers and/or their respective affiliates or Advisor Clients have made investments which would have been suitable for investment by the Fund but, for various reasons, were not pursued by, or available to, the Fund. The investment activities of the Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers and their respective affiliates and any of their respective officers, directors, partners, members or employees may disadvantage the Fund in certain situations, if, among other reasons, the investment activities limit the Fund's ability to invest.

Furthermore, the officers or employees of the Investment Adviser will be engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Fund and may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity among the Fund and Advisor Clients. The Investment Adviser and the Underlying Managers and their respective officers and employees will devote so much of their time to the affairs of the Fund as in their judgment is necessary and appropriate.

Personnel of the Investment Adviser may also periodically discuss investment research and due diligence with portfolio managers and other senior personnel of the Underlying Managers and/or their respective affiliates. Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of Advisor Clients. If, however, the Fund desires to invest in, or withdraw from, the same Investment Fund as an Advisor Client, the opportunity will be allocated equitably. Decisions in this regard are necessarily subjective and there is no requirement that the Fund participate, or participate to the same extent as the Advisor Clients, in all available investments. In some cases, investments for Advisor Clients may be on terms different than, and sometimes more favorable than, an investment made on behalf of the Fund. In addition, the Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers and/or their respective affiliates or Advisor Clients may also have an interest in an account or investment vehicle managed by, or enter into relationships with, a sub-adviser or its affiliates on terms different, and potentially more favorable, than an interest in the Fund, which may adversely affect the amount the Fund will be able to invest in an Investment Fund. In other cases, the Fund may invest in a manner opposite to that of Advisor Clients (*i.e.*, the Fund buying an investment when Advisor Clients are selling, and vice-versa). Additionally, because any selling agents or their affiliates may provide brokerage, placement, investment banking and other financial or advisory services from time to time to one or more accounts or entities managed by the Underlying Managers or their affiliates, including the Investment Funds, and receive compensation for providing these services, these relationships could preclude the Fund from engaging in certain transactions and could constrain the Fund's investment flexibility. In addition, the Fund is subject to certain limitations relating to joint transactions with affiliates, which in certain circumstances will limit the Fund's ability to make investments or enter into other transactions alongside other Advisor Clients. There can be no assurance that such regulatory restrictions will not adversely affect the Fund's ability to capitalize on attractive investment opportunities. Underlying Managers may also receive research products and services in connection with the brokerage services that the Investment Adviser, the Underlying Managers managing Investment Funds, any sub-advisers, and their respective affiliates may provide from time to time to one or more Underlying Manager accounts or to the Fund.

Co-Investment Risk

The Fund expects to enter into co-investments with third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities. Co-investments may involve risks not present in investments where a third party is not involved, including, for example, the possibility that a third party co-venturer or partner (each such third-party, a "Co-Investor") might become bankrupt, may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Fund, or may be in a position to take action contrary to the investment objectives of the Fund. In addition, the Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of a Co-Investor. The Investment Adviser may have no, or only limited, access to information regarding the activities of the Co-Investors. Furthermore, the Investment Adviser cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. Accordingly, it may be difficult, if not impossible, for the Investment Adviser to protect the Fund from the risk of a Co-Investor's fraud, misrepresentation, material strategy alteration or poor judgment.

Privately Placed Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in non-exchange traded securities, including privately placed securities, which are subject to liquidity and valuation risks. These risks may make it difficult for those securities to be traded or valued, especially in the event of adverse economic and liquidity conditions or adverse changes in the issuer's financial condition. The market for certain non-exchange traded securities may be limited to institutional investors, subjecting such investments to further liquidity risk if a market were to limit institutional trading. There may also be less information available regarding such non-exchange traded securities than for publicly traded securities, which may make it more difficult for the Investment Adviser to fully evaluate the risks of investing in such securities and as a result place a Fund's assets at greater risk of loss than if the Investment Adviser had more complete information. In addition, the issuers of non-exchange traded securities may be distressed, insolvent, or delinquent in filing information needed to be listed on an exchange. Disposing of non-exchange traded securities, including privately placed securities, may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and selling them promptly at an acceptable price may be difficult or impossible. Securities purchased in private placements may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering restricted securities for resale and the risk of substantial delay in effecting registration.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and permissible under the Investment Company Act. Under one provision of the Investment Company Act, the Fund may not acquire the securities of other investment companies if, as a result, (i) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies, (ii) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any one investment company being held by the Fund or (iii) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in any one investment company. In some instances, the Fund may invest in an investment company in excess of these limits. For example, the Fund may invest in other registered investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds and ETFs, and in business development companies ("BDCs") in excess of the statutory limits imposed by the Investment Company Act in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act. These investments would be subject to the applicable conditions of Rule 12d1-4, which in part would affect or otherwise impose certain limits on the investments and operations of the underlying fund. Accordingly, if the Fund serves as an "underlying fund" to another investment company, the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies, private funds and other investment vehicles may be limited and, under these circumstances, the Fund's investments in other investment companies, private funds and other investment vehicles will be consistent with applicable law and/or exemptive relief obtained from the SEC. Rule 12d1-4 became effective January 19, 2021 and its requirements have been implemented by the Fund with respect to its fund of funds arrangements.

Common Stock Risk

Common stock risk is the risk that the value of the common stock held by the Fund will fall, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of common stock held by the Fund participate or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. Common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer of the common stock experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock in which the Fund may invest is structurally subordinated to preferred stock, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stock or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while common stock has historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, common stock has also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of common stock of an issuer held by the Fund. Also, the price of common stock of an issuer is sensitive to general movements in the stock market, changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of the issuer and the occurrence of political or economic events affecting issuers. A drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stock to which the Fund has investment exposure. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

The Fund may invest in common stock of companies of any market capitalization. Accordingly, the Fund may invest in common stock of companies having smaller market capitalizations. The common stock of these companies often has less liquidity than the common stock of larger companies and these companies frequently have less management depth, narrower market penetrations, less diverse product lines and fewer resources than larger companies. Due to these and other factors, common stock of smaller companies may be more susceptible to market downturns and other events, and their prices may be more volatile than the common stock of larger companies.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stock represents an equity ownership interest in an issuer, but generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from the liquidation of the issuer. Some preferred stock also entitles its holders to receive additional liquidation proceeds on the same basis as holders of the issuer's common stock. Some preferred stock offers a fixed rate of return with no maturity date. Preferred stock with no maturity may perform similarly to long term bonds, and can be more volatile than other types of preferred stock with heightened sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Other preferred stock has a variable dividend, generally determined on a quarterly or other periodic basis. Because preferred stock represents an equity ownership interest in a company, its value usually will react more strongly than bonds and other debt instruments to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's financial condition or prospects or to fluctuations in the equity markets. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not usually have voting rights absent the occurrence of specified events; preferred stock, in some instances, is convertible into common stock. In order to be payable, dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. There is, however, no assurance that dividends will be declared by the boards of directors of issuers of the preferred stocks in which the Fund invests.

Market Capitalization Risk

The Fund may invest in equity securities without restriction as to market capitalization, such as those issued by medium-sized and smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies. Those securities, particularly smaller-capitalization stocks, involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in securities of larger companies. The prices of the securities of some of these smaller companies are often more volatile and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies, because they typically are more subject to changes in earnings and

prospects, among other things. In addition, the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to shareholders) is higher than for larger, “blue-chip” companies, and, due to thin trading in some small-capitalization stocks, an investment in those securities may be highly illiquid. Some small companies have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. Some of the companies in which the Fund invests may have product lines that have, in whole or in part, only recently been introduced to market or that may still be in the research or development stage. Such companies may also be dependent on key personnel with limited experience.

Micro-cap stocks typically involve greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable, their share prices tend to be more volatile, and their markets less liquid than stocks of companies with larger market capitalizations. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, and it can be difficult or impossible for the Fund to trade these securities at the desired time. Furthermore, publicly available information, including financial information, about micro-cap companies tends to be limited and some micro-cap companies trade over-the-counter or on a regional exchange with limited regulation. The relative lack of information, liquidity, and regulation results in an increased risk of corruption and fraud, including price manipulation, and the possibility of losses to the Fund.

Foreign Investing Risk

It is expected that some Investment Funds 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 reduced levels of governmental exchange control regulations; foreign withholding taxes; reduced liquidity in foreign markets; 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; other jurisdictions imposing restrictions on investments; changes in governmental economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad; or other political and economic factors. In addition, there may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad.

In addition to the risks associated with foreign investments generally, such investments in particular regions or countries with emerging markets may face those risks to a greater degree and may face additional risks. See "Risk Factors – Emerging Markets Risk."

Currency and Exchange Rate Risk

The Fund may engage in practices and strategies that will result in exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, including through investments in the Investment Funds, in which case the Fund will be subject to foreign currency risk. The Fund's Shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the capital contributions to, and distributions from, the Fund are paid in U.S. dollars. However, because a portion of the Fund's assets may be denominated directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, the Fund will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engages in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

Currency rates in foreign (non-U.S.) countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, rates of inflation, balance of payments and governmental surpluses or deficits, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign (non-U.S.) governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. These fluctuations may have a significant adverse impact on the value of the Fund's portfolio and/or the level of Fund distributions.

Furthermore, the Fund may (but is not required to) attempt to hedge its exposure to foreign currencies, to reduce the risk of loss due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. There is no assurance, however, that currency hedging strategies will be used by the Fund or, if used, that they will be successful. As a result, the Fund's investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund.

Emerging Markets Risk

Investing in emerging market countries, as compared to foreign developed markets, involves substantial additional risk due to more limited information about the issuer and/or the security (including limited financial and accounting information); higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets; the possibility of currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and the risk of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.

Emerging market countries may lack the social, political and economic stability and characteristics of more developed countries, and their political and economic structures may undergo unpredictable, significant and rapid changes from time to time, any of which could adversely impact the value of investments in emerging markets as well as the availability of additional investments in such markets. Some of these countries have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. The securities markets of emerging market countries may be substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States and other developed nations, and the Fund may be required to establish special custodial or other arrangements before transacting in securities traded in emerging markets. The limited size of these securities markets and the limited trading volume of securities issued by emerging market issuers could cause prices to be erratic and investments in emerging markets can become illiquid. As a result of the foregoing risks, it may be difficult to assess the value or prospects of an investment in such securities.

In addition, emerging market countries' exchanges and broker-dealers may generally be subject to less regulation than their counterparts in developed countries. Brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups, custodial expenses and other transaction costs are generally higher in emerging market countries than in developed countries. As a result, funds that invest in emerging market countries may have operating expenses that are higher than funds investing in other securities markets. Emerging market countries also may have different clearance and settlement procedures than in the U.S., including significantly longer settlement cycles for purchases and sales of securities, and in certain markets there may be times when settlements fail to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Further, satisfactory custodial services for investment securities may not be available in some emerging market countries, which may result in the Fund incurring additional costs and delays in transporting and custodizing such securities outside such countries. Delays in settlement or other problems could result in periods when the Fund's assets are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The Fund's inability to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems or the risk of intermediary counterparty failures could cause

the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of a portfolio security due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Fund due to subsequent declines in the value of such portfolio security or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

The currencies of certain emerging market countries have experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar, and future devaluations may adversely affect the value of assets denominated in such currencies. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation or deflation for many years, and future inflation may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries. When debt and similar obligations issued by foreign issuers are denominated in a currency (e.g., the U.S. dollar or the Euro) other than the local currency of the issuer, the subsequent strengthening of the non-local currency against the local currency will generally increase the burden of repayment on the issuer and may increase significantly the risk of default by the issuer. Emerging market countries have and may in the future impose capital controls, foreign currency controls and repatriation controls. In addition, some currency hedging techniques may be unavailable in emerging market countries, and the currencies of emerging market countries may experience greater volatility in exchange rates as compared to those of developed countries.

Debt Securities and Related Investments Risk

In addition to certain of the other risks described herein such as interest rate risk and credit risk, debt securities generally also are subject to the following risks:

Redemption Risk. Debt securities sometimes contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return.

Extension Risk. This is the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Liquidity Risk. Certain debt securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. Government securities or Shares or other equity securities.

Spread Risk. Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of the debt security's credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood or risk of default by the issuer.

Limited Voting Rights. Debt securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in some cases when interest payments have not been made and the issuer is in default. Even in such cases, such rights may be limited to the terms of the debenture or other agreements.

Prepayment/Reinvestment Risk. Many types of debt securities, including debt related to real assets, may reflect an interest in periodic payments made by borrowers. Although debt securities and other obligations typically mature after a specified period of time, borrowers may pay them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, all or a portion of the obligation will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay an obligation which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid and the Fund will probably be unable to reinvest those proceeds in an investment with as high a yield, causing the Fund's yield to decline. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those investments at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those investments could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment and result in lower yields to Shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation, especially with respect to certain loans. The effect of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Income from the Fund's portfolio may decline when the Fund invests the proceeds from investment income, sales of portfolio securities or matured, traded or called debt obligations. A decline in income received by the Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on the dividend levels and market price, NAV and/or overall return of the Shares.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund or an Investment Fund when they are due. If an investment's issuer or counterparty fails to pay interest or otherwise fails to meet its obligations to the Fund or an Investment Fund, the Fund's income might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall or be lost entirely. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect an instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund or an Investment Fund has fewer counterparties.

In addition, lack of or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancements for a fixed income security may affect its credit risk. Credit risk of a security may change over time, and securities which are rated by rating agencies may be subject to downgrade, which may have an indirect impact on the market price of securities. Ratings are only opinions of the agencies issuing them as to the likelihood of re-payment. They are not guarantees as to quality and they do not reflect market risk.

Below investment grade securities are securities rated below "BBB-" by S&P Global Ratings or Fitch, Inc., or below "Baa3" by Moody's Investor Service, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical ratings organization (NRSRO) or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable credit quality at the time of purchase. Below investment grade securities are commonly referred to as "junk" or "high yield" securities and are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments. High yield securities are often unsecured and subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. The market values for high yield securities tend to be very volatile, and these securities are generally less liquid than investment grade securities. For these reasons, an investment in the Fund is subject to the following specific risks: (i) increased price sensitivity to changing interest rates and to a deteriorating economic environment; (ii) greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality; (iii) adverse company specific events more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal

payments; (iv) negative perception of the high yield market which may depress the price and liquidity of high yield securities; (v) volatility; and (vi) liquidity.

Default, or the market's perception that an issuer is likely to default, could reduce the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund or an Investment Fund, thereby reducing the value of the Shares. In addition, default may cause the Fund or an Investment Fund to incur expenses in seeking recovery of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund or an Investment Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled entity is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of such issuer. The Investment Adviser's or an Investment Fund's judgment about the credit quality of an issuer and the relative value of its securities may prove to be wrong. Investments in below investment grade securities may present special tax issues for the Fund or an Investment Fund to the extent that the issuers of these securities default on their obligations pertaining thereto, and the federal income tax consequences to the Fund or an Investment Fund as a holder of such distressed securities may not be clear.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a high yield issuer to make principal payments and interest payments than an investment grade issuer. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. If the current economic downturn continues longer than corporate managers anticipate or prepare for, that could similarly affect many issuers. See “—Recent Market Circumstances.”

The secondary market for high yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on the Fund’s or an Investment Fund ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for high yield securities than for investment grade obligations. The prices quoted by different dealers may vary significantly, and the spread between bid and asked prices is generally much larger for high yield securities than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for high yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these securities may become illiquid. As a result, the Fund or an Investment Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund’s NAV. See “—Liquidity Risk.”

Interest Rate Risk

Generally, when market interest rates rise, prices of debt securities fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the debt securities in the Fund’s portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. As interest rates decline, issuers of debt securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower-yielding securities and potentially reducing the Fund’s income. As interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of securities, potentially locking in a below-market interest rate and reducing the Fund’s value. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term debt securities generally fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term debt securities as interest rates change. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because, as of the date of this prospectus, certain interest rates are at or near historic lows. Therefore, there is a risk that interest rates will rise, which will likely cause debt security prices to fall. See “—LIBOR Risk.”

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 Fed has been raising interest rates in light of recent inflationary pressures and interest rates may continue to increase rapidly, thus exposing the Investment Funds, and therefore the Fund, to the aforementioned risks.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may continue to rise 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 Investment Fund borrows money to finance its investments, the Fund’s or an Investment 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 Investment Fund’s financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a decline in the prices of the debt the Fund or an Investment Fund owns could adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value. Changes in market interest rates could also affect the ability of operating companies in which the Fund or an Investment Fund invests to service debt, which could materially impact the Fund or an Investment Fund in which the Fund may invest, thus impacting the Fund.

LIBOR Risk

The Fund’s and Investment Funds’ investments, interest payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as LIBOR. LIBOR is 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.

In July of 2017, the head of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. The FCA and ICE Benchmark Administrator have since announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after December 31, 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease publication after June 30, 2023. Further, on March 15, 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022, which includes the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act, was signed into law in the United States. This legislation establishes a uniform benchmark replacement process for financial contracts that mature after June 30, 2023 that do not contain clearly defined or practicable fallback provisions.

It is possible that a subset of LIBOR settings will be published after these dates on a “synthetic” basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve’s Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing Secured Overnight Financial Rate Data (“SOFR”) that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference 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 Investment Funds and Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Investment Funds and Fund will depend on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts, and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts. The expected 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 transition process could lead to (i) increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR, or (ii) a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments or (iii) reduced effectiveness of related Fund transactions, such as hedging. 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. 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. For example, current information technology systems may be unable to accommodate new instruments and rates with features that differ from LIBOR. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the

full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Investment Funds and Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts are commercially accepted and market practices become settled.

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.

Derivatives Risk

Investing in derivative transactions has 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 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 Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. In addition, amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

Futures Contract Risks

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.

Leverage Risk

Although the Fund has the option to borrow, there are significant risks that may be assumed in connection with such borrowings. Leverage is a speculative technique that may expose the Fund to greater risk and increased costs. Investors in the Fund should consider the various risks of leverage, including, without limitation, the risks described below. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy would be successful.

Leverage involves risks and special considerations for Shareholders including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV of the Shares, and of the investment return to Shareholders, than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt that the Fund must pay will reduce the return to the Shareholders;
- the effect of leverage in a declining market or a rising interest rate environment, which would likely cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged;
- the potential for an increase in operating costs, which may reduce the Fund's total return;
- the possibility either that dividends will fall if the interest and other costs of leverage rise, or that dividends paid on Shares will fluctuate because such costs vary over time; and
- In the event that the Fund would be required to sell assets at a loss, including in order to redeem or pay off any borrowing, such a sale would reduce the Fund's NAV and may make it difficult for the NAV to recover.

The Fund nevertheless may continue to use leverage if the Investment Adviser expects that the benefits to the Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position likely would outweigh a resulting reduction in the current return.

In addition, the management fee payable to the Investment Adviser may be higher when the Fund uses leverage than when it does not use leverage. Because the Investment Adviser may have a financial incentive to use leverage, there exists a potential conflict of interest in determining whether to use or increase

the use of leverage for the Fund. The Fund may use or continue to use leverage when the Investment Adviser believes the benefits to Shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position likely will outweigh any current reduced return due to the costs of the leverage, but expects to reduce, modify or cease its leverage when the Investment Adviser believes the costs of the leverage likely will exceed the return provided from the investments made with the proceeds of the leverage.

Certain types of borrowings by the Fund would result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage and Fund composition requirements that are more stringent than those currently imposed on the Fund by the Investment Company Act. In addition, borrowings by the Fund may be made on a secured basis. The Fund's Custodian will then either segregate the assets securing the Fund's borrowings for the benefit of the Fund's lenders or arrangements will be made with a suitable sub-custodian. If the assets used to secure a borrowing decrease in value, the Fund may be required to pledge additional collateral to the lender in the form of cash or securities to avoid liquidation of those assets. In the event of a default, the lenders will have the right, through the Fund's Custodian, to liquidate the Fund's assets, which may include redemption of the Fund's investments in underlying Investment Funds, without consideration of whether doing so would be in the best interests of the Fund's Shareholders. The rights of any lenders to the Fund to receive payments of interest on and repayments of principal of borrowings will be senior to the rights of the Fund's Shareholders, and the terms of the Fund's borrowings may contain provisions that limit certain activities of the Fund and could result in precluding the purchase of instruments that the Fund would otherwise purchase.

The use of leverage involves financial risk and would increase the exposure of the Fund's investment returns to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the investments. There would be a risk that operating cash flow available to the Fund would be insufficient to meet required payments and a risk that it would not be possible to refinance existing indebtedness or that the terms of such refinancing would not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness. Borrowings by the Fund may be secured by any or all of the assets of the Fund, with the consequences that the Fund may lose more than its equity stake in any one investment, and may lose all of its capital.

Interest or other expenses payable by the Fund with respect to its borrowings generally will be based on shorter-term interest rates that would be periodically reset. So long as the Fund's portfolio investments provide a higher rate of return (net of applicable Fund expenses) than the interest rates and other costs to the Fund of such leverage, the investment of the proceeds thereof will generate more income than will be needed to pay the costs of the leverage. If so, and all other things being equal, the excess may be used to pay higher dividends to Shareholders than if the Fund were not so leveraged. If, however, shorter-term interest rates rise relative to the rate of return on the Fund's portfolio, the interest and other costs of leverage to the Fund (including interest expenses on borrowings) could exceed the rate of return on the investments held by the Fund, thereby reducing return to Shareholders. In addition, fees and expenses of any form of leverage used by the Fund will be borne entirely by the Shareholders and will reduce the investment return of the Shares. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Fund's use of leverage will result in a higher yield on the Shares, and it may result in losses.

In addition to any borrowing utilized by the Fund, the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests may utilize leverage. The Investment Funds may be able to borrow, subject to the limitations of their charters and operative documents. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing an Investment Fund's total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. If income and appreciation on investments made with borrowed funds are less than the required interest payments on the borrowings, the value of the Investment Fund will decrease. Additionally, any event which adversely affects the value of an investment by an Investment Fund would be magnified to the extent such Investment Fund is leveraged. Furthermore, because the Investment Funds may themselves incur higher levels of leverage than that which the Fund is permitted, the Fund could be effectively leveraged in an amount far greater than the limit imposed by the Investment Company Act.

The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by an Investment Fund in a market that moves adversely to such Investment Fund's investments could result in a substantial loss which would be greater than if the Investment Fund were not leveraged.

Liquidity Risk

An investment in the Shares, unlike an investment in a traditional listed closed-end fund, may be illiquid. Unlike traditional listed closed-end funds, the Fund has not listed the Shares for trading on any securities exchange, and the Fund does not expect any secondary market to develop for the Shares unless they are listed on a securities exchange, if at all. Even if a secondary market develops, there can be no assurances that such a market will be efficient. In addition, although the Fund may conduct quarterly repurchase offers of its Shares, there is no guarantee that all tendered Shares will be accepted for repurchase or that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer. Repurchase offers may be suspended or postponed. See "TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE" and "TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES."

An investment in Shares is not suitable for investors who need access to the money they invest in the short term or within a specified timeframe. Unlike open-end funds (commonly known as mutual funds) which generally permit redemptions on a daily basis, Shares will not be redeemable at an investor's option (other than pursuant to the Fund's discretionary repurchase offers, as described herein). The NAV of the Shares may be volatile. As the Shares are not traded, investors may not be able to dispose of their investment in the Fund no matter how poorly the Fund performs. The Fund is designed for long-term investors and not as a trading vehicle. Moreover, the Shares will not be eligible for "short sale" transactions or other directional hedging products.

The Fund's investments are also subject to liquidity risk, which exists when particular investments of the Fund are difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Illiquid Investment Risk

The Fund will invest in restricted securities and other investments which are illiquid. Restricted securities are securities that may not be sold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, or, if they are unregistered, may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Where registration is required to sell a security, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a considerable period may elapse between the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than the prevailing price when it decided to sell. The Fund may be unable to sell restricted and other illiquid securities at the most opportune times or at prices approximating the value at which it purchased such securities. The Fund's portfolio may include a number of investments for which no market exists and which have substantial restrictions on transferability.

Additionally, the Fund's repurchase process could involve substantial complications and delays, as the ability of the Fund to honor repurchase requests is dependent in part upon the Fund's ability to make withdrawals from Investment Funds which may be delayed, suspended altogether or not possible because, among other reasons, (i) many Investment Funds permit withdrawals only on an infrequent basis, which timing is not likely to coincide with the repurchase dates of the Fund, (ii) some Investment Funds may impose limits (known as "gates") on the aggregate amount that a shareholder or all shareholders in the Investment Fund may withdraw on any single withdrawal date, and (iii) the Investment Funds' portfolios may include investments that are difficult to value and that may only be able to be disposed of at substantial discounts or losses.

In addition, the Fund's interests in the Investment Funds are subject to substantial restrictions on transfer. The Fund may liquidate an interest and withdraw from an Investment Fund pursuant to limited withdrawal rights. Some Investment Funds also may suspend the repurchase rights of their shareholders, including the Fund, from time to time. The illiquidity of these interests may adversely affect the Fund were it to have to sell interests at an inopportune time. Overall, the types of restrictions on investments by the Investment Funds affect the Fund's ability to invest in, hold, vote the shares of, or sell the Investment Funds. Furthermore, the Fund, upon its withdrawal of all or a portion of its interest in a private Investment Fund, may receive an in-kind distribution of securities that are illiquid or difficult to value and difficult to dispose of.

Repurchase Policy Risk

Repurchases of Shares will reduce the amount of outstanding Shares and, thus, the Fund's net assets. To the extent that additional Shares are not sold, a reduction in the Fund's net assets may increase the Fund's expense ratio (subject to the Investment Adviser's reimbursement of expenses) and limit the investment opportunities of the Fund.

If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by Shareholders, the Fund will repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder. In addition, because of the potential for such proration, Shareholders may tender more Shares than they may wish to have repurchased in order to ensure the repurchase of a specific number of their Shares, increasing the likelihood that other Shareholders may be unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment in the Fund. To the extent Shareholders have the ability to sell their Shares to the Fund pursuant to a repurchase offer, the price at which a Shareholder may sell Shares, which will be the NAV per Share most recently determined as of the last day of the offer, may be lower than the price that such Shareholder paid for its Shares.

The Fund may find it necessary to hold a portion of its net assets in cash or other liquid assets, sell a portion of its portfolio investments or borrow money in order to finance any repurchases of its Shares. The Fund may accumulate cash by holding back (i.e., not reinvesting or distributing to Shareholders) payments received in connection with the Fund's investments, which could potentially limit the ability of the Fund to generate income. Such cash will not include cash generated from selling additional Shares or from income expected to be received during the tender period. The Fund also may be required to sell its more liquid, higher quality portfolio investments to purchase Shares that are tendered, which may increase risks for remaining Shareholders and increase Fund expenses. Although most, if not all, of the Fund's investments are expected to be illiquid and the secondary market for such investments is likely to be limited, the Fund believes it would be able to find willing purchasers of its investments if such sales were ever necessary to supplement such cash generated by payments received in connection with the Fund's investments. However, the Fund may be required to sell such investments during times and at prices when it otherwise would not, which may cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund may also borrow money in order to meet its repurchase obligations. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to obtain financing for its repurchase offers. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on any such borrowings will negatively affect Shareholders who do not tender their Shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses (subject to the Adviser's reimbursement of expenses) and reducing any net investment income. The purchase of Shares by the Fund in a repurchase offer may limit the Fund's ability to participate in new investment opportunities.

In the event a Shareholder chooses to participate in a repurchase offer, the Shareholder will be required to provide the Fund with notice of intent to participate prior to knowing what the repurchase price will be on the repurchase date. Although the Shareholder may have the ability to withdraw a repurchase request prior to the repurchase date, to the extent the Shareholder seeks to sell Shares to the Fund as part of a repurchase offer, the Shareholder will be required to do so without knowledge of what the repurchase price of the Shares will be on the repurchase date. It is possible that general economic and market conditions could cause a decline in the NAV per Share prior to the repurchase date. See "TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE" and "TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES" below for additional information on, and the risks associated with, the Fund's repurchase policy.

Valuation Risk

The value of the Fund's investments will be difficult to ascertain and the valuations provided in respect of the Fund's Investment Funds and other private securities will likely vary from the amounts the Fund would receive upon withdrawal of its investments. While the valuation of the Fund's publicly-traded securities are more readily ascertainable, the Fund's ownership interest in certain Investment Funds and other private securities are not publicly traded and the Fund will depend on appraisers, service providers and Underlying Managers to provide a valuation, or assistance with a valuation, of the Fund's investment. Any such valuation is a subjective analysis of the fair market value of an asset and requires the use of techniques that are costly and time-consuming and ultimately provide no more than an estimate of value. Moreover, the valuation of the Fund's investment in a private Investment Fund, as provided by an Underlying Manager as of a specific date, may vary from the fair value of the investment that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party.

For information about the value of the Fund's investment in private Investment Funds, the Investment Adviser will be dependent on information provided by the private Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements which, if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Investment Adviser's ability to value accurately the Fund's Shares. The Investment Adviser faces conflicts of interest in assisting with the valuation of the Fund's investments, as the value of the Fund's investments will affect the Investment Adviser's compensation.

The Fund values its investments in accordance with Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act, which sets forth requirements for determining fair value in good faith. However, there can be no assurance that the stated NAV of the Fund, as calculated based on such valuations, will be accurate on any given date, nor can there be any assurance that the sale of any property would be at a price equivalent to the last estimated value of such property. If at any time the stated NAV of the Fund is lower than its true value, those investors who have their Shares repurchased at such time will be underpaid and investors who retain their Shares would be adversely affected if more Shares were to be issued at the low price than are repurchased at that price. Conversely, if the Fund's stated NAV is higher than its true value, those investors who purchase Shares at such time will overpay, and if repurchases of Shares based on a high stated NAV were to exceed purchases of Shares at that value, investors who do not have their Shares repurchased will be adversely affected. In addition, investors would be adversely affected by higher fees payable to the Investment Adviser if the gross asset value of the Fund is overstated.

As a result, the NAV of the Fund, as determined based on the fair value of its investments in private Investment Funds, may vary from the amount the Fund would realize on the withdrawal of its investments from the private Investment Funds. This could adversely affect shareholders whose Shares are repurchased as well as new shareholders and remaining shareholders. For example, in certain cases, the Fund might receive less than the fair value of its investment in connection with its withdrawal of its investment from a private Investment Fund, resulting in a dilution of the value of the Shares of shareholders who do not tender their Shares in any coincident tender offer and a windfall to tendering shareholders; in other cases, the Fund might receive more than the fair value of its investment, resulting in a windfall to shareholders remaining in the Fund, but a shortfall to tendering shareholders. The Investment Adviser will attempt to resolve any conflicts between valuations assigned by an Underlying Manager and fair value as determined by the Investment Adviser by seeking information from the Underlying Manager and reviewing all relevant available information. Such review may result in a determination to change the fair value of the Fund's investment. Shareholders in the Fund have no individual right to receive information about the private Investment Funds or the Underlying Managers, will not be shareholders in the private Investment Funds, and will have no rights with respect to or standing or recourse against the private Investment Funds, Underlying Managers or any of their respective affiliates. Further, the Distributor does not have any responsibility or obligation to verify the valuation determinations made for the Fund's investments, including valuation determinations with respect to the private Investment Funds. In no event is the Distributor responsible for any errors or inaccuracies with the Fund's NAV in connection with its distribution of the Fund's Shares or in connection with any other purpose.

The Fund is responsible for adhering to all regulatory requirements under the Investment Company Act, which includes valuing its securities in good faith in accordance with the Investment Company Act. While the Fund is subject to certain valuation risks, the Board of Trustees oversees these risks, among others, as part of its broader oversight of the Fund's affairs through various Board and committee activities. The Board has adopted and periodically reviews policies and procedures designed to address valuation risk, among other risks, to the Fund as appropriate. Refer to "CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE" below for an overview of the Fund's valuation policies and procedures designed to address the Fund's valuation risks.

Legislation and Regulatory Risk

At any time after the date of this Prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the assets in which the Fund or the Investment Funds invest. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund or a Portfolio Investment Vehicle is regulated. New or amended regulations may be imposed by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the SEC, the Federal Reserve or other financial regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Fund or the Investment Funds. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund or will not impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives. The Fund and the Investment Funds also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act relating to a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all tender option bonds or similar financing with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all tender option bonds or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. 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. As a limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

Business and Regulatory Risks

Legal, tax and regulatory changes (including laws relating to taxation of the Fund's investments, trade barriers and currency exchange controls), as well as general economic and market conditions (such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates and general economic uncertainty) and national and international political circumstances, may adversely affect the Fund. These factors may affect, among other things, the level of volatility of the prices of securities and real assets, the liquidity of the Fund's investments and the availability of certain securities and investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's returns or result in significant losses. Additionally, the securities markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations and the regulatory environment for the Investment Funds is evolving. Changes in the regulation of registered funds, securities markets, the Investment Funds may adversely affect the value of investments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to successfully pursue its investment strategy. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund could be substantial and adverse.

Tax Risks

Special tax risks are associated with an investment in the Fund. The Fund intends to qualify and has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As such, the Fund must satisfy, among other requirements, diversification and 90% gross income requirements, and a requirement that it distribute at least 90% of its income and net short-term gains in the form of deductible dividends.

Each of the aforementioned ongoing requirements for qualification for the favorable tax treatment available to RICs requires that the Fund obtain information from or about the Investment Funds in which the Fund is invested. However, private Investment Funds generally are not obligated to disclose the

contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Investment Adviser to monitor the sources of the Fund's income and the diversification of its assets, and otherwise to comply with Subchapter M of the Code. Ultimately this may limit the universe of Investment Funds in which the Fund can invest. The Fund expects to receive information from each Investment Fund regarding its investment performance on a regular basis.

Private Investment Funds and other entities classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes may generate income allocable to the Fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the 90% gross income test. In order to meet the 90% gross income test, the Fund may structure its investments in a manner that potentially increases the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof. Because the Fund may not have timely or complete information concerning the amount or sources of such a private Investment Fund's income until such income has been earned by the private Investment Funds or until a substantial amount of time thereafter, it may be difficult for the Fund to satisfy the 90% gross income test.

In the event that the Fund believes that it is possible that it will fail the asset diversification requirement at the end of any quarter of a taxable year, it may seek to take certain actions to avert such failure, including by acquiring additional investments to come into compliance with the asset diversification tests or by disposing of non-diversified assets. Although the Code affords the Fund the opportunity, in certain circumstances, to cure a failure to meet the asset diversification test, including by disposing of non-diversified assets within six months, there may be constraints on the Fund's ability to dispose of its interest in private Investment Funds that limit utilization of this cure period.

If the Fund were to fail to satisfy the asset diversification or other RIC requirements, absent a cure, it would lose its status as a RIC under the Code, in which case the Fund would lose its status as a RIC. Such loss of RIC status could affect the amount, timing and character of the Fund's distributions and would cause all of the Fund's taxable income to be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In addition, all distributions (including distributions of net capital gain) would be taxed to their recipients as dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Accordingly, disqualification as a RIC would have a significant adverse effect on the value of the Shares.

The Fund must distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, in a manner qualifying for the dividends-paid deduction, to qualify as a RIC, and must distribute substantially all its income in order to avoid a fund-level tax. In addition, if the Fund were to fail to distribute in a calendar year a sufficient amount of its income for such year, it will be subject to an excise tax. The determination of the amount of distributions sufficient to qualify as a RIC and avoid a fund-level income or excise tax will depend on income and gain information that must be obtained from the underlying private Investment Funds. The Fund's investment in private Investment Funds may make it difficult to estimate the Fund's income and gains in a timely fashion, which may increase the likelihood that the Fund will be liable for the excise tax with respect to certain undistributed amounts. See "Federal Tax Matters".

In addition, the Fund invests in private Investments Funds located outside the United States. Such private Investment Funds may be subject to withholding tax on their investments in such jurisdictions. Any such withholding tax would reduce the return on the Fund's investment in such Investment Funds. See "Federal Tax Matters".

The Fund intends to distribute at least 90% of its investment income and net short-term capital gains to shareholders in accordance with RIC requirements each year. See "Federal Tax Matters". Investors will be required each year to pay applicable federal and state income taxes on their respective shares of the Fund's taxable income. Shareholders who reinvest their distributions will nonetheless be obligated to pay these taxes from sources other than Fund distributions.

Reliance on Key Persons Risk

The Fund relies on the services of certain executive officers who have relevant knowledge of private assets and familiarity with the Fund's investment objective, strategies and investment features. The loss of the services of any of these key personnel could have a material adverse impact on the Fund.

Fund Capitalization Risk

There is a risk that the Fund may not continue to raise capital sufficient to maintain profitability and meet its investment objective. An inability to continue to raise capital may adversely affect the Fund's diversification, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations, as well as its compliance with regulatory requirements and tax diversification requirements.

Non-Diversified Status Risk

The Fund is a "non-diversified" management investment company under the Investment Company Act. This means that the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in a limited number of issuers than would be the case if the Fund were classified as a "diversified" management investment company. Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to greater risk with respect to its portfolio securities than a "diversified" fund because changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer may cause greater fluctuation in the value of its interests.

Cybersecurity Risk

The Fund and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. Cyber-attacks against or security breakdowns of the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate the Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Fund or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Technology Risk

As the use of Internet technology has become more prevalent, the Fund and its service providers and markets generally have become more susceptible to potential operational risks related to intentional and unintentional events that may cause the 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, its service providers, or issuers of the securities in which the Fund invests to reduce technology and cyber security risks will succeed, and the Fund cannot control such systems put in place by service providers, issuers or other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund.

Temporary Defensive Strategies Risk

When the Investment Adviser anticipates unusual market or other conditions, the Fund may temporarily depart from its principal investment strategies as a defensive measure and invest all or a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents or accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in high yielding long-term securities. In such a case, Shareholders of the Fund may be adversely affected and the Fund may not pursue or achieve its investment objectives.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk

The Investment Adviser and the portfolio managers of the Fund have interests which may conflict with the interests of the Fund. In particular, the Investment Adviser manages and/or advises other investment funds or accounts with the same or similar investment objectives and strategies as the Fund. As a result, the Investment Adviser and the Fund's portfolio managers may devote unequal time and attention to the management of the Fund and those other funds and accounts, and may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities as might be the case if they were to devote substantially more attention to the management of the Fund. The Investment Adviser and the Fund's portfolio managers may identify a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple funds and accounts, and the opportunity may be allocated among these several funds and accounts, which may limit the Fund's ability to take full advantage of the investment opportunity. Additionally, transaction orders may be aggregated for multiple accounts for purpose of execution, which may cause the price or brokerage costs to be less favorable to the Fund than if similar transactions were not being executed concurrently for other accounts. Furthermore, it is theoretically possible that a portfolio manager could use the information obtained from managing a fund or account to the advantage of other funds or accounts under management, and also theoretically possible that actions could be taken (or not taken) to the detriment of the Fund. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the funds and accounts for which he or she exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of the funds and accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may place separate transactions for one or more funds or accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment or benefit of one or more other funds and accounts. For example, a portfolio manager may determine that it would be in the interest of another account to sell a security that the Fund holds, potentially resulting in a decrease in the market value of the security held by the Fund.

Conflicts potentially limiting the Fund's investment opportunities may also arise when the Fund and other clients of the Investment Adviser invest in, or even conduct research relating to, different parts of an issuer's capital structure, such as when the Fund owns senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior tranches of the same issuer. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment may result in conflicts of interest. In order to minimize such conflicts, a portfolio manager may avoid certain investment opportunities that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other clients of the Investment Adviser or result in the Investment Adviser receiving material, non-public information, or the Investment Adviser may enact internal procedures designed to minimize such conflicts, which could have the effect of limiting the Fund's investment opportunities. Additionally, if the Investment Adviser acquires material non-public confidential information in connection with its business activities for other clients, a portfolio manager or other investment personnel may be restricted from purchasing securities or selling certain securities for the Fund or other clients.

The portfolio managers also may engage in cross trades between funds and accounts, may select brokers or dealers to execute securities transactions based in part on brokerage and research services provided to the Investment Adviser or the Investment Adviser which may not benefit all funds and accounts equally and may receive different amounts of financial or other benefits for managing different funds and accounts. The Investment Adviser and its affiliates may provide more services to some types of funds and accounts than others.

The Fund and Investment Adviser have adopted policies and procedures that address the foregoing potential conflicts of interest, including policies and procedures to address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all accounts of the Investment Adviser are treated equitably. There is no guarantee that the policies and procedures adopted by the Investment Adviser and the Fund will be able to identify or mitigate the conflicts of interest that arise between the Fund and any other investment funds or accounts that the Investment Adviser may manage or advise from time to time. For further information on potential conflicts of interest, see "Investment Management and Other Services Conflicts of Interest" in the SAI.

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 Adviser or its affiliates or any company that is a direct or indirect, wholly- or majority-owned subsidiary of the Investment Adviser 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 Adviser 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.

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 objective.

PREDECESSOR FUND PERFORMANCE

Simultaneous with the commencement of the Fund's operations ("Commencement of Operations"), FT Investments I LLC (the "Predecessor Fund") reorganized with and into the Fund. The Predecessor Fund maintained an investment objective, strategies and investment policies, guidelines and restrictions that are, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund and at the time of the conversion of the Predecessor Fund was managed by the same Investment Adviser and portfolio managers as the Fund.

The Predecessor Fund is a Delaware limited liability company organized on March 17, 2022. The Predecessor Fund commenced operations on March 23, 2022 and was exempt from registration as an investment company under Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act.

The performance quoted below for periods prior to January 3, 2023 is that of the Predecessor Fund and was adjusted to reflect the Fund's estimated expenses (with the exception of estimated Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses the effect of which is already incorporated into the performance of the Predecessor Fund) and the Fund's Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement. The performance returns of the Predecessor Fund are unaudited and are calculated by the Investment Adviser on a total return basis. If the effect of the Fund's Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement were not reflected in the Predecessor Fund's returns shown below, the returns shown would be lower. After-tax performance returns are not included for the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was a privately placed fund and was not registered under the Investment Company Act and was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act and the Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance. The Investment Adviser served as manager of the Predecessor Fund for the entire performance period shown below.

Past performance is no indication of future returns.

CUMULATIVE RETURN SINCE INCEPTION (March 23, 2022 – March 31, 2023)
Since Inception

(0.27)%

Monthly Performance (%) Net of Fees

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2023			3.50%										
2022			0.35%			9.65%			(3.77)%			(9.00)%	(3.64)%

This information does not indicate how the Fund has performed or will perform in the future. Performance will vary based on many factors, including market conditions, the composition of the Fund's holdings and the Fund's expenses. Investments held by the Fund will not be identical to the investments of the Predecessor Fund reflected in the returns shown. The returns were calculated using SEC standard methodology. The prior performance information represents the historical performance for a similarly managed account and is not the Fund's performance or indicative of the Fund's future performance.

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 and will be 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 Adviser

First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser of the Fund and is responsible for determining and implementing the Fund's overall investment strategy. The Investment Adviser is a Delaware limited partnership and a registered investment adviser controlled by First Trust Capital Solutions L.P. First Trust Capital Solutions LP is a Delaware limited partnership owned by First Trust Capital Partners, LLC and by VFT Holdings LP and its affiliates. The Investment Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. As of June 30, 2023, the Investment Adviser had assets under management of approximately \$5.3 billion.

The Investment Adviser and its 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 Adviser 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 Adviser who currently have primary responsibility for management of the Fund (the "Portfolio Managers") are as follows:

MICHAEL PECK — Portfolio Manager

Mr. Peck, CFA, joined the Investment Adviser and its affiliated companies in February 2012 and is currently Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chief Investment Officer of the Investment Adviser and President and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Vivaldi Capital Management LP. Prior thereto, Mr. Peck was a Portfolio Manager at Coe Capital, LLC, a Chicago-based registered investment adviser, from March 2010 to December 2011. From June 2007 through March 2009, Mr. Peck was a paid consultant at various real estate and investment companies. From 2006 to 2008, Mr. Peck was a Senior Financial Analyst/Risk Manager at The Bond Companies. Mr. Peck graduated from Lehigh University with a Bachelor of Science in Accounting. Mr. Peck also holds a Master of Arts in Finance and a Masters in Business Administration (Real Estate Analysis and Financial Analysis) from DePaul University and is a Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA").

BRIAN MURPHY — Portfolio Manager

Mr. Murphy joined the Investment Adviser in March 2014 as a Senior Research Analyst and currently serves as Co-Chief Investment Officer of the Investment Adviser and a portfolio manager to the Fund. Mr. Murphy was previously a Director at Voyager Management, LLC ("Voyager Management"), a fund of hedge fund firm, from 2010 to 2014. Prior to Voyager Management, from 2009 to 2010, Mr. Murphy was Derivatives Product Specialist at Analytic Investors, specializing in quantitative derivative hedge fund strategies. Mr. Murphy was also an Analyst at Iron Partners, LLC, a fund of hedge fund firm, from 2007 to 2009, where he was primarily responsible for covering hedged equity, equity trading, derivative and structured product services. Mr. Murphy graduated from Miami University with a Bachelor of Science in Finance.

See “INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES” in the SAI for additional information about the portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts managed, and the portfolio managers’ ownership of Fund securities.

The Investment Management Agreement

The Investment Management Agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement”) between the Investment Adviser and the Fund became effective as of June 3, 2022 and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement will continue 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 (i) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on sixty (60) days written notice to the Investment Adviser; or (ii) upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Fund by either the Board or the Investment Adviser. 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 period ended March 31, 2023.

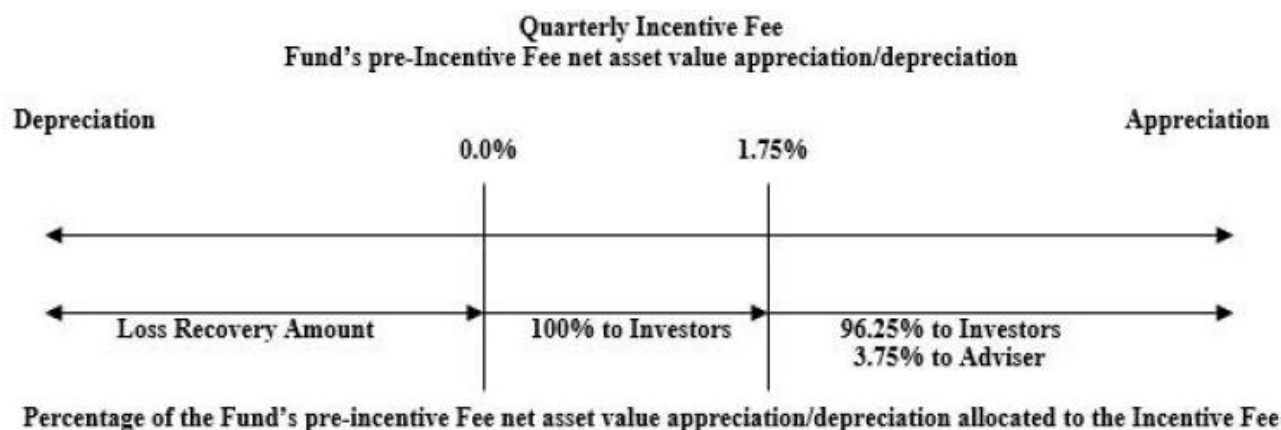
The Investment Management Agreement provides that, in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations to the Fund, the Investment Adviser and any partner, director, officer or employee of the Investment Adviser, or any of its affiliates, executors, 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 Adviser or any partner, director, officer or employee of the Investment Adviser, and any of its 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.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND INCENTIVE FEES

Pursuant the Investment Management Agreement, and in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Investment Adviser to the Fund, the Investment Adviser is entitled to a fee from the Fund consisting of two components – a base management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) and an incentive fee (the “Incentive Fee”). Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Investment Adviser a quarterly Investment Management Fee equal to 0.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund’s NAV as of each quarter-end, subject to certain adjustments. The Investment Management Fee will be paid to the Investment Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. NAV means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund; provided that for purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Adviser for any quarter, NAV will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that quarter, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Adviser for that quarter.

The Incentive Fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears based upon the Fund’s net profits for the immediately preceding quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on the Fund’s net assets equal to 1.75% per quarter (or an annualized hurdle rate of 7.00%). The Incentive Fee is equal to 3.75% per quarter (or an annualized rate of 15.00%) of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account (defined below). For the purposes of the Incentive Fee, the term “net profits” means the amount by which the NAV of the Fund on the last day of the relevant period exceeds the NAV of the Fund as of the commencement of the same period, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and realized income and gains or losses and expenses (which, for this purpose shall not include any distribution and/or shareholder servicing fees, litigation, any extraordinary expenses or Incentive Fee). The Fund will maintain a memorandum account (the “Loss Recovery Account”), which will have an initial balance of zero and will be (i) increased upon the close of each calendar quarter of the Fund by the amount of the net losses of the Fund for the quarter, and (ii) decreased (but not below zero) upon the close of each calendar quarter by the amount of the net profits of the Fund for the quarter. Shareholders will benefit from the Loss Recovery Account in proportion to their holdings of Shares. For purposes of the Incentive Fee, net assets shall be calculated for the relevant quarter as the NAV of the Fund as of the first business day of each quarter.

The following is a graphical representation of the calculation of the Incentive Fee:



Examples of Quarterly Incentive Fee Calculations

Example – Incentive Fee

Calculation Assumptions

Quarter 1: Opening net asset value is \$1,000 and opening Loss Recovery Account is \$0. During the quarter, there is unrealized appreciation of 5% (or \$50). Ending net asset value is \$1,050. Net profits for the quarter are \$50. Loss Recovery Account is \$0. Hurdle amount is \$17.5.

Quarter 2: Opening net asset value is \$1,048.78. During the quarter there is unrealized depreciation of 2.5% (or 26.22). Ending net asset value is \$1,022.56. Net losses for the quarter are \$26.22. Loss Recovery Account is \$26.22. Hurdle amount is \$18.35.

Quarter 3: Opening net asset value is \$1,022.56. During the quarter there is unrealized appreciation of 5% (or 51.13). Ending net asset value is \$1,073.69. Net profits for the quarter are \$51.13. Loss Recovery Account is \$0. Hurdle amount is \$17.89.

Quarter 1 Incentive Fee $= 3.75\% \times (\text{Net Profits} - \text{Loss Recovery Account} - \text{Hurdle Amount})$
 $= 3.75\% \times (\$50 - \$0 - \$17.5)$
 $= \$1.22$

Quarter 2 Incentive Fee: $= 3.75\% \times (\text{Net Profits} - \text{Loss Recovery Account} - \text{Hurdle Amount})$
 $= 3.75\% \times (\$0 - \$26.22 - \$18.35)$
 $= \text{Below zero; No Incentive Fee for the quarter}$

Quarter 3 Incentive Fee $= 3.75\% \times (\text{Net Profits} - \text{Loss Recovery Account} - \text{Hurdle Amount})$
 $= 3.75\% \times (\$51.13 - \$26.22 - 17.89)$
 $= \$0.26$

DISTRIBUTOR

First Trust Portfolios L.P. is the distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the Shares of the Fund and is located at 120 E. Liberty Drive, Suite 400, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Distributor is affiliated with the Investment Adviser.

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 has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in, or responsibility for, determining the investment policies of the Fund or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund or determining the valuation of the Fund's assets and liabilities. In addition, the Distributor is not responsible for any operational matters associated with repurchases of Fund Shares.

The Distributor or its affiliates may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers 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 Adviser, rather than the Distributor, may 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.

The Fund may authorize one or more financial intermediaries and their authorized agents that have made arrangements with the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries") to receive on its behalf purchase orders and repurchase requests. Such Financial Intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries or designees to receive purchase orders and repurchase requests on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order or repurchase request when a Financial Intermediary or, if applicable, a Financial Intermediary's designee, receives the order or repurchase request. Orders will be priced at the next computed per-class NAV per Share after they are received by a Financial Intermediary or the Financial Intermediary's authorized designee.

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a Financial Intermediary or authorized designee. 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 Financial Intermediary. The Investment Adviser pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution-related services. The maximum amount of compensation to be received by the participating members from any source will not exceed 8% of the proceeds raised in the offering. The Shareholder Service Plan allows the Fund to pay shareholder servicing fees for the servicing of its Shares to the Fund's Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. See "SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN." The Fund or other parties may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services or other services.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is solely responsible for its costs and expenses incurred in connection with its registration and 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. In the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard by the Distributor in the performance of its duties, obligations, or responsibilities set forth in the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor and its affiliates, including their respective officers, directors, partners, agents, and employees (collectively with the Distributor, the "Distributor Indemnitees"), shall not be liable for, and the Fund agrees to indemnify and hold harmless such persons from and against any and all taxes, charges, expenses, assessments, claims, demands and liabilities (including, without limitation, the reasonable costs of investigating or defending any alleged tax, charge, assessment, claim, demand, liability or expense and reasonable legal counsel fees incurred in connection therewith as well as any disbursements and liabilities arising under applicable federal and state laws) (collectively, "Losses") arising directly or indirectly from the following: (i) the inaccuracy of factual information furnished to the Distributor by the Fund or the Fund's investment adviser, custodians, or other service providers in any material respect; (ii) any claim that the registration statement, prospectus, statement of additional information, shareholder report, sales literature and advertisements approved for use by the Fund and/or the Fund's investment adviser or other information filed or made public by the Fund (as from time to time amended) included an untrue statement of a material fact or omission of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein (and in the case of the prospectus and statement of additional information, in light of the circumstances under which they were made) not misleading under the 1933 Act, the Investment Company Act, or any other statute, regulation, self-regulatory organization rule or applicable common law, except to the extent the statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, information furnished by or on behalf of the Distributor in writing; (iii) any wrongful act of the Fund or any of its officers; (iv) any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which this Agreement relates; (v) the Fund's breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in this Agreement; (vi) the Fund's failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations; (vii) any liability of the Distributor resulting from a representation, covenant or warranty that the Distributor makes, or any indemnification that the Distributor provides, on behalf of the Fund and in reliance on a Fund representation, covenant or warranty in an intermediary agreement relating to the Fund; (viii) the Distributor's reliance on any instruction, direction, notice, instrument or other information that the Distributor reasonably believes to be

genuine; (ix) any other action or omission to act which the Distributor takes in connection with the provision of services to the Fund pursuant to this Agreement and the Fund's Prospectus; or (x) any action taken or omitted by the Fund prior to the effective date of the Distribution Agreement. The Distributor also has no duty to calculate the net asset value of Fund Shares or to inquire into, or liability for, the accuracy of the net asset value per Share (including a Class thereof) as calculated by or for the Fund.

Shares in the Fund are offered with a maximum sales charge of 3.00% of the subscription amount. The Fund or Investment Adviser may elect to reduce, otherwise modify or waive the sales charge with respect to any Shareholder. No sales charge is expected to be charged with respect to investments by the Investment Adviser, and its affiliates, directors, principals, officers and employees and others in the Fund's sole discretion. There is no minimum aggregate amount of Shares required to be purchased in any offering.

The Investment Adviser, the Distributor and/or their affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties that 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 Adviser's, the Distributor's and/or affiliates' own assets 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. The Distributor may reallocate all or a portion of the sales load to broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Similarly, the Distributor may reallocate all or a portion of the service fees to the financial intermediary or other third party; however, the Distributor shall not be obligated to make such payments to the financial intermediaries or other parties unless the Distributor has received a corresponding payment from the Fund. The Distributor may also make payments to financial intermediaries from its own resources, subject to the following conditions: (a) any such payments shall not create any obligation for or recourse against the Fund or Shares thereof and (b) the terms and conditions of any such payments are consistent with the Fund's Prospectus and applicable federal and state securities laws and are disclosed in the Fund's Prospectus or SAI to the extent such laws require. The Distributor may retain any portion of the sales load and/or service fee not paid to a financial intermediary. See "Additional Payment to Financial Intermediaries" in the SAI.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN

The Fund is relying on an exemptive order from the SEC and has adopted a Shareholder Service Plan with respect to its Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Shareholder Services Plan allows the Fund to pay shareholder servicing fees for the servicing of its Shares. Under the Shareholder Service Plan, the Fund will be permitted to pay a Shareholder Servicing Fee up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the net assets (collectively, the "Shareholder Servicing Fee") to the Fund's Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. The Fund or the Distributor may pay all or a portion of these fees to any registered securities dealer, financial institution or any other person who provides certain shareholder services, pursuant to a written agreement. The Shareholder Servicing Fee is paid out of the Fund's assets attributable to the Shares and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of such Shares.

All or a portion of such Shareholder Servicing Fee may be used to compensate financial industry professionals for providing ongoing shareholder services. Such activities may include electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Fund, account reconciliations with the Fund's Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and ongoing liaison services as the Fund or the Investment Adviser may reasonably request.

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 Adviser; (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 Adviser.

The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.11% of the Fund's net assets and decreasing as assets reach certain levels. In addition, the Fund pays the Administrator its pro-rata share, based on combined assets under management, of an annual relationship-level base fee paid by all registered investment companies advised by the Investment Adviser and serviced by the Administrator (together with the asset-based fee, the "Administration Fee"). This fee structure generally covers fund administration, fund accounting, tax regulation and compliance, transfer agent and record keeping, and custody administration services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates. The amounts listed include certain out of pocket expenses incurred by the Administrator or its affiliates for services provided to the Fund. 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. 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., an affiliate of the Administrator (the “Custodian”) serves as 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 Adviser 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. UMB Bank, n.a.’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 Adviser 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, the Incentive Fee and the Administration Fee; Shareholder Servicing Fee; 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 Agreement and 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 Adviser 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.

“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 Adviser bears all of its expenses and costs incurred in providing investment advisory services to the Fund. In addition, the Investment Adviser is responsible for the payment of the compensation and expenses of those officers of the Fund affiliated with the Investment Adviser, 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 Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a “Waiver”), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, Incentive Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets (the “Expense Limit”). The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues until January 3, 2024. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement will automatically renew for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund or the Investment Adviser upon 30 days’ advanced written notice. Because taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, Incentive Fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 1.50%. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Adviser may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in effect at the time of the Waiver and the Expense Limit at the time of the repayment. For the fiscal period from January 3, 2023 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2023, the Investment Manager waived fees of \$108,153. At March 31, 2023, \$108,153 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2026.

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.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

Except for actions under the U.S. federal securities laws, the Amended and Restated By-Laws (“By-Laws”) provide that by virtue of becoming a Shareholder, each Shareholder (i) irrevocably agrees that any claims, suits, actions or proceedings arising out of or relating in any way to the Trust, the Declaration of Trust or the By-Laws or asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs (or similar) doctrine, be exclusively brought in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, any other court in the State of Delaware with subject matter jurisdiction, (ii) irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts in connection with any such claim, suit, action or proceeding, (iii) irrevocably agrees not to, and waives any right to, assert in any such claim, suit, action or proceeding that (A) it is not personally subject to the jurisdiction of such courts or any other court to which proceedings in such courts may be appealed, (B) such claim, suit, action or proceeding is brought in an inconvenient forum, or (C) the venue of such claim, suit, action or proceeding is improper, (iv) expressly waives any requirement for the posting of a bond by a party bringing such claim, suit, action or proceeding, (v) consents to process being served in any such claim, suit, action or proceeding by mailing, certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy thereof to such party at the address in effect for notices hereunder, and agrees that such service shall constitute good and sufficient service of process and notice thereof; provided, nothing in clause (v) hereof shall affect or limit any right to serve process in any other manner permitted by law, and (vi) irrevocably waives any and all right to trial by jury in any such claim, suit, action or proceeding.

The designation of exclusive jurisdictions may make it more expensive for a Shareholder to bring a suit than if the Shareholder were permitted to select another jurisdiction. Also, the designation of exclusive jurisdictions and the waiver of jury trials limit a Shareholder’s ability to litigate a claim in the jurisdiction and in a manner that may be more convenient and favorable to the Shareholder.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

The Investment Adviser and its 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 Adviser and its affiliates may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as Investment Adviser 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 Adviser and its 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 Adviser 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 Adviser or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested.

Although the Investment Adviser and its affiliates will seek to allocate investment opportunities among the Fund and their 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 Adviser or its affiliates will be appropriate for the Fund or will be referred to the Fund. The Investment Adviser and its affiliates are not obligated to refer any investment opportunity to the Fund.

The directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees of the Investment Adviser and its affiliates may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through funds managed by the Investment Adviser or its 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, and Investment Adviser has 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 <https://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 Exclusive of Amount Shown Under (3)
Shares	Unlimited	\$ --	\$ 340,477

* As of June 30, 2023.

TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE

The Fund is not a liquid investment. No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares. In addition, no public market exists for the Shares and 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, as described below.

The Fund is not expected to conduct any repurchase offer before January 1, 2024. Beginning on or about January 1, 2024 (or such other or later date as the Board may determine), the Fund may from time to time offer to repurchase Shares from investors in accordance with written tenders by investors at those times, in those amounts, and on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine in its sole discretion. It is expected that, under normal market circumstances, the Investment Adviser generally will recommend to the Board, subject to the Board's discretion, that any such tender offer would be for an amount that is not more than 5% of the Fund's NAV. If a tender offer is oversubscribed by Shareholders, the Fund may decide to repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder, in which case tendering Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund, or the Fund may take any other action permitted by the tender offer rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and described in the written tender offer notice to Shareholders.

Each tender offer will be made and Shareholders will be notified in accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act and the Investment Company Act, either by publication or mailing or both. The tender offer documents will contain information prescribed by such laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. 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. A Shareholder whose Shares (or a portion thereof) are repurchased by the Fund will not be entitled to a return of any sales charge that was charged in connection with the Shareholder's purchase of the Shares.

The Board may consider the following factors, among others, in making its determination for the Fund to make a repurchase offer:

- the recommendation of the Investment Adviser;
- whether any Shareholders have requested to tender Shares or portions thereof to the Fund;
- the liquidity of the Fund's assets (including fees and costs associated with withdrawing from investments);
- the investment plans and working capital requirements of the Fund;
- the relative economies of scale with respect to the size of the Fund;
- the history of the Fund in repurchasing Shares or portions thereof;
- the availability and quality of information as to the value of the Fund's assets;
- the conditions of the securities markets and the economy generally as well as political, national or international developments or current affairs; and
- the anticipated tax or regulatory consequences to the Fund of any proposed repurchases of Shares.

The Investment Adviser currently expects that, beginning on or about January 1, 2024, it will generally recommend to the Board that the Fund offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders quarterly with tender offer valuation dates occurring on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year (each, a "Valuation Date"); however, there can be no assurance that any such tender offers will be conducted on quarterly basis or at all. The Board may elect not to conduct a tender offer, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Investment Adviser. The decision to offer to repurchase Shares is in the complete and absolute discretion of the Board. The Fund is not required to conduct tender offers.

In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of its Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$50,000. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of its Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below this required minimum (except as a result of pro ration), the Fund reserves the right to reduce the portion of the Shares to be purchased from the Shareholder so that the required minimum balance is maintained. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

Shareholders whose written tenders of Shares are accepted by the Fund will be subject to the risk of fluctuations in the NAV of Shares until the Valuation Date. In addition, payment for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Investment Adviser would otherwise have caused these holdings to be liquidated, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's investment-related expenses as a result of higher portfolio turnover rates.

TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES

Due to liquidity restraints associated with the Fund's investments in Investment Funds, it is presently expected that, under the procedures applicable to the repurchase of Shares, Shares will be valued as of the applicable Valuation Date. The Fund will pay the value of the Shares repurchased (or as discussed below, 95% of such value if all Shares owned by a Shareholder are repurchased) no later than the 65th day after the deadline for Shareholders to tender Shares for repurchase as set forth in the applicable repurchase offer. This amount will be subject to adjustment after completion of the annual audit of the Fund's financial statements for the fiscal year in which the repurchase is effective. Shares may be repurchased prior to Investment Fund audits. To mitigate any effects of this, if all Shares owned by a Shareholder are repurchased, the Shareholder will receive an initial payment equal to 95% of the estimated, unaudited net asset value of the Shares, determined as of the Valuation Date, no later than the 65th day after the deadline for Shareholders to tender Shares for repurchase as set forth in the applicable repurchase offer. The remaining 5% of the estimated unaudited net assets value of such Shareholder's Shares being repurchased, subject to audit adjustment, will be determined and paid within 5 business days after completion of the Fund's annual audit.

Under these procedures, Shareholders will have to decide whether to tender their Shares for repurchase without the benefit of having current information regarding the value of the Shares as of the Valuation Date. The Shareholder may inquire of the Fund, at the telephone number indicated within this Prospectus, as to the value of the Shares last determined. In addition, there will be a substantial period of time between the date as of which the Shareholders must tender the Shares and the date they can expect to receive payment for their Shares from the Fund. Payments for repurchased Shares may be delayed under circumstances where the Fund has determined to redeem its interest in Investment Funds to make such payments, but has experienced delays in receiving payments from the Investment Funds.

Repurchase of Shares by the Fund are subject to certain regulatory requirements imposed by SEC rules. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund may postpone payment of the repurchase price and may suspend repurchases during any period or at any time.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Declaration of Fund, 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, in the event that the Board determines or has reason to

believe, in its sole discretion, that: (i) its Shares have been transferred to, or has vested in, any person, by operation of law in connection with the death, divorce, bankruptcy, insolvency, or adjudicated incompetence of a Shareholder; (ii) ownership of the Shares by such Shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund or the Investment Adviser to additional registration or regulation under the securities, commodities, or other laws of the United States or any other jurisdiction; (iii) continued ownership of the Shares by such Shareholders may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or the Investment Adviser, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholders to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; (iv) any representation or warranty made by a Shareholder in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true, or the Shareholder has breached any covenant made by it in connection with the acquisition of Shares; or (v) it would be in the best interests of the Fund for the Fund to cause a mandatory redemption of such Shares in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Shareholder.

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, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence or dissolution of the Shareholder; or (ii) under other limited circumstances, with the consent of the Board (which may be withheld in its sole and absolute discretion and is expected to be granted, if at all, only under extenuating circumstances).

Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee, at the time of transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. Notice of a proposed transfer of a Share must also be accompanied by a properly completed investor application in respect of the proposed transferee. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Shareholder's expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request. The Board generally will not consent to a transfer of Shares by a Shareholder (i) unless such transfer is to a single transferee, or (ii) if, after the transfer of the Shares, the balance of the account of each of the transferee and transferor is less than \$50,000. Each transferring Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer.

Any transferee acquiring Shares by operation of law in connection with the death, divorce, bankruptcy, insolvency, or adjudicated incompetence of the Shareholder, will be entitled to the distributions allocable to the Shares so acquired, to transfer the Shares in accordance with the terms of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and to tender the Shares for repurchase by the Fund, but will not be entitled to the other rights of a Shareholder unless and until the transferee becomes a substituted Shareholder as specified in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. If a Shareholder transfers Shares with the approval of the Board, the Fund shall as promptly as practicable take all necessary actions so that each transferee or successor to whom the Shares are transferred is admitted to the Fund as a Shareholder.

By subscribing for Shares, each Shareholder agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Investment Adviser, and each other Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses (including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses or any judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement), joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by that Shareholder in violation of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or any misrepresentation made by that Shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

If the Fund, the Investment Adviser 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 Adviser 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 Adviser (each, a "Financial Institution") as chosen by the Investment Adviser 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.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

GENERAL

The Administrator calculates the Fund's NAV as of the close of business on the last business day of each quarter 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. Shareholders will receive the estimated NAV of the Fund, free of charge upon request.

For purposes of calculating NAV, portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. A market quotation is readily available only when that quotation is a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the Fund can access at the measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable.

Investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Act. As a general principle, the fair value of a security or other asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5, the Board has designated the Investment Adviser as the valuation designee ("Valuation Designee") for the Fund to perform in good faith the fair value determination relating to all Fund investments, under the Board's

oversight. The Investment Manager carries out its designated responsibilities as Valuation Designee through its Valuation Committee. 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.

The Valuation Designee may value Fund portfolio securities for which market quotations are not readily available and other Fund assets utilizing inputs from pricing services, quotation reporting systems, valuation agents and other third-party sources.

As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund's interest in a private Investment Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from the private Investment 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 Valuation Designee believes to be reliable. The Valuation Designee will determine the fair value of such private Investment Fund based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the private Investment Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Valuation Designee values the 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. A substantial amount of time may elapse between the occurrence of an event necessitating the pricing of Fund assets and the receipt of valuation information from the underlying manager of a private Investment Fund.

The Valuation Designee 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 by the Valuation Designee, under oversight by the Board.

Where deemed appropriate by the Valuation Designee and consistent with the Investment Company Act, investments in Investment 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.

Debt securities will generally be valued using a third-party pricing system, agent, or dealer selected by the Valuation Designee, which may include the use of valuations furnished by a pricing service that employs a matrix to determine valuations for normal institutional size trading units. Debt securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, absent unusual circumstances, will be valued at amortized cost, so long as such valuations are determined by the Valuation Designee to represent fair value.

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 will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Valuation Designee.

Investors should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the value of portfolio positions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's net assets if the judgments of the Valuation Designee (in reliance on the Underlying Funds and/or their administrators) regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect. the Distributor is under no duty to verify any valuations of the Fund's investments.

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 regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect. In no event does the Distributor have any responsibility for any valuations of the Fund's investments (including the accuracy, reliability or completeness thereof) or for the valuation processes utilized for the Fund, and the Distributor disclaims any and all liability for any direct, incidental, or consequential damages arising out of any inaccuracy or incompleteness in valuations. The Distributor has no duty to calculate the NAV of Fund Shares or to inquire into, or liability for, the accuracy of the NAV per Share (including a Class thereof) as calculated by or for the Fund.

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

As noted above, the Administrator calculates the Fund's NAV as of the close of business on the last day of each quarter. 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 Adviser) 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 Adviser) determines that conditions no longer require suspension of the calculation of NAV.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Distributions will be paid at least annually on the Shares in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income and net capital gains, if any, earned each year.

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 (877) 779-1999 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, all dividends and/or capital gains distributions declared on Shares will be automatically reinvested in full and fractional Shares at the Fund's then current NAV. Shareholders that elect not to participate in the DRIP will receive 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. The Fund reserves the right to cap the aggregate amount of any

income dividends and/or capital gain distributions that are made in cash at a total amount of not less than 20% of the total amount distributed to Shareholders.

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.

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.

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 (877) 779-1999 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

TAXES

INTRODUCTION

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 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, regulated investment companies, 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 the Shareholders will continue to be as described herein.

The Fund has not sought or obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (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 it. 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 below is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant under current law, which is subject to change. Except where otherwise specifically indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual U.S. citizens or residents. You should consult your own tax adviser regarding tax considerations relevant to your specific situation, including federal, state, local and non-U.S. taxes.

The Fund intends to maintain its status as a RIC under federal income tax law. 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 regulated investment companies), (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.

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 tax-exempt income, if any, for the year.

The Fund intends to comply with this distribution requirement. If the Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Fund could be disqualified as a RIC. If for any taxable year the Fund were not to qualify as a RIC, all its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to Shareholders. In that event, taxable Shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and corporate Shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is required to recognize taxable income (such as deferred interest that is accrued as original issue discount) in some circumstances in which the Fund does not receive a corresponding payment in cash and to make distributions with respect to such income to maintain its qualification as a RIC. Under such circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to maintain its qualification as a RIC. As a result, the Fund may have to sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices that the Investment Adviser would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital, or forgo new investment opportunities. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to qualify as a RIC and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.

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 capital gain net 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 be accomplished.

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 to you for federal, state and local income tax purposes unless you are a tax-exempt entity, including qualified retirement plans or individual retirement accounts. Distributions are taxable whether they are received in cash or reinvested in Fund Shares. A Shareholder may thus recognize income and gains taxable for federal, state and local income tax purposes and not receive any cash distributions to pay any resulting taxes.

Fund distributions, if any, that are attributable to "qualified dividend income" or "long-term capital gains" earned by the Fund would be taxable to non-corporate Shareholders at reduced rates. Shareholders must have owned the Fund Shares for at least sixty-one (61) days during the one hundred twenty-one (121) day period beginning sixty (60) days before the ex-dividend date to benefit from the lower rates on qualified dividend income. However, U.S. individuals with modified adjusted gross income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly) and trusts and estates with income above specified levels are subject to a 3.8% tax on their net investment income, which includes interest, dividends and capital gains.

Shareholders are generally taxed on any dividends from the Fund in the year they are actually distributed. 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.

Investments in Partnerships. The Fund will own interests in entities that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. As a partner in a partnership, the Fund will be required to recognize its allocable share of taxable income, if any, from the partnership, whether or not such income is actually distributed from the partnership to the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of its interests in Investment Funds to make the required distributions. Additionally, the Fund may receive an allocation of items of income or deduction that are tax preferences or adjustments to income for alternative minimum tax purposes which will be passed through to Fund's shareholders. The character of the income recognized by the Partnership flows through to the Fund including for purposes of determining whether at least 90% of the income of the Fund is qualifying income. Accordingly, if a Partnership derives income other than qualifying income, such income will not count toward meeting the 90% requirement.

Because the IRS may deem the Fund to own a proportionate share of a partnership's assets in determining whether it meets the asset diversification test, the Fund will limit its investments in partnerships to avoid violating the diversification tests.

Expenses. As long as the Fund is not continuously offered pursuant to a public offering, regularly traded on an established securities market or does not have at least five hundred (500) shareholders at all times during the taxable year, certain expenses incurred by the Fund that if paid by an individual would be treated as "miscellaneous itemized deductions" are generally not deductible by the Fund. Instead each shareholder will be treated as if it received a dividend in an amount equal to its allocable share of the Fund's expenses and then having paid such expenses itself. For non-corporate taxpayers, such expenses will generally be "miscellaneous itemized deductions" and under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, the ability for non-taxable corporate taxpayers to deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions has been suspended.

Certain Withholding Taxes. The Fund may be subject to taxes, including foreign withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Fund. If at the close of the Fund's taxable year more than 50% of the value of its assets consists of foreign stock or securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect, for federal income tax purposes, to treat certain foreign taxes paid by it, including generally any withholding and other foreign income taxes, as paid by its Shareholders. If the Fund so elects, the pro rata amount of such foreign taxes paid by the Fund will be included in its Shareholders' income and each such Shareholder will be entitled either (1) to credit that proportional amount of taxes against U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. The Fund does not expect to be able to make such election.

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 twelve (12) months. Additionally, any loss realized on a disposition of shares of the Fund may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the Fund within a period of sixty-one (61) days beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

The Fund is required to compute and report the cost basis of shares sold or exchanged. The Fund has elected to use the First In, First Out ("FIFO") method, unless you instruct the Fund to select a different method, or choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale or exchange. 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.

Pursuant to the Regulations directed at tax shelter activity, taxpayers are required to disclose to the IRS certain information on Form 8886 if they participate in a “reportable transaction.” A transaction may be a “reportable transaction” based upon any of several indicia with respect to a shareholder, including the recognition of a loss in excess of certain thresholds (for individuals, \$2 million in one year or \$4 million in any combination of years). Investors should consult their own tax advisers concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to their investment in Fund Shares.

IRAs and Other Tax Qualified Plans. In general, dividends received and gain or loss realized with respect to shares held in an IRA or other tax qualified plan are not currently taxable unless the Fund Shares were acquired with borrowed funds.

U.S. Tax Treatment of Foreign Shareholders. Nonresident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign investors in the Fund will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on Fund distributions attributable to net capital gains. However, the Fund does not expect to make significant distributions that will be designated as net capital gains. The exemption may not apply, however, if the investment in the Fund is connected to a trade or business of the foreign investor in the United States or if the foreign investor is present in the United States for one hundred eighty-three (183) days or more in a year and certain other conditions are met.

Fund distributions attributable to other categories of Fund income, such as interest, and dividends from companies whose securities are held by the Fund, will generally be subject to a 30% withholding tax when paid to foreign shareholders. However, the Fund may be able to designate a portion of the distributions made as interest related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends which are generally exempt from this withholding tax. The withholding tax may, however, 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 Form W-8BEN or W-BEN-E 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 one hundred eighty-three (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 meet specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

All foreign investors should consult their own tax advisers 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 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.

Information Reporting and 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 U.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.

Information Reporting and 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 U.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.

INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

The investment of up to 25% of a RIC’s assets in one or more subsidiaries (such as the Subsidiaries) enables a RIC to indirectly make investments that would not generate qualifying income if they were made directly by the RIC. Any net income that a Subsidiary recognizes will be subject to federal and state corporate income tax, but the dividends that a Subsidiary pays to the Fund (i.e., those gains, net of the tax paid and any other expenses of the Subsidiary, such as its management and advisory fees) will be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income” under the Internal Revenue Code. Although it is possible that the Subsidiaries may be required to be aggregated for purposes of the 25% value limit described in “Taxation of the Fund”, above, losses of one Subsidiary will not offset income of another Subsidiary.

OTHER TAX MATTERS

The preceding is a summary of some of the tax rules and considerations affecting Shareholders and the Fund’s operations, and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all relevant tax rules and considerations, nor does it purport to be a complete listing of all potential tax risks inherent in making an investment in the Fund. A Shareholder may be subject to other taxes, including but not limited to, state and local taxes, estate and inheritance taxes, and intangible taxes that may be imposed by various jurisdictions. The Fund also may be subject to state, local, and foreign taxes that could reduce cash distributions to Shareholders. It is the responsibility of each Shareholder to file all appropriate tax returns that may be required. Each prospective Shareholder is urged to consult with his or her tax adviser with respect to any investment in the Fund.

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 individual retirement accounts (“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 will be 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 Adviser will 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 Adviser or with other entities that are affiliated with the Investment Adviser. 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.

INVESTOR QUALIFICATIONS

Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is a “qualified client” within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act. The criteria for qualifying as a “qualified client” and 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

Shares will generally be offered for purchase as of the first business day of each calendar quarter (or at such other times and/or more or less frequently as may be determined by the Board at an offering price equal to the NAV as of the most recently completed calendar quarter end, plus any applicable sales load. The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$50,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$25,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums, but in no instance will the Fund accept investments below \$25,000. Shares may be purchased by principals and employees of the Investment Adviser or their affiliates and their immediate family members, if such purchaser is an accredited investor who is also a qualified client, without being subject to the minimum investment requirements. The Fund’s Shares are offered for sale through its Distributor at NAV. The purchase price for Shares is based on the NAV per Share as of the date such Shares are purchased.

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.

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. Each initial or subsequent purchase of Shares will be payable in one installment which will generally be due (i) four business days prior to the date of the proposed acceptance of the purchase set by the Fund, which is expected to be the last day of each calendar quarter (the “Acceptance Date”), where funds are remitted by wire transfer, or (ii) ten business days prior to the Acceptance Date, where funds are remitted by check. An investor may not know the NAV of the Fund applicable to its purchase of Shares at the time of payment. A prospective investor must also submit a completed investor application at least five business days before the Acceptance Date. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. Although the Fund may, in its sole discretion, elect to accept a subscription prior to receipt of cleared funds, an investor will not become a Shareholder until cleared funds have been received. 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 dates pertaining to a particular offering, the Fund may hold the relevant funds and investor application for processing in the next offering.

Although an investor must submit its subscription for Shares and transmit the funds for the subscription prior to the acceptance of the subscription on the first business day of the applicable calendar quarter, the investor will not become a Shareholder of the Fund with respect to the Shares until (and the Fund will issue purchased Shares to the investor only as of) such acceptance (i.e., the first business day of the relevant calendar quarter). An investor’s subscription for Shares is irrevocable by the investor and will generally require the investor to maintain its investment in the Fund until such time as the Fund offers to repurchase the Shares in a tender offer.

Pending any offering, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund’s escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. In general, an investment will be accepted if the investor meets the Fund’s eligibility requirement and a completed investor application and funds are received in good order 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. For any investor whose investment is not accepted, the balance in the escrow account with respect to such investor will be returned to the investor. Any interest earned with respect to escrow accounts will be paid to the Fund.

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 March 31. The Fund's taxable year is the 12-month period ending on September 30.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

Grant Thornton LLP, located at principal business address 171 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services.

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 (877) 779-1999.

First Trust Private Assets Fund

c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
(877) 779-1999

Investment Manager

First Trust Capital Management L.P.
225 W. Wacker Drive, 21st Floor
Chicago, IL 60606

Transfer Agent / Administrator

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Custodian Bank

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

Distributor

First Trust Portfolios L.P.
120 East Liberty Drive, Suite 400,
Wheaton, IL 60187

Fund Counsel

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
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Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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