FIRST TRUST PRIVATE ASSETS FUND
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dated January 21, 2026

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

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. This SAI relates to and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus (the "Prospectus") of the First Trust Private Assets Fund (the "Fund") dated January 21, 2026, and as it may be further amended or supplemented from time to time. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. The Fund's audited financial statements and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (including the report of Ernst & Young LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm) appearing in the annual report to shareholders on Form N-CSR (the "Annual Report") are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by contacting the Fund at the telephone number or address set forth above.

This SAI is not an offer to sell shares of beneficial interest ("Shares") of the Fund and is not soliciting an offer to buy Shares in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the same meaning set forth in the Prospectus.

Shares are distributed by First Trust Portfolios L.P. (the "Distributor" or "FT Portfolios") to institutions and financial intermediaries that may distribute Shares to clients and customers (including affiliates and correspondents) of the Fund's investment adviser, First Trust Capital Management L.P. (the "Investment Adviser"), and to clients and customers of other organizations. The Fund's Prospectus, which is dated January 21, 2026, provides basic information investors should know before investing. This SAI is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of the Fund and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The 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.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The investment objective of the Fund, as well as the principal investment strategies of the Fund and the principal risks associated with such investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional information regarding the investment program of the Fund is set forth below.

FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

The Fund's fundamental policies, which are listed below, may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. At the present time, the Shares are the only outstanding voting securities of the Fund. As defined by the Investment Company Act, the vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of the holders of Shares ("Shareholders") of the Fund, duly called, (i) of 67% or more of the Shares represented at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares are present in person or represented by proxy or (ii) of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares, whichever is less. No other policy is a fundamental policy of the Fund, except as expressly stated. Within the limits of the fundamental policies of the Fund, the management of the Fund has reserved freedom of action. The Fund may not:

(1) Issue any senior security, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any other applicable authority.

(2) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by the SEC or any other applicable authority. This investment restriction does not apply to borrowings from affiliated investment companies or other affiliated persons of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the SEC or any other applicable authority.

(3) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities.

(4) Make loans, except through purchasing fixed-income securities, lending portfolio securities, or entering into repurchase agreements in a manner consistent with the investment policies of the Fund, or as otherwise permitted under the Investment Company Act. This investment restriction does not apply to loans to affiliated investment companies or other affiliated persons of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the SEC or any other applicable authority.

(5) Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, except that the Fund may invest in securities that are secured by real estate, including, without limitation, mortgage-related securities, or that are issued by companies or partnerships that invest or deal in real estate or real estate investment trusts, and may hold and dispose of real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities or other permitted investments.

(6) Invest in commodities and commodity contracts, except that the Fund (i) may purchase and sell non-U.S. currencies, options, swaps, futures and forward contracts, including those related to indexes, options and options on indexes, as well as other financial instruments and contracts that are commodities or commodity contracts, (ii) may also purchase or sell commodities if acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, (iii) may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts, and (iv) may make such investments as otherwise permitted by the Investment Company Act, and as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.

(7) Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers that the Fund's investment adviser determines are engaged in any single industry, except that U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities may be purchased without limitation. This investment restriction does not apply to investments by the Fund in Investment Funds (as defined below). The Fund may invest in Investment Funds that may concentrate their assets in one or more industries. The Fund will consider the concentration of Investment Funds when determining compliance with its concentration policy. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its assets in an Investment Fund that it knows concentrates its assets in a single industry.

With respect to these investment restrictions and other policies described in this SAI or the Prospectus, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the values of investments or the value of the Fund's total assets, unless otherwise stated, will not constitute a violation of such restriction or policy. The Fund's investment policies and restrictions do not apply to the activities and the transactions of the Investment Funds (defined below), but will apply to investments made by the Fund directly (or any account consisting solely of the Fund's assets).

The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the "Board" and the members thereof, "Trustees") without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

THE FUND MAY CHANGE ITS INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES, RESTRICTIONS, STRATEGIES, AND TECHNIQUES.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objective and any of its policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The Fund's investment objective and investment strategies are not fundamental policies of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund ("Board") without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES OF THE FUND AND RELATED RISKS

The following information supplements the discussion of the Fund's investment policies and techniques in the Prospectus.

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund's investment objective is to generate capital appreciation over the medium- and long-term through investments in private assets globally. Under normal circumstances, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment 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 (each an "Investment Fund" and collectively, the "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 may be 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.

Equity Securities

The investment portfolios of Investment Funds will include long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. The value of equity securities depends on business, economic and other factors affecting those issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced.

Underlying Managers may generally invest Investment Funds' assets in equity securities without restriction. These investments may include securities of companies with small- to medium-sized market capitalizations, including micro-cap companies and growth stage companies. The securities of certain companies, particularly smaller-capitalization companies, involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in securities of larger companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization and even medium-capitalization stocks are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks, and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. In addition, due to thin trading in the securities of some small-capitalization companies, an investment in those companies may be illiquid.

Fixed-Income Securities

Investment Funds may invest in fixed-income securities. An Underlying Manager will invest in these securities when their yield and potential for capital appreciation are considered sufficiently attractive, and also may invest in these securities for defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Fixed-income securities include bonds, notes and debentures issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and governments. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to the risk of price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness or financial condition of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Certain portfolio securities, such as those with interest rates that fluctuate directly or indirectly based on multiples of a stated index, are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to significant reductions of yield and possible loss of principal.

Investment Funds may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). Investment grade debt securities are securities that have received a rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (a "Rating Agency") in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated by any Rating Agency, have been determined by an Underlying Manager to be of comparable quality.

An Investment Fund's investments in non-investment grade debt securities, including convertible debt securities, are considered by the Rating Agencies to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Non-investment grade securities in the lowest rating categories may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuers of non-investment grade securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade securities. In addition, the market for lower grade securities may be thinner and less liquid than the market for higher grade securities, or may become less liquid in response to market developments or geopolitical events such as sanctions, trading halts or wars, or adverse investor perceptions.

Non-U.S. Securities

Investment Funds may invest in equity and fixed-income securities of non-U.S. issuers and in depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), that represent indirect interests in securities of non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. securities in which Investment Funds may invest may be listed on non-U.S. securities exchanges or traded in non-U.S. over-the-counter markets or may be purchased in private placements and not be publicly traded. Investments in non-U.S. securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the U.S.

As a general matter, Investment Funds are not required to hedge against non-U.S. currency risks, including the risk of changing currency exchange rates, which could reduce the value of non-U.S. currency denominated portfolio securities irrespective of the underlying investment. However, from time to time, an Investment Fund may enter into forward currency exchange contracts ("forward contracts") for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objective. Forward contracts are transactions involving the Investment Fund's obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a specified price.

Forward contracts may be used by the Investment Fund for hedging purposes to protect against uncertainty in the level of future non-U.S. currency exchange rates, such as when the Investment Funds anticipates purchasing or selling a non-U.S. security. This technique would allow the Investment Fund to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts also may be used to attempt to protect the value of the Investment Fund's existing holdings of non-U.S. securities. There may be, however, imperfect correlation between the Investment Fund's non-U.S. securities holdings and the forward contracts entered into with respect to such holdings. Forward contracts also may be used for non-hedging purposes to pursue the Fund's or an Investment Fund's investment objective, such as when an Underlying Manager anticipates that particular non-U.S. currencies will appreciate or depreciate in value, even though securities denominated in such currencies are not then held in the Fund's or Investment Fund's investment portfolio.

ADRs involve substantially the same risks as investing directly in securities of non-U.S. issuers, as discussed above. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that show evidence of underlying securities issued by a non-U.S. corporation. Issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund or Investment Funds may invest during periods of adverse market or economic conditions for defensive purposes some or all of their assets in high quality money market instruments and other short-term obligations, money market mutual funds or repurchase agreements with banks or broker-dealers or may hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as the Investment Adviser or an Underlying Manager deems appropriate under the circumstances. The Fund or Investment Funds also may invest in these instruments for liquidity purposes pending allocation of their respective offering proceeds and other circumstances. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed-income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less, and may include U.S. government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic branches of United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements.

Special Investment Techniques

Investment Funds may use a variety of special investment techniques as more fully discussed below to hedge a portion of their investment portfolios against various risks or other factors that generally affect the values of securities. They may also use these techniques for non-hedging purposes in pursuing their investment objectives. These techniques may involve the use of derivative transactions. The techniques Investment Funds may employ may change over time as new instruments and techniques are introduced or as a result of regulatory developments. Certain of the special investment techniques that Investment Funds may use are speculative and involve a high degree of risk, particularly when used for non-hedging purposes. It is possible that any hedging transaction may not perform as anticipated and that an Investment Fund may suffer losses as a result of its hedging activities.

Options and Futures

The Underlying Managers may utilize options and futures contracts. Such transactions may be effected on securities exchanges, in the over-the-counter market, or negotiated directly with counterparties. When such transactions are purchased over-the-counter or negotiated directly with counterparties, an Investment Fund bears the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the contract. Such transactions may also be illiquid and, in such cases, an Underlying Manager may have difficulty closing out its position. Over-the-counter options purchased and sold by Investment Funds may include options on baskets of specific securities. An Investment Fund may utilize European-style or American-style options. European-style options are only exercisable at their expiration. American-style options are exercisable at any time prior to the expiration date of the option.

The Underlying Managers may purchase call and put options on specific securities, on indices, on currencies or on futures, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue their investment objectives. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price. Similarly, a call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price. A covered call option is a call option with respect to which an Investment Fund owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes an Investment Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which cash or liquid securities have been placed in a segregated account on an Investment Fund's books. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while also depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets. Options sold by the Investment Funds need not be covered.

An Investment Fund may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. The Investment Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, an Underlying Manager would ordinarily effect a similar "closing sale transaction," which involves liquidating a position by selling the option previously purchased, although the Underlying Manager could exercise the option should it deem it advantageous to do so.

Investment Funds may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside the United States. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, any profits that might be realized in trading could be eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate, or a loss could be incurred as a result of those changes. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both commodities which are traded on domestic exchanges and those which are not. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC").

Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting an Investment Fund to substantial losses.

Successful use of futures also is subject to an Underlying Manager's ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

Some or all of the Underlying Managers may purchase and sell stock index futures contracts for an Investment Fund. A stock index future obligates an Investment Fund to pay or receive an amount of cash equal to a fixed dollar amount specified in the futures contract multiplied by the difference between the settlement price of the contract on the contract's last trading day and the value of the index based on the stock prices of the securities that comprise it at the opening of trading in those securities on the next business day.

Some or all of the Underlying Managers may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts for an Investment Fund. A contract for interest rate futures represents an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price.

Some or all of the Underlying Managers may purchase and sell currency futures for an Investment Fund. A currency future creates an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price.

The Fund intends to rely on the no-action relief provided by No-Action Letter 12-38 of the Division of Swap Dealer and Intermediary Oversight ("Division") of the CFTC. Pursuant to this letter, the Investment Adviser is not required to register as a "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") 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 the Division issues revised guidance 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.

With respect to investments in swap transactions, commodity futures, commodity options or certain other derivatives used for purposes other than *bona fide* hedging purposes, an investment company must meet one of the following tests under the amended regulations in order to claim an exemption from being considered a "commodity pool" or the investment adviser having to register as a CPO. First, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish an investment company's positions in such investments may not exceed five percent (5%) of the liquidation value of the investment company's portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments). Alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of such instruments, determined at the time of the most recent position established, may not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the liquidation value of the investment company's portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the investment company may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps and derivatives markets. In the event that the Investment Adviser is required to register as a CPO with respect to the Fund, the disclosure and operations of the Fund would need to comply with all applicable CFTC regulations.

Options on Securities Indexes

Some or all of the Underlying Managers may purchase and sell for the Investment Funds call and put options on stock indexes listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue their investment objectives. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Accordingly, successful use by an Underlying Manager of options on stock indexes will be subject to the Underlying Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

Warrants and Rights

Warrants are derivative instruments that permit, but do not obligate, the holder to subscribe for other securities or commodities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration and are offered or distributed to shareholders of a company. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, the values of warrants and rights do not necessarily change with the values of the underlying securities or commodities and these instruments cease to have value if they are not exercised prior to their expiration dates. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of equity-like securities.

Swap Agreements

The Underlying Managers may enter into equity, interest rate, index and currency rate swap agreements on behalf of Investment Funds. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost than if an investment was made directly in the asset that yielded the desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or "cap"; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Most swap agreements entered into by an Investment Fund would require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a "net basis." Consequently, an Investment Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). The risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that a party is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, an Investment Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that it contractually is entitled to receive.

To achieve investment returns equivalent to those achieved by an Underlying Manager in whose investment vehicles the Fund could not invest directly, perhaps because of its investment minimum or its unavailability for direct investment, the Fund may enter into swap agreements under which the Fund may agree, on a net basis, to pay a return based on a floating interest rate and to receive the total return of the reference investment vehicle over a stated time period. The Fund may seek to achieve the same investment result through the use of other derivatives in similar circumstances. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivatives used in the above manner is unclear. The Fund does not currently intend to use swaps or other derivatives in this manner.

Lending Portfolio Securities

An Investment Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. The Investment Fund continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities which affords the Investment Fund an opportunity to earn interest on the amount of the loan and on the loaned securities' collateral. An Investment Fund generally will receive collateral consisting of cash, U.S. government securities or irrevocable letters of credit which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. The Investment Fund might experience risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Investment Fund.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

To reduce the risk of changes in securities prices and interest rates, an Investment Fund may purchase securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis, which means delivery and payment take place a number of days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate receivable with respect to such purchases are fixed when the Investment Fund enters into the commitment, but the Investment Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. After an Investment Fund commits to purchase such securities, but before delivery and settlement, it may sell the securities if it is deemed advisable.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment or when-issued or delayed delivery basis are subject to changes in value, generally changing in the same way, i.e., appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise, based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities so purchased may expose an Investment Fund to risks because they may experience such fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis when an Investment Fund is fully or almost fully invested results in a form of leverage and may result in greater potential fluctuation in the value of the net assets of an Investment Fund. In addition, there is a risk that securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may not be delivered and that the purchaser of securities sold by an Investment Fund on a forward basis will not honor its purchase obligation. In such cases, the Investment Fund may incur a loss.

THE FUND MAY CHANGE ITS INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES, RESTRICTIONS, STRATEGIES, AND TECHNIQUES.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objectives and any of its policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy and it may be changed by the Board without Shareholder approval.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS AND TECHNIQUES

The Underlying Managers may utilize a variety of special investment instruments and techniques to hedge against various risks (such as changes in interest rates or other factors that affect security values) or for non-hedging purposes to pursue an Investment Fund's investment objective. These strategies may often be executed through derivative transactions. Certain of the special investment instruments and techniques that the Underlying Managers may use are speculative and involve a high degree of risk, particularly in the context of non-hedging transactions.

Derivatives

Derivatives are securities and other instruments the value or return of which is based on the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or other investment. Derivatives may be volatile and involve various risks, depending upon the derivative and its function in a portfolio. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by Investment Funds in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by Investment Funds. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, and the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty, legal risk and operations risk.

Call and Put Options

There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call and put options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium invested in the call option. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above its short sales price plus the premium received for writing the put option, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the short position if the underlying security's price falls below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire premium invested in the put option.

Hedging Transactions

Underlying Managers may utilize a variety of financial instruments, such as derivatives, options, interest rate swaps, caps and floors, futures and forward contracts to seek to hedge against declines in the values of their portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates, certain changes in the equity markets and market interest rates and other events. Hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged portfolio positions should increase. It may not be possible for the Underlying Managers to hedge against a change or event at a price sufficient to protect an Investment Fund's assets from the decline in value of the portfolio positions anticipated as a result of such change. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against certain changes or events at all. While an Underlying Manager may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, or the risks of a decline in the equity markets generally or one or more sectors of the equity markets in particular, or the risks posed by the occurrence of certain other events, unanticipated changes in currency or interest rates or increases or smaller than expected decreases in the equity markets or sectors being hedged or the nonoccurrence of other events being hedged against may result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund than if the Underlying Manager had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio position being hedged may vary. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, the Underlying Managers may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Underlying Managers from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to additional risk of loss.

Leverage

In addition to the use of leverage by the Underlying Managers in their respective trading strategies, the Investment Adviser may leverage the Fund's allocations to the Underlying Managers through (i) borrowings, (ii) swap agreements, options or other derivative instruments, (iii) employing certain Underlying Managers (many of which trade on margin and do not generally need additional capital from the Fund in order to increase the level of the positions they acquire for it) to trade notional equity in excess of the equity actually available in their accounts, or (iv) a combination of these methods. The financing entity or counterparty on any swap, option or other derivative instrument may be any entity or institution which the Investment Adviser determines to be creditworthy.

Thus the Fund, through its leveraged investments in the Investment Funds and through each Underlying Manager's use of leverage in its trading strategies, uses leverage with respect to the Shares. As a result of that leverage, a relatively small movement in the spread relationship between the securities and commodities interests the Fund indirectly owns and those which it has indirectly sold short may result in substantial losses.

Investors also should note that the leverage the Underlying Managers employ in their Investment Fund trading can result in an investment portfolio significantly greater than the assets allocated to their trading, which can greatly increase the Fund's profits or losses as compared to its net assets. The Underlying Managers' anticipated use of short-term margin borrowings results in certain additional risks to the Fund. For example, should the securities that are pledged to brokers to secure the Underlying Managers' margin Investment Funds decline in value, or should brokers from which the Underlying Managers have borrowed increase their maintenance margin requirements (*i.e.*, reduce the percentage of a position that can be financed), then the Underlying Managers could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which the Underlying Managers must either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a precipitous drop in the value of the assets of an Underlying Manager, the Underlying Manager might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off the margin debt and might suffer mandatory liquidation of positions in a declining market at relatively low prices, thereby incurring substantial losses.

Short Selling

The Underlying Managers may engage in short selling. Short selling involves selling securities that are not owned and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows an investor to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such declines exceed the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. A short sale creates the risk of an unlimited loss, as the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. For these reasons, short selling is considered a speculative investment practice.

Investment Funds may also effect short sales "against the box." These transactions involve selling short securities that are owned (or that an Investment Fund has the right to obtain). When an Investment Fund enters into a short sale against the box, it will set aside securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short (or securities convertible or exchangeable into such securities) and will hold such securities while the short sale is outstanding. Investment Funds will incur transaction costs, including interest expenses, in connection with opening, maintaining and closing short sales against the box.

OTHER POTENTIAL RISKS AND ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT INFORMATION

Dependence on the Investment Adviser and Underlying Managers

The Fund invests its assets primarily in a number of funds managed by Underlying Managers, selected by the Investment Adviser. The success of the Fund depends upon the ability of the Investment Adviser to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the investment objective of the Fund, and upon the ability of the Underlying Managers to develop and implement strategies that achieve their respective investment objectives. Shareholders will have no right or power to participate in the management or control of the Fund or the Investment Funds, and will not have an opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by the Investment Funds or the Underlying Managers, or the terms of any such investments.

Compensation Arrangements with the Underlying Managers

Underlying Managers may receive compensation based on the performance of their investments. Such compensation arrangements may create an incentive to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect. In addition, because performance-based compensation is calculated on a basis that includes unrealized appreciation of an Investment Fund's assets, such performance-based compensation may be greater than if such compensation were based solely on realized gains.

Business and Regulatory Risks

Legal, tax and regulatory developments that may adversely affect the Fund, the Underlying Managers or the Investment Funds could occur during the term of the Fund. Securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements enforced by the SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions. The regulatory environment for private funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private funds and their trading activities may affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy and the value of investments held by the Fund. The current presidential administration has called for and is seeking to enact significant changes to U.S. fiscal, tax, trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign, and government regulatory policy, making it impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur. Unforeseeable regulations that restrict the ability of the Fund to trade in securities or the ability of the Fund to employ, or brokers and other counterparties to extend, credit in its trading (as well as other regulatory changes that result) could have a material adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio. Further, as artificial intelligence technologies are used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund. The legal and regulatory frameworks within which artificial intelligence technologies operate continue to rapidly evolve, and it is not possible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto.

Control Positions

Investment Funds may take control positions in companies. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise and other types of liability related to business operations. In addition, the act of taking a control position, or seeking to take such a position, may itself subject an Investment Fund to litigation by parties interested in blocking it from taking that position. If those liabilities were to arise, or such litigation were to be resolved in a manner adverse to the Investment Funds, the Investment Funds likely would suffer losses on their investments. Additionally, should an Investment Fund obtain such a position, such entity may be required to make filings concerning its holdings with the SEC and it may become subject to other regulatory restrictions that could limit the ability of such Investment Fund to dispose of its holdings at a preferable time and in a preferable manner. Violations of these regulatory requirements could subject the Investment Fund to significant liabilities, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Effect of Investor Withdrawals on an Underlying Manager’s Ability to Influence Corporate Change

From time to time an Investment Fund may acquire enough of a company’s shares or other equity to enable its Underlying Manager, either alone or together with the members of any group with which the Underlying Manager is acting, to influence the company to take certain actions, with the intent that such actions will maximize shareholder value. If the investors of such an Investment Fund request withdrawals representing a substantial portion of the Investment Fund’s assets during any period when its Underlying Manager (or members of any such group) are seeking to influence any such corporate changes, the Underlying Manager may be compelled to sell some or all of the Investment Fund’s holdings of the shares or other equity issued by such company in order to fund such investor withdrawal requests. This may adversely impact, or even eliminate, the Underlying Manager’s (or the group’s) ability to influence such changes and, thus, to influence shareholder value, possibly resulting in losses to the Investment Fund and subsequently, the Fund.

Reliance on Key Personnel of the Investment Adviser

The Fund’s ability to identify and invest in attractive opportunities is dependent upon the Investment Adviser. If one or more of the key individuals leaves the Investment Adviser, the Investment Adviser may not be able to hire qualified replacements, or may require an extended time to do so. This could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Dilution

If an Underlying Manager limits the amount of capital that may be contributed to an Investment Fund by the Fund, additional sales of Shares of the Fund will dilute the participation of existing Shareholders in the indirect returns to the Fund from such Investment Fund.

Indirect Investment in Investment Funds

Any transaction by which the Fund indirectly gains exposure to an Investment Fund by the purchase of a swap or other contract is subject to special risks. The Fund’s use of such instruments can result in volatility, and each type of instrument is subject to special risks. Indirect investments generally will be subject to transaction and other fees that will reduce the value of the Fund’s investment in an Investment Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s indirect investment in an Investment Fund will have the same or similar results as a direct investment in the Investment Fund, and the Fund’s value may decrease as a result of such indirect investment.

Counterparty Insolvency

The Fund’s and the Investment Funds’ assets may be held in one or more funds maintained for the Fund or the Investment Funds by counterparties, including their prime brokers. There is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent. The insolvency of such counterparties is likely to impair the operational capabilities or the assets of the Investment Funds and the Fund. If one or more of the Investment Funds’ counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings in the United States (either under the Securities Investor Protection Act or the United States Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that the recovery of the Investment Funds’ securities and other assets from such prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such prime broker or broker-dealer.

In addition, the Investment Funds may use counterparties located in various jurisdictions outside the United States. Such local counterparties are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Investment Funds’ assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on the Investment Funds and their assets and the Fund. The insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the Fund, which could be material.

Financial Failure of Intermediaries

There is always the possibility that the institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Fund does business, or to which securities have been entrusted for custodial purposes, will encounter financial difficulties that may impair their operational capabilities or result in losses to the Fund.

Inside Information

From time to time, the Fund or its affiliates may come into possession of material, non-public information concerning an entity in which the Fund has invested or proposes to invest. Possession of that information may limit the ability of the Fund to buy or sell securities of the entity.

Suspensions of Trading

Each exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities that it lists. Such a suspension could render it impossible for an Investment Fund to liquidate its positions and thereby expose it to losses. In addition, there is no guarantee that non-exchange markets will remain liquid enough for an Investment Fund to close out positions.

Enforceability of Claims Against Investment Funds

The Fund has no assurances that it will be able to: (1) effect service of process within the U.S. on foreign Investment Funds; (2) enforce judgments obtained in U.S. courts against foreign Investment Funds based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws; (3) enforce, in an appropriate foreign court, judgments of U.S. courts based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws; and (4) bring an original action in an appropriate foreign court to enforce liabilities against an Investment Fund or other person based upon the U.S. federal securities laws. It is unclear whether Shareholders would ever be able to bring claims directly against the Investment Funds, domestic or foreign, or whether all such claims must be brought by the Board on behalf of Shareholders.

Cyber Security Risk

The Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks or result in cyber security incidents that implicate personal data. Cyber security breaches affecting the Fund, the Investment Adviser, financial intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of Shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value ("NAV"), cause the release of private Shareholder information or confidential business information, impede investment activities, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for Investment Funds and for the issuers of securities in which the Fund or an Investment Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for the Investment Funds or such issuers and may cause the Fund to lose value. The Fund and Investment Adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or Investment Adviser. While a Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, a Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect a Fund or its shareholders.

Payment in Kind for Repurchased Shares

The Fund does not expect to, but has the right to, distribute securities as payment for repurchased Shares except in unusual circumstances, such as in the unlikely event that making a cash payment would result in a material adverse effect on the Fund or on Shareholders not requesting that their Shares be repurchased. In the event that the Fund makes such a distribution of securities as payment for Shares, Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs to dispose of such securities.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business operations of the Fund are managed and supervised under the direction of the Board, subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Board has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business affairs of the Fund on behalf of its Shareholders, including the authority to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of its business. The Board exercises the same powers, authority and responsibilities on behalf of the Fund as are customarily exercised by the board of directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation. The officers of the Fund conduct and supervise the daily business operations of the Fund.

The members of the Board (each, a "Trustee") are not required to contribute to the capital of the Fund or to hold Shares. A majority of Trustees of the Board are not "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund (collectively, the "Independent Trustees"). Any Trustee who is not an Independent Trustee is an interested trustee ("Interested Trustee").

The identity of Trustees of the Board and officers of the Fund, and their brief biographical information, including their addresses, their year of birth and descriptions of their principal occupations during the past five years is set forth below.

The Trustees serve on the Board for terms of indefinite duration. A Trustee's position in that capacity will terminate if the Trustee is removed or resigns or, among other events, upon the Trustee's death, incapacity, retirement or bankruptcy. A Trustee may resign upon written notice to the other Trustees of the Fund, and may be removed either by (i) the vote of at least two-thirds of the Trustees of the Fund not subject to the removal vote or (ii) the vote of Shareholders of the Fund holding not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Shareholders of the Fund. In the event of any vacancy in the position of a Trustee, the remaining Trustees of the Fund may appoint an individual to serve as a Trustee so long as immediately after the appointment at least two-thirds of the Trustees of the Fund then serving have been elected by the Shareholders of the Fund. The Board may call a meeting of the Fund's Shareholders to fill any vacancy in the position of a Trustee of the Fund, and must do so if the Trustees who were elected by the Shareholders of the Fund cease to constitute a majority of the Trustees then serving on the Board.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX* OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEES**
David G. Lee Year of Birth: 1952 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Chairman and Trustee	Since Inception	Retired (since 2012); President and Director, Client Opinions, Inc. (2003 – 2012); Chief Operating Officer, Brandywine Global Investment Management (1998 – 2002).	25	None
Robert Seyferth Year of Birth: 1952 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Trustee	Since Inception	Retired (since 2009); Chief Procurement Officer/Senior Managing Director, Bear Stearns/JP Morgan Chase (1993 – 2009).	25	None
Gary E. Shugrue Year of Birth: 1954 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Trustee	Since Inception	Retired (since 2023); Managing Director, Veritable LP (investment advisory firm) (2016 – 2023); Founder/ President, Ascendant Capital Partners, LP (private equity firm) (2001 – 2015).	25	Trustee, Quaker Investment Trust (2 portfolios) (registered investment company).

* As of March 31, 2025, the fund complex consists of the Fund, AFA Asset Based Lending Fund, Agility Multi-Asset Income Fund, Aspiriant Risk-Managed Capital Appreciation Fund, Aspiriant Risk-Managed Real Assets Fund, Destiny Alternative Fund LLC, Destiny Alternative Fund (TEI) LLC, Felicitas Private Markets Fund, First Trust Alternative Opportunities Fund, First Trust Enhanced Private Credit Fund, First Trust Hedged Strategies Fund, First Trust Private Credit Fund, First Trust Real Assets Fund, FT Vest Hedged Equity Income Fund: Series A2, FT Vest Hedged Equity Income Fund: Series A3, FT Vest Hedged Equity Income Fund: Series A4, FT Vest Rising Dividend Achievers Total Return Fund, FT Vest Total Return Income Fund: Series A2, FT Vest Total Return Income Fund: Series A3, FT Vest Total Return Income Fund: Series A4, Infinity Core Alternative Fund, Pender Real Estate Credit Fund, Variant Alternative Income Fund, Variant Alternative Lending Fund and Variant Impact Fund.

** As of March 31, 2025.

INTERESTED TRUSTEE AND OFFICERS

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX* OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEES**
Terrance P. Gallagher*** Year of Birth: 1958 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Trustee	Since Inception	Executive Vice President and Trust Platform Director, UMB Fund Services, Inc. (2024 – Present); Trustee, Investment Managers Series Trust II (registered investment company) (2013 – Present); President, Investment Managers Series Trust II (2013 – April 2025); Executive Vice President and Director of Fund Accounting, Administration and Tax, UMB Fund Services, Inc. (2007 – 2023).	25	President and Trustee, Investment Managers Series Trust II (85 portfolios) (registered investment company).
Michael Peck Year of Birth: 1980 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	President	Since Inception	Chief Executive Officer and Co-CIO, First Trust Capital Management L.P. (formerly, Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC) (2012 – present); President and Co-CIO, Vivaldi Capital Management LP (formerly, Vivaldi Capital Management, LLC) (2012 – March 2024); Portfolio Manager, Coe Capital Management (2010 – 2012); Senior Financial Analyst and Risk Manager, the Bond Companies (2006 – 2008).	N/A	N/A
Chad Eisenberg Year of Birth: 1982 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Treasurer	Since Inception	Chief Operating Officer, First Trust Capital Management L.P. (formerly, Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC) (2012 – present); Chief Operating Officer, Vivaldi Capital Management LP (formerly, Vivaldi Capital Management, LLC) (2012 – March 2024); Director, Coe Capital Management LLC (2010 – 2011).	N/A	N/A

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX* OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEES**
Bernadette Murphy Year of Birth: 1964 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Chief Compliance Officer	Since Inception	Director, Vigilant Compliance, LLC (investment management solutions firm) (2018 – present); Director of Compliance and operations, B. Riley Capital Management, LLC (investment advisory firm) (2017 – 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, Dialectic Capital Management, LP (investment advisory firm) (2008 – 2018).	N/A	N/A
Ann Maurer Year of Birth: 1972 c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 W. Galena St. Milwaukee, WI 53212	Secretary	Since Inception	Senior Vice President, Client Services (2017 – present); Vice President, Senior Client Service Manager (2013 – 2017), Assistant Vice President, Client Relations Manager (2002 – 2013); UMB Fund Services, Inc.	N/A	N/A

* As of March 31, 2025, the fund complex consists of the Fund, AFA Asset Based Lending Fund, Agility Multi-Asset Income Fund, Aspiriant Risk-Managed Capital Appreciation Fund, Aspiriant Risk-Managed Real Assets Fund, Destiny Alternative Fund LLC, Destiny Alternative Fund (TEI) LLC, Felicitas Private Markets Fund, First Trust Alternative Opportunities Fund, First Trust Enhanced Private Credit Fund, First Trust Hedged Strategies Fund, First Trust Private Credit Fund, First Trust Real Assets Fund, FT Vest Hedged Equity Income Fund: Series A2, FT Vest Hedged Equity Income Fund: Series A3, FT Vest Hedged Equity Income Fund: Series A4, FT Vest Rising Dividend Achievers Total Return Fund, FT Vest Total Return Income Fund: Series A2, FT Vest Total Return Income Fund: Series A3, FT Vest Total Return Income Fund: Series A4, Infinity Core Alternative Fund, Pender Real Estate Credit Fund, Variant Alternative Income Fund, Variant Alternative Lending Fund and Variant Impact Fund.

** As of March 31, 2025.

*** Mr. Gallagher is deemed an interested person of the Fund because of his affiliation with the Fund's Administrator.

The Board believes that each of the Trustees' experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that each Trustee should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes common to all Trustees is the ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Trustees, the Advisers, the Fund's other service providers, counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. A Trustee's ability to perform his or her duties effectively may have been attained through the Trustee's business, consulting, and public service; experience as a board member of non- profit entities or other organizations; education or professional training; and/or other life experiences. In addition to these shared characteristics, set forth below is a brief discussion of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each Trustee.

David G. Lee. Mr. Lee has been a Trustee since the Fund's inception. He has more than 31 years of experience in the financial services industry.

Robert Seyferth. Mr. Seyferth has been a Trustee since the Fund's inception. Mr. Seyferth has more than 36 years of business and accounting experience.

Terrance P. Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher has been a Trustee since the Fund's inception. Mr. Gallagher has more than 45 years of experience in the financial services industry.

Gary E. Shugrue. Mr. Shugrue has been a Trustee since the Fund's inception. Mr. Shugrue has more than 36 years of experience in the financial services industry.

Specific details regarding each Trustee's principal occupations during the past five years are included in the table above.

Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for oversight of the Fund rests with the Board. The Fund has engaged the Investment Adviser to manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Investment Adviser and other service providers in the operations of the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Company Act, applicable provisions of state and other laws and the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Board is currently composed of four members, three of whom are Independent Trustees. The Board will meet in-person at regularly scheduled meetings four times each year. In addition, the Board may hold special in-person or telephonic meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may arise or require action between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees have also engaged independent legal counsel to assist them in performing their oversight responsibilities. The Independent Trustees will meet with their independent legal counsel in person prior to and during each quarterly in-person board meeting. As described below, the Board has established an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee, and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities.

The Board has appointed David Lee, an Independent Trustee, to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman's role is to preside at all meetings of the Board and to act as liaison with the Investment Adviser, other service providers, counsel and other Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairman serves as a key point person for dealings between management and the Trustees. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees of Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight.

The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of the Fund and is addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. Day-to-day risk management functions are subsumed within the responsibilities of the Investment Adviser and other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), which carry out the Fund's investment management and business affairs. The Investment Adviser and other service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various events or circumstances that give rise to risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each of the Investment Adviser and other service providers has its own independent interests in risk management, and their policies and methods of risk management will depend on their functions and business models. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. The Board requires senior officers of the Fund, including the President, Treasurer and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and the Investment Adviser to report to the full Board on a variety of matters at regular and special meetings of the Board, including matters relating to risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee also receive regular reports from the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm on internal control and financial reporting matters. The Board also receives reports from certain of the Fund's other primary service providers on a periodic or regular basis, including the Fund's custodian, distributor and administrator. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight.

Committees of the Board of Trustees

Audit Committee

The Board has formed an Audit Committee that is responsible for overseeing the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls, and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Fund's financial statements and the independent audit of those financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the Fund's independent auditors and the full Board. In performing its responsibilities, the Audit Committee will select and recommend annually to the entire Board a firm of independent certified public accountants to audit the books and records of the Fund for the ensuing year, and will review with the firm the scope and results of each audit. The Audit Committee currently consists of each of the Fund's Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee held three meetings during the last fiscal year.

Nominating Committee

The Board has formed a Nominating Committee that is responsible for selecting and nominating persons to serve as Trustees of the Fund. The Nominating Committee is responsible for both nominating candidates to be appointed by the Board to fill vacancies and for nominating candidates to be presented to Shareholders for election. In performing its responsibilities, the Nominating Committee will consider candidates recommended by management of the Fund and by Shareholders and evaluate them both in a similar manner, as long as the recommendation submitted by a Shareholder includes at a minimum: the name, address and telephone number of the recommending Shareholder and information concerning the Shareholder's interests in the Fund in sufficient detail to establish that the Shareholder held Shares on the relevant record date; and the name, address and telephone number of the recommended nominee and information concerning the recommended nominee's education, professional experience, and other information that might assist the Nominating Committee in evaluating the recommended nominee's qualifications to serve as a trustee. The Nominating Committee may solicit candidates to serve as trustees from any source it deems appropriate. With the Board's prior approval, the Nominating Committee may employ and compensate counsel, consultants or advisers to assist it in discharging its responsibilities. The Nominating Committee currently consists of each of the Fund's Independent Trustees. The Nominating Committee did not hold any meetings during the last fiscal year.

Trustee and Officer Ownership of Securities

As of December 31, 2025, none of the Trustees owned Shares of the Fund.

As of December 31, 2025, the Trustees and officers of the Fund as a group owned 8.78% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund. Certain officers have indirect ownership of Shares received through the initial contribution of investments to the Fund by an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, as well as indirect ownership of Shares purchased through the seed investment in the Fund by the Investment Adviser.

Independent Trustee Ownership of Securities

As of December 31, 2025, none of the Independent Trustees (or their immediate family members) owned beneficially or of record securities of the Investment Adviser or the Distributor, or of an entity (other than a registered investment company) controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Investment Adviser or the Distributor.

Trustee Compensation

In consideration of the services rendered by the Independent Trustees, the Fund pays each Independent Trustee an annual retainer of $16,000 per fiscal year, as well as (i) $2,500 for each Audit Committee meeting attended; (ii) $4,000 per each special Board meeting attended; and (iii) $1,500 per each special non-Board meeting attended. Trustees who are interested persons will be compensated by the Fund's administrator and/or its affiliates and will not be separately compensated by the Fund.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund compensated the Trustees as follows:

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund
Independent Trustees:	
David G. Lee	$ 20,500
Robert Seyferth	$ 20,500
Gary E. Shugrue	$ 20,500
Interested Trustee:	
Terrance P. Gallagher	None

CODES OF ETHICS

The Fund, Investment Adviser, and Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Fund, Investment Adviser and Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund. The codes of ethics permit persons subject to them to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Fund, subject to a number of restrictions and controls. Compliance with the codes of ethics is carefully monitored and enforced.

The codes of ethics are included as exhibits to the Fund's registration statement filed with the SEC and are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at https://www.sec.gov, and may also be obtained after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

The Investment Adviser

First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund and is responsible for determining and implementing the Fund's overall investment strategy and for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, managing the Fund's business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. 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 Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Subject to the general supervision of the Board, and in accordance with the investment objective, policies, and restrictions of the Fund, the Investment Adviser is responsible for the management and operation of the Fund and the investment of the Fund's assets. The Investment Adviser provides such services to the Fund pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement").

The Investment Management Agreement became effective as of June 3, 2022 and continued in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement continues 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, or (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. 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 year ended March 31, 2025.

Pursuant to 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").

Investment Management 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.

Incentive Fee

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.

Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement

The Investment Adviser has entered into an amended and restated 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"), so that Total Annual Expenses (excluding any 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, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the net assets of the Fund as of quarter-end (the "Expense Limit"). The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues through April 1, 2026. 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. 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 the Fund is able to effect such repayment 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.

For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2023, the Fund paid the Investment Adviser management fees (after waivers and reimbursements) and the Investment Adviser waived management fees and reimbursed expenses, as follows:

	Management Fees	Waivers	Reimbursements	Management Fees Paid (After Waivers and Reimbursements)
Investment Adviser	$ 6,420	$ (6,420)	None	None

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund paid the Investment Adviser management fees (after waivers and reimbursements) and the Investment Adviser waived management fees and reimbursed expenses, as follows:

	Management Fees	Waivers	Reimbursements	Management Fees Paid (After Waivers and Reimbursements)
Investment Adviser	$ 79,187	$ (79,187)	None	None

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund paid the Investment Adviser management fees (after waivers and reimbursements) and the Investment Adviser waived management fees and reimbursed expenses, as follows:

	Management Fees	Waivers	Reimbursements	Management Fees Paid (After Waivers and Reimbursements)
Investment Adviser	$ 204,961	$ (150,867)	None	54,094

The Portfolio Managers

The personnel of the Investment Adviser who will have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio (the "Portfolio Managers") are Michael Peck and Brian Murphy.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers(1)

	Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets ($mm)	# of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets with Advisory Fee Based on Performance ($mm)
Michael Peck	Registered Investment Companies:	7	$ 4,056.12	1	$ 55.51
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	15	$ 707.73	9	$ 298.46
	Other Accounts:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0
Brian Murphy	Registered Investment Companies:	7	$ 4,056.12	1	$ 55.51
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	22	$ 760.96	9	$ 298.46
	Other Accounts:	0	$ 0	0	$ 0

(1) As of March 31, 2025.

Conflicts of Interest

The Investment Adviser and Portfolio Managers may manage multiple funds and/or other accounts, and as a result may be presented with one or more of the following actual or potential conflicts:

The management of multiple funds and/or other accounts may result in the Investment Adviser or a Portfolio Manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each fund and/or other account. The Investment Adviser seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of a Portfolio Manager by having the Portfolio Manager focus on a particular investment discipline. Most other accounts managed by a Portfolio Manager are managed using the same investment models that are used in connection with the management of the Fund.

If the Investment Adviser or a Portfolio Manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, a fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible funds and other accounts. To deal with these situations, the Investment Adviser has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts.

The Investment Adviser has adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address these types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Compensation of the Portfolio Managers

Mr. Peck and Mr. Murphy receive base salaries and bonuses, neither of which is based on performance, and are eligible to avail themselves of life insurance, medical and dental benefits offered to all employees of the Investment Adviser and to participate in the Investment Adviser's 401(k) plan. In addition, they are members of VFT Holdings LP and receive compensation based on the overall profitability of the firm and its affiliates.

Portfolio Managers' Ownership of Shares

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Manager (1)
Michael Peck	Over $1,000,000
Brian Murphy	$50,001 – 100,000

(1) As of March 31, 2025. The named Portfolio Managers have indirect ownership of Shares received through the initial contribution of investments to the Fund by an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, as well as indirect ownership of Shares purchased through the seed investment in the Fund by the Investment Adviser.

BROKERAGE

It is the policy of the Fund to obtain the best results in connection with effecting its portfolio transactions taking into account factors such as price, size of order, difficulty of execution and operational facilities of a brokerage firm and the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities. In most instances, the Fund will purchase interests in an Investment Fund directly from the Investment Fund, and such purchases by the Fund may be, but are generally not, subject to transaction expenses. Nevertheless, the Fund anticipates that some of its portfolio transactions (including investments in Investment Funds) may be subject to expenses. The Investment Funds incur transaction expenses in the management of their portfolios, which will decrease the value of the Fund's investment in the Investment Funds. Each Investment Fund is responsible for placing orders for the execution of its portfolio transactions and for the allocation of its brokerage. The Investment Adviser will have no direct or indirect control over the brokerage or portfolio trading policies employed by the Underlying Managers.

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, the Fund paid no brokerage commissions.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

Ernst & Young LLP, located at principal business address 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, 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.

ADMINISTRATOR

The Fund has contracted with UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the "Administrator") to provide it with certain administrative and accounting services. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund paid the Administrator $23,681, in accounting and administration fees. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund paid the Administrator $6,190, in accounting and administration fees. For the fiscal period ended March 31, 2023, the Fund paid the Administrator $976, in accounting and administration fees.

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian"), an affiliate of the Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc., serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund, and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. subcustodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies) in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act. 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. subcustodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian's principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106.

DISTRIBUTOR

First Trust Portfolios L.P. ("FT Portfolios") is the distributor of Shares and is located at 120 East 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. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Fund in connection with the continuous offering of Shares of the Fund. The Distributor continually distributes Shares of the Fund on a commercially reasonable efforts basis. The Investment Adviser pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution-related services. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies of the Fund. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Investment Adviser.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENT TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

FT Portfolios or its affiliates may from time to time make payments, out of their own resources, to certain financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund and other products for which FT Portfolios serves as Distributor (collectively, "FT Portfolios Funds") to promote the sales and retention of FT Portfolios Fund shares by those firms and their customers. The amounts of these payments vary by intermediary. The level of payments that FT Portfolios or an affiliate is willing to provide to a particular intermediary may be affected by, among other factors, (i) the firm's total assets or FT Portfolios Fund shares held in and recent net investments into FT Portfolios Funds, (ii) the value of the assets invested in the FT Portfolios Funds by the intermediary's customers, (iii) redemption rates, (iv) its ability to attract and retain assets, (v) the intermediary's reputation in the industry, (vi) the level and/or type of marketing assistance and educational activities provided by the intermediary, (vii) the firm's level of participation in FT Portfolios Funds' sales and marketing programs, (viii) the firm's compensation program for its registered representatives who sell FT Portfolios Fund shares and provide services to FT Portfolios Fund shareholders, and (ix) the asset class of the FT Portfolios Funds for which these payments are provided. Such payments are generally asset-based but also may include the payment of a lump sum.

FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates may also make payments to certain intermediaries for certain administrative services and shareholder processing services, including record keeping and sub-accounting of shareholder accounts pursuant to a sub-transfer agency, omnibus account service or sub-accounting agreement. All fees payable by FT Portfolios or an affiliate under this category of services may be charged back to the FT Portfolios Fund, subject to approval by the Board.

FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates may make payments, out of its own assets, to those firms as compensation and/or reimbursement for marketing support and/or program servicing to selected intermediaries that are registered as holders or dealers of record for accounts invested in one or more of the FT Portfolios Funds or that make FT Portfolios Fund shares available through certain selected FT Portfolios Fund no-transaction fee institutional platforms and fee-based wrap programs at certain financial intermediaries. Program servicing payments typically apply to employee benefit plans, such as retirement plans, or fee-based advisory programs but may apply to retail sales and assets in certain situations. The payments are based on such factors as the type and nature of services or support furnished by the intermediary and are generally asset-based. Services for which an intermediary receives marketing support payments may include, but are not limited to, business planning assistance, advertising, educating the intermediary's personnel about FT Portfolios Funds in connection with shareholder financial planning needs, placement on the intermediary's preferred or recommended fund list, and access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. In addition, intermediaries may be compensated for enabling representatives of FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates to participate in and/or present at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs for invited registered representatives and other employees, client and investor events and other events sponsored by the intermediary. Services for which an intermediary receives program servicing payments typically include, but are not limited to, record keeping, reporting or transaction processing and shareholder communications and other account administration services, but may also include services rendered in connection with investment selection and monitoring, employee enrollment and education, plan balance rollover or separation, or other similar services. An intermediary may perform program services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform program services. These payments, if any, are in addition to the service fee and any applicable omnibus sub-accounting fees paid to these firms with respect to these services by the FT Portfolios Funds out of FT Portfolios Fund assets.

From time to time, FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates, at its expense, may provide other compensation to intermediaries that sell or arrange for the sale of shares of the FT Portfolios Funds, which may be in addition to marketing support and program servicing payments described above. For example, FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates may: (i) compensate intermediaries for National Securities Clearing Corporation networking system services (e.g., shareholder communication, account statements, trade confirmations and tax reporting) on an asset-based or per-account basis; (ii) compensate intermediaries for providing FT Portfolios Fund shareholder trading information; (iii) make one-time or periodic payments to reimburse selected intermediaries for items such as ticket charges (i.e., fees that an intermediary charges its representatives for effecting transactions in FT Portfolios Fund shares) or exchange order, operational charges (e.g., fees that an intermediary charges for establishing the FT Portfolios Fund on its trading system), and literature printing and/or distribution costs; (iv) at the direction of a retirement plan's sponsor, reimburse or pay direct expenses of an employee benefit plan that would otherwise be payable by the plan; and (v) provide payments to broker-dealers to help defray their technology or infrastructure costs.

When not provided for in a marketing support or program servicing agreement, FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates may also pay intermediaries for enabling FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates to participate in and/or present at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs for invited registered representatives and other intermediary employees, client and investor events and other intermediary-sponsored events, and for travel expenses, including lodging incurred by registered representatives and other employees in connection with prospecting, asset retention and due diligence trips. These payments may vary depending upon the nature of the event. FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates make payments for such events as it deems appropriate, subject to its internal guidelines and applicable law.

FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates occasionally sponsor due diligence meetings for registered representatives during which they receive updates on various FT Portfolios Funds and are afforded the opportunity to speak with portfolio managers. Although invitations to these meetings are not conditioned on selling a specific number of shares, those who have shown an interest in FT Portfolios Funds are more likely to be considered. To the extent permitted by their firm's policies and procedures, all or a portion of registered representatives' expenses in attending these meetings may be covered by FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates.

The amounts of payments referenced above made by FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates could be significant and may create an incentive for an intermediary or its representatives to recommend or offer shares of the FT Portfolios Funds to its customers. The intermediary may elevate the prominence or profile of the FT Portfolios Funds within the intermediary's organization by, for example, placing the FT Portfolios Funds on a list of preferred or recommended funds and/or granting FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates preferential or enhanced opportunities to promote the FT Portfolios Funds in various ways within the intermediary's organization. These payments are made pursuant to negotiated agreements with intermediaries. The payments do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of a share or the amount the FT Portfolios Fund will receive as proceeds from such sales. Furthermore, many of these payments are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of the FT Portfolios Fund's Prospectus because they are not paid by the FT Portfolios Fund. The types of payments described herein are not mutually exclusive, and a single intermediary may receive some or all types of payments as described.

Other compensation may be offered to the extent not prohibited by state laws or any self-regulatory agency, such as FINRA. Investors can ask their intermediaries for information about any payments they receive from FT Portfolios and/or its affiliates and the services it provides for those payments. Investors may wish to take intermediary payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to FT Portfolios Fund shares.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has delegated responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser will vote such proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policies and procedures. A copy of the Investment Adviser's proxy policies and procedures is included as Appendix A to this SAI. The Board will periodically review the Fund's proxy voting record.

The Fund is required to file Form N-PX, with its complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. The Fund's Form N-PX filing, once available, will be available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at 1-(877) 779-1999, (ii) by visiting the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, or (iii) by visiting the Investment Advisor's website at www.firsttrustcapital.com.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth the information concerning beneficial and record ownership as of December 31, 2025, of the Fund's shares by each person who owned of record, or who was known by the Fund to own beneficially, 5% or more of any class of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund's shares. The Fund's shares are sold through channels including broker-dealer intermediaries that may establish single, omnibus accounts with the Fund's transfer agent. The beneficial owners of these shares, however, are the individual investors who maintain accounts within these broker-dealer intermediaries.

Name of Shareholder	Shares Owned	Percentage of Outstanding Shares
VFT Holdings LP 225 W Wacker Dr Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606	343,654	8.78%

As of December 31, 2025, there were no other record or beneficial owners of 5% or more of the Fund shares.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's audited financial statements and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (including the report of Ernst & Young LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm) are available in the Fund's Annual Report and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Fund's audited financial statements and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (including the report by Grant Thornton LLP, the Fund's former independent registered public accounting firm) are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. 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 above hyperlink.

The Fund's semi-annual financial statements for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2025 (the "2025 Semi-Annual Report") are unaudited. The 2025 Semi-Annual Report is included at Appendix C to the SAI. All adjustments in the 2025 Semi-Annual Report, in the opinion of the Fund's management, are of a normal recurring nature and necessary to a fair statement of the results for the period presented.

APPENDIX A — PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

First Trust Capital Management L.P.
PROXY POLICY AND PROCEDURE

INTRODUCTION

First Trust Capital Management L.P. ("FTCM") acts as either the advisor or sub-advisor to a number of registered investment companies, and manager or general partner to a number of non-registered private investment companies (referred to collectively as the "Funds"). In accord with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, FTCM has adopted the following policies and procedures to provide information on FTCM's proxy policy (the "Proxy Policy and Procedure"). These policies and procedures apply only to FTCM. Investment managers engaged as a sub-advisor for at least one of the Funds are required to vote proxies in accord with their own policies and procedures and any applicable management agreements, as agreed upon in the sub-advisory agreement.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

FTCM's Proxy Policy and Procedure is designed to ensure that proxies are voted in a manner (i) reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders[1] and (ii) not affected by any material conflict of interest. FTCM considers shareholders' best economic interests over the long term (*i.e.*, addresses the common interest of all shareholders over time). Although shareholders may have differing political or social interests or values, their economic interest is generally uniform.

FTCM has adopted voting guidelines to assist in making voting decisions on common issues. The guidelines are designed to address those securities in which the Funds generally invest and may be revised in FTCM's discretion. Any non-routine matters not addressed by the proxy voting guidelines are addressed on a case-by-case basis, considering all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote, particularly where such matters have a potential for major economic impact on the issuer's structure or operations. In making voting determinations, FTCM typically will rely on the individual portfolio managers who invest in and track particular companies as they are the most knowledgeable about, and best suited to make decisions regarding, particular proxy matters. In addition, FTCM may conduct research internally and/or use the resources of an independent research consultant. FTCM may also consider other materials such as studies of corporate governance and/or analyses of shareholder and management proposals by a certain sector of companies and may engage in dialogue with an issuer's management.

FTCM acknowledges its responsibility to identify material conflicts of interest related to voting proxies. FTCM's employees are required to disclose to the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") any personal conflicts, such as officer or director positions held by them, their spouses or close relatives, in any publicly traded company. Conflicts based on business relationships with FTCM, any affiliate or any person associated with FTCM, will be considered only to the extent that FTCM has actual knowledge of such relationships. FTCM then takes appropriate steps to address identified conflicts. Typically, in those instances when a proxy vote may present a conflict between the interests of the Fund, on the one hand, and FTCM's interests or the interests of a person affiliated with FTCM on the other, FTCM will abstain from making a voting decision and will document the decision and reasoning for doing so.

In some cases, the cost of voting a proxy may outweigh the expected benefits. For example, casting a vote on a foreign security may involve additional costs such as hiring a translator or traveling to the foreign country to vote the security in person. In such situations, FTCM may abstain from voting a proxy if the effect on shareholders' economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant.

In certain cases, securities on loan as part of a securities lending program may not be voted. Nothing in the proxy voting policies shall obligate FTCM to exercise voting rights with respect to a portfolio security if it is prohibited by the terms of the security or by applicable law or otherwise.

FTCM will not discuss with members of the public how they intend to vote on any particular proxy proposal.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The registered investment companies are subject to the restrictions of Sections 12(d)(1)(A)(i) and (B)(i) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act"). Generally, these provisions require that any fund and any entity controlled by that fund (including ETFs that are registered investment companies) may not (i) own, in the aggregate, more than three percent (3%) of the total outstanding voting securities of any registered open-end or closed-end investment company, including money market funds[2]; (ii) invest more than 5% of its total net assets in any one investment company; or (iii) invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies. Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the Act provides that the Section 12(d)(1) limitations do not apply to the securities acquired by a fund if (x) immediately after the purchase or acquisition of not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the fund and all affiliated persons of the fund, and (y) the fund is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than one and a half percent (1.5%). In the event that one of Funds relies upon Section 12(d)(1)(F), FTCM, acting on behalf of the Fund, will, when voting with respect to any investment company owned by the Fund, comply with either of the following voting restrictions:

- Seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or

---

[1] Actions taken in accord with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders are those which align most closely with the Funds' stated investment objectives and strategies.
[2] The three percent (3%) limit is measured at the time of investment.

- Vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security.
- In addition to Section 12(d)(1)(F), Rule 12d1-4 under the Act states that a registered investment company ("Acquiring Fund") may purchase or otherwise acquire the securities issued by another registered investment company (the "Acquired Fund") in excess of the limits of Section 12(d)(1) and an Acquired Fund may sell or otherwise dispose of the securities issued by the Acquiring Fund in excess of the limits of Section 12(d)(1) if certain conditions are met. One of the conditions is that if the Acquiring Fund and its advisory group (as defined by Rule 12d1-4), in aggregate (A) hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an Acquired Fund that is a registered open-end management investment company or registered unit investment trust as a result of a decrease in the outstanding voting securities of an Acquired Fund, or (B) hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of an Acquired Fund that is a registered closed-end management investment company or business development company, each of those holders will vote its securities in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. When relying on Rule 12d1-4, the Fund will comply with such voting restrictions as required by Rule 12d1-4 and any applicable provision in the respective Fund of Funds Agreement with the Acquired Fund.

ISS PROXYEDGE

FTCM has a contractual relationship with Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS") through which ISS provides certain proxy management services to FTCM's portfolio management teams. Specifically, ISS (i) provides access to the ISS ProxyExchange web-based voting and research platform to access vote recommendations, research reports, execute vote instructions and run reports relevant to Subscriber's proxy voting environment; (ii) implements and maps FTCM's designated proxy voting policies to applicable accounts and generates vote recommendations based on the application of such policies; and (iii) monitors FTCM's incoming ballots, performs ballot-to-account reconciliations with FTCM and its third party providers to help ensure that ISS is receiving all ballots for which FTCM has voting rights. As part of our compliance procedures, FTCM's Compliance Department reviews ISS on a periodic basis. The procedures performed include obtaining and reviewing certain compliance and operational related documents and reviewing a sample of proxies voted during the year to ensure compliance with our proxy voting policies and procedures.

ISS provides two options for how proxy ballots are executed:

1. Implied Consent: ISS executes ballots on FTCM's behalf based on policy guidelines chosen at the time FTCM entered into the relationship with ISS.
2. Mandatory Signoff: ISS is not permitted to mark or process any ballot on FTCM's behalf without first receiving FTCM's specific voting instructions via ProxyExchange.

FTCM has opted for Option 1. Implied Consent and in so doing has chosen to allow ISS to vote proxies on its behalf "with management's recommendations." FTCM has the option, however, to change its vote from the "with management's recommendations" default at any point prior to the voting deadline if the portfolio managers following the subject company determine it is in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders to do so. In those instances when the subject company's management has not provided a voting recommendation, FTCM will either vote based on its own determination of what would align most closely with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders or will opt to allow ISS to submit an "abstain" vote on its behalf. In addition, in those limited instances when share blocking[3] may apply, FTCM has instructed ISS not to cast a vote on FTCM's behalf unless FTCM provides specific instructions via ProxyExchange.

FUND OF FUNDS-SPECIFIC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Several of the Funds are "Fund of Funds" that invest primarily in general or limited partnerships or other private investment vehicles (collectively, "Investment Funds"). While it is unlikely that the Fund of Funds will receive notices or proxies from Investment Funds, to the extent that the Fund of Funds do receive such notices or proxies and the Fund of Funds have voting interests in such Investment Funds, the responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund of Funds lies with FTCM as their advisor. FTCM will vote such proxies in accordance with the proxy policies and procedures noted above.

REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES-SPECIFIC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Each Fund that is registered under the Act is required to file Form N-PX annually, with its complete proxy voting record for the twelve (12) months ended June 30th, no later than August 31st of each year. The Fund's Form N-PX filing is available (i) without charge, upon request, from the Fund's administrator or (ii) by visiting the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

---

[3] Proxy voting in certain countries requires share blocking. Shareholders wishing to vote their proxies must deposit their shares shortly before the meeting date with a designated depositary. During this blocking period, any shares held by the designated depositary cannot be sold until the meeting has taken place and the shares have been returned to FTCM's custodian banks. FTCM generally opts not to participate in share blocking proxies given these restrictions on their ability to trade.

APPENDIX B — RATINGS OF INVESTMENTS DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An ***S&P Global Ratings*** short-term issue credit rating is generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

"A-1" – A short-term obligation rated "A-1" is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

"A-2" – A short-term obligation rated "A-2" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

"A-3" – A short-term obligation rated "A-3" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

"B" – A short-term obligation rated "B" is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

"C" – A short-term obligation rated "C" is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

"D" – A short-term obligation rated "D" is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the "D" rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The "D" rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to "D" if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings – S&P Global Ratings' issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

"NR" – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

"P-1" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

"P-2" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

"P-3" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations. "NP" – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories. "NR" – Is assigned to an unrated issuer.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short-term" based on market convention.[1] Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

"F1" – Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

---

[1] A long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity.

“F2” – Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” – Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” – Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” – Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” – Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” – Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation. “NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The ***DBRS Morningstar® Ratings Limited (“DBRS Morningstar”)*** short-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of shorter than one year. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the sub-categories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS Morningstar for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

R-5” – Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” – Short-term debt rated “D” is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding-up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. DBRS Morningstar may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by ***S&P Global Ratings*** for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” – An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” – An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” – An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” – Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

“BB” – An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CCC” – An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Plus (+) or minus (-) – The ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

“NR” – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings - S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” – Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” – Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” – Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” – Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” – Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk. “B” – Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” – Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” – Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest. “C” – Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from “Aa” through “Caa.” The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

“NR” – Is assigned to unrated obligations.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by ***Fitch***:

“AAA” – Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

“AA” – Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

“A” – Securities considered to be of high credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

“BBB” – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” – Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicate that there is an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present “CCC” – A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” – A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” – A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The ***DBRS*** Morningstar long-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the long-term obligation was issued. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of one year or longer. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS Morningstar for long-term debt:

“AAA” – Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

"D" – A security rated "D" is assigned when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. DBRS Morningstar may also use "SD" (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a "distressed exchange".

Municipal Note Ratings

An ***S&P Global Ratings*** U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings' opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings' analysis will review the following considerations:

- ◻ Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

- ◻ Source of payment - the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note. Municipal Short- Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

"SP-1" – A municipal note rated "SP-1" exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

"SP-2" – A municipal note rated "SP-2" exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

"SP-3" – A municipal note rated "SP-3" exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

"D" – This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody's uses the global short-term Prime rating scale (listed above under Short-Term Credit Ratings) for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer's self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody's uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") and Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scales provided below.

Moody's uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, Moody's uses the MIG scale for bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to five years.

MIG Scale

"MIG-1" – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

"MIG-2" – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

"MIG-3" – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

"SG" – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection. "NR" – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned. The components are a long-term rating and a short-term demand obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term demand obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to make payments associated with the purchase-price-upon demand feature ("demand feature") of the VRDO. The short-term demand obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. VMIG ratings with liquidity support use as an input the short-term Counterparty Risk Assessment of the support provider, or the long-term rating of the underlying obligor in the absence of third party liquidity support. Transitions of VMIG ratings of demand obligations with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody's typically assigns the VMIG short-term demand obligation rating if the frequency of the demand feature is less than every three years. If the frequency of the demand feature is less than three years but the purchase price is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the short-term demand obligation rating is "NR".

"VMIG-1" – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-2" – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-3" – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"SG" – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections.

"NR" – Is assigned to an unrated obligation.

About Credit Ratings

An ***S&P Global Ratings*** issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Ratings assigned on ***Moody's*** global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities.

Fitch's credit ratings are forward-looking opinions on the relative ability of an entity or obligation to meet financial commitments. Issuer default ratings (IDRs) are assigned to corporations, sovereign entities, financial institutions such as banks, leasing companies and insurers, and public finance entities (local and regional governments). Issue level ratings are also assigned, often include an expectation of recovery and may be notched above or below the issuer level rating. Issue ratings are assigned to secured and unsecured debt securities, loans, preferred stock and other instruments. Credit ratings are indications of the likelihood of repayment in accordance with the terms of the issuance. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e., rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

DBRS Morningstar offers independent, transparent, and innovative credit analysis to the market. Credit ratings are forward-looking opinions about credit risk that reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, security and/or obligation based on DBRS Morningstar's quantitative and qualitative analysis in accordance with applicable methodologies and criteria. They are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of, or meant to predict, any specific default probability. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. DBRS Morningstar issues credit ratings using one or more categories, such as public, private, provisional, final(ized), solicited, or unsolicited.1 From time to time, credit ratings may also be subject to trends, placed under review, or discontinued. DBRS Morningstar credit ratings are determined by credit rating committees.

APPENDIX C – 2025 SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

First Trust
Capital Management

FIRST TRUST PRIVATE ASSETS FUND

Semi-Annual Report

September 30, 2025

(Unaudited)

First Trust Capital Management L.P. | 225 W. Wacker Dr. | Suite 2160 | Chicago, IL 60606 | P: 773.828.6700

First Trust Private Assets Fund

Table of Contents

This report and the Consolidated Financial Statements contained herein are provided for the general information of the shareholders of the First Trust Private Assets Fund (the "Fund"). This report is not authorized for distribution to prospective investors in the Fund unless preceded or accompanied by an effective prospectus.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Number of Shares		Value
	COMMON STOCKS – 7.3%	
	CONSUMER STAPLES – 0.3%	
5,615	Misfits Market, Inc.[1]	**$ 171,314**
	FINANCIALS – 1.5%	
44,050	Airwallex ESOP Ltd.[1]	**725,944**
	TECHNOLOGY – 5.3%	
42,727	Chime Financial, Inc. – Class A*	861,803
1,873	Epic Games, Inc.[1]	1,219,529
562	Olinda SAS[1]	88,945
3,570	Workrise Technologies, Inc.[1]	456,889
		2,627,166
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS (Cost $3,350,427)	**3,524,424**
	PREFERRED STOCKS – 4.5%	
	CONSUMER STAPLES – 0.3%	
	Misfits Market, Inc.	
4,243	Series A-1, 0.000%[1,2]	**130,981**
	FINANCIALS – 2.4%	
	Empower Finance, Inc.	
140,481	Series C , 0.000%[1,2]	**1,137,896**
	TECHNOLOGY – 1.8%	
	Olinda SAS	
2,248	Series D, 0.000%[1,2]	365,201
	Route App, Inc.	
130,209	Series A1, 0.000%[1,2]	497,399
		862,600
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS (Cost $2,012,487)	**2,131,477**
	PRIVATE INVESTMENT VEHICLES – 87.6%	
	INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS – 87.6%	
N/A[3]	137 Direct Fund LP, LLC*[,4]	738,606
N/A[3]	137 Holdings AI II, LLC*[,4]	1,481,261
N/A[3]	137 Holdings AP, LLC*[,4]	1,250,000
N/A[3]	137 Holdings MS, LLC*[,4]	481,722
N/A[3]	137 Holdings RBC, LLC*[,4]	2,174,809
N/A[3]	137 Holdings SXVII, LLC*[,4]	53,191
N/A[3]	137 Holdings SXX, LLC*[,4]	933,079
N/A[3]	137 Opportunity Fund LP*[,4]	411,660
N/A[3]	137 Ventures VI LP*[,4]	1,122,808
N/A[3]	Arlington Capital Partners VI LP*[,4]	1,006,974
N/A[3]	Bain Capital Fund XI LP*[,4]	321,978

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS — Continued
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Number of Shares		Value
	PRIVATE INVESTMENT VEHICLES (Continued)	
N/A[3]	Bain Capital Fund XII LP*,[4]	$ 333,294
N/A[3]	Carlyle Europe Partners V, S.C.Sp.*,[4]	946,702
N/A[3]	Carlyle U.S. Equity Opportunity Fund II LP*,[4]	895,552
N/A[3]	Fund C-1, A Series of Riot Ventures Opportunity Fund LP*,[4]	37,552
N/A[3]	GHO Capital IV LP*,[4]	21,283
N/A[3]	GPS IV LP*,[4]	162,037
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Investments VI E LP*,[4]	1,188,159
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Investments VI G LP*,[4]	1,013,402
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Investments VI H LP*,[4]	758,571
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Investments VI I LP*,[4]	309,000
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Investments VI J LP*,[4]	767,308
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Partners III LP*,[4]	631,763
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Partners V LP*,[4]	202,072
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Partners V Parallel LP*,[4]	83,463
N/A[3]	Hedosophia Partners VI LP*,[4]	1,097,492
N/A[3]	HS Investments EU21 LP*,[4]	39,261
N/A[3]	HS Investments EU23 LP*,[4]	1,173,408
N/A[3]	HS Investments IV M LP*,[4]	392,542
N/A[3]	HS Investments NA18 LP*,[4]	2,010,545
N/A[3]	HS Investments V F LP*,[4]	904,773
N/A[3]	HS Investments VI A LP*,[4]	1,002,814
N/A[3]	HS Investments VI B LP*,[4]	1,060,604
N/A[3]	Kern River Capital, LLC*,[4]	289,029
N/A[3]	KQ Partners LP*,[4]	1,239,413
N/A[3]	L Catterton Europe IV, SLP*,[4]	523,090
N/A[3]	Point72 Hyperscale LP*,[4,5]	108,446
N/A[3]	Quiet ML LP*,[4]	30,118
N/A[3]	Quiet OA Access LP*,[4]	1,262,610
N/A[3]	Quiet Select FT LP – Class B*,[4]	757,250
N/A[3]	Quiet Select FT LP – Class C*,[4]	1,261,873
N/A[3]	Quiet Select FT LP – Class D*,[4]	504,967
N/A[3]	Quiet Select FT LP – Class E*,[4]	758,083
N/A[3]	Quiet Select FT LP – Class F*,[4]	353,234
N/A[3]	Quiet T1 LP – Class A*,[4]	579,804
N/A[3]	Quiet T1 LP – Class B*,[4]	496,815
N/A[3]	Quiet Venture I LP*,[4]	2,010,257
N/A[3]	Quiet Venture II LP*,[4]	338,329
N/A[3]	Quiet Venture III LP*,[4]	1,435,132
N/A[3]	RA Capital Nexus Fund II LP*,[4]	159,837
N/A[3]	RA Capital Nexus Fund III LP*,[4]	155,424
N/A[3]	RA Capital Nexus Fund LP*,[4]	468,321

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS — Continued
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Number of Shares		Value
	PRIVATE INVESTMENT VEHICLES (Continued)	
N/A[3]	Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund I LP*,[4]	$ 475,664
N/A[3]	Savory Fund III Blocked LP*,[4]	468,844
N/A[3]	Savory Fund III Coinvest I LLC*,[4,5]	505,020
N/A[3]	Seer Capital Partners Fund LP*,[4]	200,893
N/A[3]	TPG Tech Adjacencies II Interface*,[4,5]	554,018
N/A[3]	TPG Tech Adjacencies II Interface II*,[4]	268,115
N/A[3]	TPG Tech Adjacencies II Vega LP*,[4]	1,037,694
N/A[3]	TPG Tech Adjacencies II Vital CI LP*,[4]	838,287
		42,088,252
	TOTAL PRIVATE INVESTMENT VEHICLES (Cost $33,925,354)	**42,088,252**
	SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS – 9.7%	
4,677,480	UMB Bank, Money Market Special II Deposit Investment, 3.94%[6]	**4,677,480**
	TOTAL SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (Cost $4,677,480)	**4,677,480**
	TOTAL INVESTMENTS – 109.1% (Cost $43,965,748)	**52,421,633**
	Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets – (9.1)%	(4,377,785)
	TOTAL NET ASSETS – 100.0%	**$48,043,848**

LLC – Limited Liability Company
LP – Limited Partnership
* Non-income producing security.

[1] The value of these securities was determined using significant unobservable inputs. These are reported as Level 3 securities in the Fair Value Hierarchy.

[2] Perpetual security. Maturity date is not applicable.

[3] Investment does not issue shares.

[4] Investment valued using net asset value per share as practical expedient.

[5] All or a portion of this investment is a holding of FT Investments Sub I LLC.

[6] The rate is the annualized seven-day yield at period end.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS — Continued
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Securities With Restrictions On Redemptions	Redemptions Permitted	Redemption Notice Period	Cost	Fair Value	Original Acquisition Date
137 Direct Fund LP, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	$ 744,456	$ 738,606	4/28/2025
137 Holdings AI II, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	640,301	1,481,261	2/21/2024
137 Holdings AP, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,250,000	1,250,000	8/13/2025
137 Holdings MS, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	270,595	481,722	8/20/2024
137 Holdings RBC, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,003,984	2,174,809	4/24/2024
137 Holdings SXVII, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	20,531	53,191	4/1/2022
137 Holdings SXX, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	380,050	933,079	7/31/2023
137 Opportunity Fund LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	304,631	411,660	4/1/2022
137 Ventures VI LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	836,703	1,122,808	11/28/2023
Arlington Capital Partners VI LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	717,136	1,006,974	12/21/2023
Bain Capital Fund XI LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	489,323	321,978	9/30/2024
Bain Capital Fund XII LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	285,909	333,294	9/30/2024
Carlyle Europe Partners V, S.C.Sp.[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,142,182	946,702	2/3/2025
Carlyle U.S. Equity Opportunity Fund II LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	761,599	895,552	6/6/2025
Fund C-1, A Series of Riot Ventures Opportunity Fund LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	36,879	37,552	4/1/2022
GHO Capital IV LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	21,283	21,283	8/20/2025
GPS IV LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	168,783	162,037	3/10/2025
Hedosophia Investments VI E LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,071,617	1,188,159	12/24/2024
Hedosophia Investments VI G LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,013,402	1,013,402	7/28/2025
Hedosophia Investments VI H LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	758,571	758,571	6/27/2025
Hedosophia Investments VI I LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	309,000	309,000	6/23/2025
Hedosophia Investments VI J LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	767,308	767,308	6/27/2025
Hedosophia Partners III LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	611,692	631,763	4/1/2022
Hedosophia Partners V LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	219,040	202,072	4/1/2022
Hedosophia Partners V Parallel LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	88,063	83,463	4/1/2022
Hedosophia Partners VI LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	816,904	1,097,492	5/23/2024
HS Investments EU21 LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	35,898	39,261	4/1/2022
HS Investments EU23 LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	610,294	1,173,408	8/23/2023
HS Investments IV M LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	361,306	392,542	3/25/2022
HS Investments NA18 LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,264,285	2,010,545	8/30/2024
HS Investments V F LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	607,725	904,773	7/28/2023
HS Investments VI A LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,001,474	1,002,814	7/11/2024
HS Investments VI B LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,017,634	1,060,604	10/15/2024
Kern River Capital, LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	250,000	289,029	3/26/2025
KQ Partners LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	457,931	1,239,413	5/9/2024
L Catterton Europe IV, SLP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	538,592	523,090	3/12/2025
Point72 Hyperscale LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	103,329	108,446	4/1/2022
Quiet ML LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	33,920	30,118	4/1/2022
Quiet OA Access LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,269,502	1,262,610	9/27/2024
Quiet Select FT LP – Class B[1]	Not permitted	N/A	753,260	757,250	1/13/2025
Quiet Select FT LP – Class C[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,254,308	1,261,873	1/13/2025
Quiet Select FT LP – Class D[1]	Not permitted	N/A	500,000	504,967	2/20/2025
Quiet Select FT LP – Class E[1]	Not permitted	N/A	756,753	758,083	3/19/2025

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS — Continued
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Securities With Restrictions On Redemptions	Redemptions Permitted	Redemption Notice Period	Cost	Fair Value	Original Acquisition Date
Quiet Select FT LP – Class F[1]	Not permitted	N/A	$ 350,000	$ 353,234	6/3/2025
Quiet T1 LP – Class A[1]	Not permitted	N/A	206,684	579,804	1/29/2024
Quiet T1 LP – Class B[1]	Not permitted	N/A	500,000	496,815	1/29/2024
Quiet Venture I LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,500,213	2,010,257	4/25/2025
Quiet Venture II LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	346,392	338,329	4/1/2022
Quiet Venture III LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	1,203,355	1,435,132	9/8/2023
RA Capital Nexus Fund II LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	87,785	159,837	4/1/2022
RA Capital Nexus Fund III LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	139,536	155,424	4/1/2022
RA Capital Nexus Fund LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	814,146	468,321	4/1/2022
Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund I LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	351,496	475,664	7/3/2024
Savory Fund III Blocked LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	350,000	468,844	3/11/2024
Savory Fund III Coinvest I LLC[1]	Not permitted	N/A	500,000	505,020	6/9/2025
Seer Capital Partners Fund LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	137,063	200,893	4/1/2022
TPG Tech Adjacencies II Interface[1]	Not permitted	N/A	17,944	554,018	12/28/2023
TPG Tech Adjacencies II Interface II[1]	Not permitted	N/A	374,587	268,115	12/29/2023
TPG Tech Adjacencies II Vega LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	750,000	1,037,694	5/16/2024
TPG Tech Adjacencies II Vital CI LP[1]	Not permitted	N/A	750,000	838,287	3/31/2025
Totals			**$33,925,354**	**$42,088,252**	

[1] Securities generally offered in private placement transactions and as such are illiquid and generally restricted as to resale.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Country of Investment	Value	Percent of Total Net Assets
European Union	$ 5,622,081	11.8%
United States	46,799,552	97.3%
Total Investments	**52,421,633**	**109.1%**
Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets	(4,377,785)	(9.1)%
Total Net Assets	**$48,043,848**	**100.0%**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Security Type/Sector	Percent of Total Net Assets
Common Stocks	
Consumer Non-Cyclical	0.2%
Consumer Staples	0.3%
Financials	1.5%
Technology	5.3%
Total Common Stocks	**7.3%**
Preferred Stocks	
Consumer Staples	0.3%
Financials	2.4%
Technology	1.8%
Total Preferred Stocks	**4.5%**
Private Investment Vehicles	
Investment Partnerships	87.6%
Short-Term Investments	9.7%
Total Investments	**109.1%**
Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets	(9.1)%
Total Net Assets	**100.0%**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
As of September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Assets:	
Investments, at value (cost $43,965,748)	$52,421,633
Foreign currency, at value (cost $35,117)	35,525
Cash	125,421
Receivables:	
Investment securities sold	2,390
Interest	15,058
Prepaid expenses	23,313
Total assets	52,623,340
Liabilities:	
Payables:	
Fund shares redeemed	2,378,242
Subscriptions received in advance	1,450,000
Investment Management Fees	379,486
Incentive Fees	185,470
Deferred tax liability	82,971
Audit fees	58,778
Fund services expense	17,760
Unused line of credit fees (Note 9)	5,585
Legal fees	7,715
Pricing and research expense	1,227
Commitment fees (Note 9)	1,303
Shareholder reporting fees	1,249
Chief Compliance Officer fees	461
Accrued other expenses	9,245
Total liabilities	4,579,492
Commitments and contingenices (Note 3 and Note 9)	
Net Assets	**$48,043,848**
Components of Net Assets:	
Paid-in capital	$38,947,881
Total distributable earnings (accumulated deficit)	9,095,967
Net Assets	**$48,043,848**
Number of Shares Outstanding	3,638,156
Net Asset Value per Share	**$ 13.21**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Six Month Ended September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Investment Income:	
Dividends	$ 87,430
Interest	62,028
Total investment income	149,458
Expenses:	
Investment Management Fees	172,761
Legal fees	49,506
Incentive Fees	43,855
Trustees’ fees and expenses	39,144
Shareholder reporting fees	27,139
Tax services fees	23,983
Registration fees	17,548
Chief Compliance Officer fees	13,384
Fund services expense	13,016
Pricing and research expense	12,579
Miscellaneous	10,969
Unused line of credit fees (Note 9)	4,766
Interest expense (Note 9)	4,076
Audit fees	2,932
Insurance fees	2,413
Commitment fees (Note 9)	1,303
Registration fees	669
Total expenses	440,043
Investment Management Fees waived	(40,171)
Net expenses	399,872
Net investment income (loss)	(250,414)
Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss):	
Net realized gain (loss) on:	
Investments	523,311
Foreign currency transactions	(1)
Net realized gain (loss)	523,310
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on:	
Investments	2,417,643
Foreign currency translations	408
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	2,418,051
Net change on deferred tax	(1,080)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2,940,281
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from Operations	**$2,689,867**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets from:		
Operations:		
Net investment income (income)	$ (250,414)	$ (496,637)
Net realized gain (loss) on investments	523,310	978,591
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments	2,416,971	5,053,391
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	2,689,867	5,535,345
Distributions to Shareholders:		
Distributions	—	(410,378)
Total distributions to shareholders	—	(410,378)
Capital Transactions:		
Sale of fund shares	12,347,000	16,299,000
Reinvested distributions	—	204,133
Fund shares repurchased	(3,826,612)	(369,086)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from capital transactions	8,520,388	16,134,047
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	11,210,255	21,259,014
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	36,833,593	15,574,579
End of period	$48,043,848	$36,833,593
Capital Share Transactions:		
Shares sold	965,103	1,482,028
Shares reinvested	—	18,524
Shares redeemed	(292,747)	(31,619)
Net increase (decrease) in capital share transactions	672,356	1,468,933

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Month Ended September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

Increase (Decrease) in Cash:	
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Net increase (decrease) in net assets from operations	$ 2,689,867
Adjustments to reconcile net increase (decrease in net assets from operations net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	
Purchases of investments	(7,398,110)
Sales of investments	2,032,908
Change in short-term investments, net	(2,737,977)
Net amortization on investments	—
Net realized gain (loss)	(501,199)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation	(2,417,643)
Increase in deferred tax liability	1,080
Return of capital dividends received	(1,065,165)
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets:	
Prepaid expenses	2,488
Interest	(15,058)
Investments securities sold	(2,390)
Distributions from investment partnerships	125,361
Increase/(Decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Investment Management Fees	132,590
Incentive Fees	43,855
Audit fees	(55,568)
Fund services expense	(3,432)
Accrued other expenses	9,245
Legal fees	(67,398)
Unused line of credit fees (Note 13)	2,188
Commitment fees (Note 13)	1,303
Shareholder reporting fees	1,249
Pricing and research expense	1,227
Chief Compliance Officer fees	461
Due to custodian	(22,112)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(9,242,230)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities:	
Proceeds from shares sold	11,898,000
Payments for fund shares repurchased	(1,585,123)
Dividends paid to shareholders, net of reinvestments	—
Draws on line of credit	1,000,000
Paydowns on line of credit	(2,000,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	9,312,877
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash	70,647
Cash, cash deposited with broker and foreign currency:	
Beginning of period balances:	
Cash	90,299
Cash denominated in foreign currency, at value	—
Total beginning of period balances	90,299
End of period balances:	
Cash	125,421
Cash denominated in foreign currency, at value	35,525
Total end of period balances	$ 160,946
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Interest paid	$ 1,888

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per share operating performance.
For a capital share outstanding throughout the period.

	For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Period January 3, 2023* Through March 31, 2023
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 12.42	$ 10.40	$ 9.97	$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:				
Net investment income[1]	(0.07)	(0.25)	—	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain	0.86	2.42	0.43	—[2]
Total from investment operations	0.79	2.17	0.43	(0.03)
Less Distributions:				
From net investment income	—	—[2]	—	—
From net realized gain	—	(0.15)	—	—
Total distributions	—	(0.15)	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	$ 13.21	$ 12.42	$ 10.40	$ 9.97
Total return[3]	6.36%	21.07%	4.31%	(0.30)%[4]
Ratios and Supplemental Data:				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$48,044	$36,834	$15,575	$ 3,526
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:[5,6,7] (including commitment fees, interest expense, unused line of credit fees, defered tax expense and Incentive Fees)				
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	1.98%[8]	3.37%	7.10%	14.49%[8]
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	1.80%[8]	2.75%	1.97%	1.76%[8]
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:[5,9] (including commitment fees, interest expense, unused line of credit fees, defered tax expense and Incentive Fees)				
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	(1.31)%[8]	(2.67)%	(5.13)%	(13.91)%[8]
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	(1.13)%[8]	(2.05)%	0.00%	(1.18)%[8]

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS — Continued

	For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Period January 3, 2023* Through March 31, 2023
Ratio of expenses to average net assets: (excluding Incentive Fees)[5,6,7] (including commitment fees, interest expense, unused line of credit fees, defered tax expense and Incentive Fees)				
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	1.78%[8]	3.37%	7.10%	14.49%[8]
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	1.60%[8]	2.75%	1.97%	1.76%[8]
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets: (excluding Incentive Fees)[5,9] (including commitment fees, interest expense, unused line of credit fees, defered tax expense and Incentive Fees)				
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	(1.11)%[8]	(2.67)%	(5.13)%	(13.91)%[8]
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	(0.93)%[8]	(2.05)%	0.00%	(1.18)%[8]
Portfolio turnover rate	9%[4]	15%	3%	0%[4,10]
Senior Securities				
Total borrowings (000's) omitted)	$ —	$ 1,000	$ —	$ —
Asset coverage per $1,000 unit of senior indebtedness[11]	$ —	$37,834	$ —	$ —

* Commencement of operations.

1 Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

2 Amount represents less than $0.01 per share.

3 Total returns would have been lower had expenses not been waived or absorbed by the Investment Adviser.

4 Not annualized.

5 If commitment fees, interest expense and deferred tax expense had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.05% for the six months ended September 30, 2025. The expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.95%, 0% and 0%, for the years ended March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and the period ended March 31, 2023.

6 Ratios do not reflect the Fund's proportionate of underlying investment partnerships.

7 Ratios do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of the expenses of the investment funds.

8 Annualized.

9 Ratios do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the investment funds.

10 Amount represents less than 1%.

11 Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including borrowings) from the Fund's total assets and dividing this by the total number of senior indebtedness units, where one unit equals $1,000 of senior indebtedness.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 1 — Organization

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.

Simultaneous with the commencement of the Fund's operations on January 3, 2023 ("Commencement of Operations"), a private fund managed by First Trust Capital Management L.P. (the "Investment Adviser"), FT Investments I LLC (the "Predecessor Fund"), reorganized with and transferred substantially all its portfolio securities into the Fund in exchange for newly issued shares of the Fund. The exchange was accomplished by the following tax-free exchange in which each shareholder of the Predecessor Fund received the same aggregate share net assets value as noted below:

Shares Issued	Net Assets
343,654	$3,336,535

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 Fund and the Predecessor Fund share the same Investment Adviser and portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser is 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 ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund currently offers shares of beneficial interest of the Fund (the "Shares"), that are generally offered as of the first business day of each month.

The Fund's investment objective is to generate capital appreciation over the medium- and long-term through investments in private assets globally. 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; 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. The Fund's investments will include direct investments in equity or debt alongside private equity funds and firms. The Fund is an investment company and accordingly follows the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 946, *Financial Services — Investment Companies.*

(a) Consolidation

The Fund may invest through its wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary, FT Investments Sub I LLC (the "Subsidiary"), a Delaware limited liability company. The Consolidated Schedule of Investments, Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities, Consolidated Statement of Operations, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Financial Highlights of the Fund include the accounts of FT Investments Sub I LLC. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. FT Investments Sub I LLC is advised by the Investment Adviser and acts as an investment vehicle in order to effect certain investments consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies specified in the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. As of September 30, 2025, net assets of FT Investments Sub I LLC were $1,224,501, representing 2.6% of the Fund's consolidated net assets.

Note 2 — Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(a) Valuation of Investments

UMB Fund Services, Inc., the Fund's administrator ("UMBFS" or the "Administrator"), calculates the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") as of the close of business on the last business day of each month and at such other times as the Board of Trustees (the "Board" and the members thereof, "Trustees") may determine, including in connection with repurchases of Shares, in accordance with the procedures described below or as may be determined from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Board (each, a "Determination Date").

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 Investment Company 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 (in such capacity, the "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 Adviser 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.

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

The Valuation Designee will determine the fair value of its shares of a private company based on numerous factors, including but not limited to market activity or events in the market. Absent such a transaction or event within a year, or as deemed necessary by the Valuation Designee, but in no instance greater than one year from the quarter end in which such event occurred, the Valuation Designee will engage qualified external valuation consultants to provide an independent valuation.

As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund's interest in a Private Investment Vehicles will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from the Private Investment Vehicles 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 Vehicles based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the Private Investment Vehicles, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Valuation Designee values the portfolio. 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 Vehicle.

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 GAAP and industry practice, the Fund may not always apply a discount in cases where there is no contemporaneous redemption activity in a particular Investment Fund. In other cases, as when an Investment Fund imposes extraordinary restrictions on redemptions, when other extraordinary circumstances exist, or when there have been no recent transactions in Investment Fund interests, the Fund may determine that it is appropriate to apply a discount to the NAV of the Investment 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 Investment Fund 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 U.S. 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 NAV if the judgments regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect.

(b) Investment Transactions

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. The Fund determines the gain or loss realized from the investment transactions by comparing the net sale proceeds with the weighted average cost of the investment.

(c) 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; all fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund, such as investment management fee, legal fees, audit fees, accounting, administration, tax preparation fees, custodial fees, costs of insurance, registration expenses, Trustees' fees, and expenses of meetings of the Board.

(d) Federal Income Taxes

The Fund intends to continue to comply with the requirements of Subchapter M of the Code applicable to RICs and to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and any net realized gains to its shareholders ("Shareholders"). Therefore, no provision is made for federal income or excise taxes. Due to the timing of dividend distributions and the differences in accounting for income and realized gains and losses for financial statement and federal income tax purposes, the fiscal year in which amounts are distributed may differ from the year in which the income and realized gains and losses are recorded by the Fund. For financial reporting purposes, dividends and distributions to Shareholders are recorded on the ex-date.

ASC 740, *Income Taxes* ("ASC 740") requires an evaluation of tax positions taken (or expected to be taken) in the course of preparing the Fund's tax returns to determine whether these positions meet a "more-likely-than-not" standard that, based on the technical merits, have a more than fifty percent likelihood of being sustained by a taxing authority upon examination. A tax position that meets the "more-likely-than-not" recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The Fund recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

ASC 740 requires management of the Fund to analyze tax positions taken in the prior three open tax years, if any, and tax positions expected to be taken in the Fund's current tax year, as defined by the Internal Revenue Service statute of limitations for all major jurisdictions, including federal tax authorities and certain state tax authorities. As of September 30, 2025, and during the prior three open tax years, the Fund did not have a liability for any unrecognized tax benefits. The Fund has no examination in progress and is not aware of any tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly change in the next twelve months.

(e) Distributions to Shareholders

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 amount and timing of distributions are determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations, which may differ from GAAP. The character of distributions made during the year from net investment income or net realized gains may differ from the characterization for federal income tax purposes due to differences in the recognition of income expense and gain (loss) items for financial statement and tax purposes. For financial reporting purposes, dividends and distributions to Shareholders are recorded on the ex-date.

A Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the Fund's dividend reinvestment program and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash.

(f) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Fund's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of increases and decreases from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(g) Segments

The Fund has adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280) — Improvements to Reportable Segments Disclosures ("ASU 2023-07"). An operating segment is defined as a component of a public entity that engages in business activities from which it may recognize revenues and incur expenses, has operating results that are regularly reviewed by the public entity's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and has discrete financial information available. The Fund's President acts as the Fund's CODM. The Fund represents a single operating segment, as the CODM monitors the operating results of the Fund as a whole and the Fund's long-term strategic asset allocation is pre-determined in accordance with the terms of the Fund's single investment objective which is executed by the Fund's portfolio managers as a team. The financial information in the form of the Fund's portfolio composition, total returns, expense ratios and changes in net assets, which are used by the CODM to assess the segment's performance versus the Fund's comparative benchmarks and to make resource allocation decisions for the Fund's single segment, is consistent with that presented within the Fund's Consolidated Financial Statements. The total return and performance is reflected within the accompanying Consolidated Financial Highlights. Segment assets are reflected on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as "total assets" and significant segment expenses are listed on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Note 3 — Investment Advisory and Other Agreements and Activity with Affiliates

The Fund has entered into an investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement") with the Investment Adviser, 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 net assets as of each quarter-end, subject to certain adjustments.

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 gains or losses and income 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.

The Investment Adviser has also 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, in the amount necessary to ensure that 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") through April 1, 2026. 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 the Fund.

For the six months ended September 30, 2025, the Investment Adviser had waived $40,171 in Investment Management Fees. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which advisory fees are waived or Fund expenses absorbed by the Investment Adviser, the Investment Adviser may recoup amounts waived or absorbed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with (a) the Expense Limit on Fund expenses in effect at the time of the relevant reduction in advisory fees or payment of the Fund's expenses, and (b) the Expense Limit on Fund expenses at the time of the recoupment. At September 30, 2025 the amount of these potentially recoverable expenses was $692,809. The Investment Adviser may recapture all or a portion of this amount no later than March 31st of the year stated below:

2026	$108,153
2027	393,618
2028	150,867
2029	40,171
	$692,809

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.

First Trust Portfolios L.P., an affiliate of the Investment Adviser, currently serves as the Fund's distributor. UMBFS serves as the Fund's fund accountant, transfer agent and administrator; and UMB Bank, n.a., an affiliate of UMBFS, serves as the Fund's custodian.

A Trustee and certain officers of the Fund are employees of UMBFS. The Fund does not compensate Trustees and officers affiliated with UMBFS or the Investment Adviser. For the six months ended September 30, 2025, the Fund's fees incurred for Trustees are reported on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Vigilant Compliance, LLC provides Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") services to the Fund. The Fund's fees incurred for CCO services for the six months ended September 30, 2025, are reported on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Note 4 — Federal Income Taxes

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to continue 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 all of its income and gains each year.

At September 30, 2025, gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments owned by the Fund, based on cost for federal income tax purposes, were as follows:

Cost of investments	$43,031,450
Gross unrealized appreciation	$10,663,292
Gross unrealized depreciation	(1,273,109)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments	$ 9,390,183

The difference between cost amounts for financial statement and federal income tax purposes is due primarily to timing differences in recognizing certain gains and losses in securities transactions.

GAAP requires that certain components of net assets be reclassified between financial and tax reporting. These reclassifications have no effect on net assets or net asset value per share. For the tax period ended September 30, 2025, permanent differences in book and tax accounting have been reclassified to paid-in capital, undistributed net investment income (loss) and accumulated realized gain (loss) as follows:

Increase (Decrease)	
Paid-in Capital	Total Distributable Earnings
$(299,088)	$299,088

As of September 30, 2025, the components of accumulated earnings (deficit) on a tax basis were as follows:

Undistributed ordinary income	$ —
Undistributed long-term capital gains	283,371
Tax accumulated earnings	283,371
Accumulated capital and other losses	(476,354)
Deferred Tax Expense	(100,562)
Net unrealized appreciation on investments	9,390,183
Other temporary differences	—
Total accumulated earnings	$9,096,638

The tax character of the distributions paid during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 were as follows:

Distributions paid from:	2025	2024
Ordinary Income	$303,660	$ —
Net long term capital gains	106,719	—
Return of Capital	—	—
Total accumulated earnings	$410,379	$ —

As of September 30, 2025, the Fund had no short-term or long-term net capital loss carryover. As of September 30, 2025, the Fund had qualified late-year ordinary losses of $476,354, which are deferred until fiscal year 2026 for tax purposes. Net late-year losses that are deferred are deemed to arise on the first day of the next taxable year.

Domestic Blocker Income Tax

FT Investments Sub I LLC is a blocker taxed as a corporation. The current taxes reflect the estimated tax liability of the Fund as of September 30, 2025, based on taxable income of the Subsidiary. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the Subsidiary for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. A valuation allowance is recognized if, based on the weight of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that all of the deferred income tax asset will not be realized.

Currently the federal income tax rate for a corporation is 21% and blended state tax rate net of federal benefit is 6.123%. As of September 30, 2025, the Fund recorded a net deferred tax liability for the investments of the Subsidiary. Should a net deferred tax asset exist in the future, the Fund will assess whether a valuation allowance should be booked to reserve against that asset.

The Fund's current and deferred tax (expense)/benefit as of September 30, 2025 consist of the following:

Current Tax (Expense) Benefit	
Federal	$ —
State	$ —
	—
Deferred Tax (Expense) Benefit	
Federal	$(693)
State	(277)
	(970)
Total Income Tax (Expense) Benefit	**$(970)**

Components of the Fund's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:	
Capital loss carryforward	—
Net operating loss carryforward	—
Valuation allowance	—
Other deferred tax assets	—
Deferred tax liability	
Net unrealized gain on investments	(82,861)
Other deferred tax liabilities	—
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	(82,861)

Total income tax (expense)/benefit (current and deferred) differs from the amount computed by applying the federal and state statutory income tax rates to net investment income and realized and unrealized gain/(losses) on investment before taxes as follows:

Federal Income tax expense at statutory rate	$(3,940)
State Income taxes (net of federal benefit)	(1,149)
Prior Period Adjustment	4,120
Permanent differences	—
Valuation allowance	—
Net income tax (expense) benefit	$ (970)

Note 5 — Investment Transactions

For the six months ended September 30, 2025, purchases and sales of investments, excluding short-term investments, were $7,398,110 and $2,032,908, respectively.

Note 6 — Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that provide general indemnifications. The Fund's maximum exposure under these agreements cannot be known; however, the Fund expects any risk of loss from such claims to be remote.

Note 7 — Repurchase of Shares

At the sole discretion of the Board and provided that it is in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to do so, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting tender 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 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.

The results of the tender offers conducted during the six months ended September 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Tender Offer	Tender Offer
Commencement Date	May 30, 2025	August 29, 2025
Repurchase Request Date	June 30, 2025	September 30, 2025
Repurchase Pricing Date	June 30, 2025	September 30, 2025
Net Asset Value as of Repurchase Pricing Date	$12.85	$13.21
Amount Repurchased	$1,448,371	$2,378,241
Percentage of Outstanding Shares Repurchased	3.49%	4.72%

Note 8 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820") defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with GAAP and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. It also provides guidance on determining when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an asset or a liability, when a transaction is not orderly and how that information must be incorporated into a fair value measurement.

Under ASC 820, various inputs are used in determining the value of the Fund's investments. These inputs are summarized into three broad levels as described below:

- Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access.
- Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Fund's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

In accordance with ASU 2015-7, Disclos*ures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent),* investments valued at the NAV as a practical expedient are not included in the fair value hierarchy. As such, investments in Investment Funds with a fair value of $42,088,252 are excluded from the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2025.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The following table summarizes the Fund's investments that are measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2025:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments				
Common Stocks				
Consumer Staples	$ —	$ —	$ 171,314	$ 171,314
Financial	—	—	725,944	725,944
Technology	861,803	—	1,765,363	2,627,166
Preferred Securities				
Consumer Staples	—	—	130,981	130,981
Financials	—	—	1,137,896	1,137,896
Technology	—	—	862,600	862,600

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-Term Investments	4,677,480	—	—	4,677,480
Subtotal	$5,539,283	$—	$4,794,098	$10,333,381
Private Investment Vehicles				42,088,252
Total Investments				$52,421,633

The following is a reconciliation of assets in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining value:

	Common Stocks	Preferred Securities
Balance as of March 31, 2025	$ 3,506,167	$2,456,790
Transfers into Level 3	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3	(1,148,803)	—
Total gains (losses) for the period:	305,257	(325,313)
Purchases	—	—
Sales	—	—
Balance as of September 30, 2025	$ 2,662,621	$2,131,477
Change in unrealized gains or losses for the period included in earnings for assets held at the end of the reporting period	$ 305,257	$ (325,313)

The following table presents additional quantitative information about valuation methodologies and inputs used for investments that are measured at fair value and categorized within Level 3 as of September 30, 2025:

Investments	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range of Input	Weighted average	Impact on Valuation from an Increase in Input
Common Stocks	$1,219,529	Market Comparable	Enterprise Value	.1 – 172.4x	86.25x	Increase
	$1,271,778	Transaction Price	Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Increase
	$ 171,314	Enterprise Value Approach	GPC Method	1.9 – 2.2x	2.1x	Increase
Preferred Stocks	$1,268,877	Enterprise Value Approach	GPC Method	1.9 – 2.2x	2.1x	Increase
	$ 862,600	Transaction Price	Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Increase

Note 9 — Commitments

Private Investment Vehicles may be structured to be fully funded at the time of investment or include unfunded investment commitments, which are contractual obligations for future funding. The potential investment commitments are noted as “Commitments and contingencies” as reported on the Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities. The unfunded investment commitments outstanding as of September 30, 2025, are as follows:

Investment Partnerships	Unfunded Commitment
137 Direct Fund LP, LLC	$ 250,000
137 Ventures VI LP	13,297
Arlington Capital Partners VI, LP	286,899

Investment Partnerships	Unfunded Commitment
Bain Capital Fund XII LP	52,848
Carlyle Europe Partners V, S.C.Sp.	248,156
Carlyle U.S. Equity Opportunity Fund II LP	990,772
GHO Capital IV LP	1,978,717
GPS IV LP	143,493
Hedosophia Investments VI K L.P. (PolyAI)	1,000,000
Hedosophia Partners III LP	3,062
Hedosophia Partners V LP	2,725
Hedosophia Partners V Parallel LP	2,575
Hedosophia Partners VI LP	698,219
HS Investments EU23 LP	305
L Catterton Europe IV, SLP	35,068
Quiet Venture II LP	7,091
Quiet Venture III LP	296,645
RA Capital Nexus Fund II LP	25,109
RA Capital Nexus Fund III LP	73,919
RA Capital Nexus Fund LP	159,120
Reverence Capital Partners Opportunities Fund I LP	838
Sapphire Ventures Fund VII LP	1,250,000
Savory Fund III Blocked LP	650,000
TPG Tech Adjacencies III LP	1,250,000
Ufenau VIII Asset Light, SLP	1,100,000
	$10,518,858

Note 10 — Credit Agreement

The Fund, as the borrower, has entered into a credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”), with TriState Capital Bank as the lender. The Credit Agreement establishes a commitment by the lender to make revolving loans to the Fund in an aggregate principal amount not in excess of $1,650,000, which may be increased from time to time upon mutual agreement by the parties. The expiration date of the Credit Agreement is September 23, 2026. In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Fund has made certain customary representations and warranties and is required to comply with various customary covenants, reporting requirements and other requirements including maintaining a loan to value ratio of 3 to 1 at any time. The Credit Agreement contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (i) the failure to make principal, interest or other payments when due after the applicable grace period; (ii) the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund; or (iii) a change of management of the Fund. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, the lender may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable. The Fund’s obligations to the lender under the Credit Agreement are secured by a first-priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of the Fund.

For the six months ended September 30, 2025, the Fund incurred a cost related to the setup and maintenance of the Credit Agreement (“Commitment fees”) as reported on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. The average interest rate, average daily loan balance, maximum outstanding and amount recorded as interest expense for the 40 days the Fund had outstanding borrowings were 8.44%, $862,500, $1,000,000, and $4,076, respectively. As of September 30, 2025 the Fund had no outstanding borrowings.

Note 11 — Risk Factors

An investment in the Fund involves various risks. The Fund invests in and actively trades securities and other financial instruments using a variety of strategies and investment techniques with significant risk characteristics, including the risks arising from the volatility of the Investment Funds.

No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program will be successful.

Certain local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illnesses and/or other public health issues, financial institution instability or other events may have a significant impact on a security or instrument. These types of events and others like them are collectively referred to as “Market Disruptions and Geopolitical Risks” and they may have adverse impacts on the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial health of individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Some of the impacts noted in recent times include, but are not limited to, embargos, political actions, supply chain disruptions, bank failures, restrictions to investment and/or monetary movement including the forced selling of securities or the inability to participate impacted markets. The duration of these events could adversely affect the Fund’s performance, the performance of the securities in which the Fund invests and may lead to losses. The ultimate impact of Market Disruptions and Geopolitical Risks on the financial performance of the Fund’s investments is not reasonably estimable at this time. Management is actively monitoring these events.

Note 12 — Events Subsequent to the Period End

In preparing these financial statements, management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of the financial statements included herein. There have been no subsequent events that occurred during such period that would require disclosure or would be required to be recognized in the financial statements.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
FUND INFORMATION
September 30, 2025 (Unaudited)

	TICKER	CUSIP
First Trust Private Assets Fund	FTPAX	33741D106

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

A description of the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures related to portfolio securities is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at (877) 779-1999 or on the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

Proxy Voting Record

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies for portfolio securities, if applicable, during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, is also available, without charge and upon request by calling the Fund at (877) 779-1999 or by accessing the Fund’s Form N-PX on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Availability of Quarterly Portfolio Schedules

The Fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT. The Fund’s Form N-PORT is available on the SEC website at www.sec.gov or without charge and upon request by calling the Fund at (877) 779-1999.

First Trust Private Assets Fund
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
Toll Free: (877) 779-1999

First Trust Private Assets Fund
PRIVACY POLICY
(Unaudited)

FACTS	**WHAT DOES THE FUND DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?**
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: • Social Security number • account balances • account transactions • transaction history • wire transfer instructions • checking account information Even when you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons funds choose to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	**Does the Fund share?**	**Can you limit this sharing?**
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

First Trust Private Assets Fund
PRIVACY POLICY — Continued
(Unaudited)

What we do	
How does the Fund protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does the Fund collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you • open an account • provide account information • give us your contact information • make a wire transfer • tell us where to send money We also collect your information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes-information about your creditworthiness • sharing for affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *Our affiliates include companies such as First Trust Capital Management L.P.*
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. • *The Fund doesn't share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.*
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. • *The Fund doesn't jointly market.*