

Infinity Core Alternative Fund
Supplement dated February 26, 2024 to the
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated July 31, 2023

Portfolio Manager Change

Steven P. Barth, CFA, CPA no longer serves as a portfolio manager of the Infinity Core Alternative Fund. Accordingly, effective immediately, all references to Mr. Barth in the Prospectus and SAI are hereby deleted.

Please retain this Supplement for future reference.

INFINITY CORE ALTERNATIVE FUND

PROSPECTUS

July 31, 2023

Infinity Core Alternative Fund (the “Fund”) is a Maryland statutory trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) dated August 15, 2013 (the “Declaration of Trust”). First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. Infinity Capital Advisors, LLC serves as sub-adviser to the Fund (the “Sub-Adviser” and, together with the Investment Manager, the “Advisers”). Each of the Advisers is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital growth. The Fund is a “fund of funds” that intends to invest primarily in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (collectively, “Investment Funds”) based primarily in the United States that invest or trade in a wide range of securities, and, to a lesser extent, other property and currency interests. The Fund may also make investments outside of Investment Funds to hedge exposures deemed too risky or to invest in strategies not employed by the Fund’s Investment Funds. Such investments could also be used to hedge a position in an Investment Fund that is locked-up or difficult to sell. Direct investments could include U.S. and foreign equity securities, debt securities, exchange-traded funds and derivatives related to such instruments, including futures and options thereon. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Investment Funds will be successful. **SEE “PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS” BEGINNING ON PAGE 17.**

This Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the offering of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) of the Fund. The Fund commenced the public offering of the Shares in April 2014 and has publicly offered Shares since that time. The Shares will generally be offered as of the first business day of each calendar month or at such other times as may be determined by the Fund, in each case subject to any applicable sales charges and other fees, as described herein. The Shares will be issued at net asset value per Share. The Fund has registered \$41,383,651 for sale under the registration statement to which this Prospectus relates. Shares of the Fund were previously privately offered pursuant to the exemption provided by Regulation D, promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares.

This Prospectus concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund’s statement of additional information (the “SAI”), dated July 31, 2023, has been filed with the SEC. You may request a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports and other information about the Fund, and make inquiries without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, by calling the Fund toll-free at (877) 779-1999 or by accessing the Investment Manager’s website at <https://www.FirstTrustCapital.com>. The information on the Investment Manager’s website is not incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You can also obtain the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, and other information about the Fund on the SEC’s website at <https://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC’s internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

Shares are an illiquid investment.

- **You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.**

- Although the Fund has implemented a Share repurchase program, only a limited number of Shares will be eligible for repurchase by the Fund.
- If you are permitted to sell your Shares to a third party rather than through the repurchase process, you may receive less than your purchase price.
- The Fund does not intend to list the Shares on any securities exchange and the Fund does not expect a secondary market in the Shares to develop.
- You should consider that you may not have access to the money you invest for an indefinite period of time.
- An investment in the Shares is not suitable for you if you need foreseeable access to the money you invest.
- Because you will be unable to sell your Shares or have them repurchased immediately, you will find it difficult to reduce your exposure on a timely basis during a market downturn.

Total Offering ⁽¹⁾

	Price to Public	Sales Charge Load ⁽²⁾	Proceeds to Fund ⁽³⁾	
Total Maximum	Current Net Asset Value	0.00%	\$	41,383,651
Total Minimum	Current Net Asset Value	3.00%	\$	40,142,141

- (1) First Trust Portfolios L.P. (the “Distributor”) acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s Shares on a commercially reasonable efforts basis. The Shares are being offered through the Distributor and may also be offered through other brokers or dealers that have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution-related services. The Investment Manager, Distributor and/or their affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager’s, Distributor’s and/or affiliates’ own assets, as applicable, and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. See “DISTRIBUTOR.” The Fund will sell Shares only to investors who certify that they are “Eligible Investors.” See “INVESTOR QUALIFICATIONS.” The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below this minimum. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund’s escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned on escrowed amounts will be credited to the Fund. See “Fund Summary - The Offering.”
- (2) Investments in the Fund are sold subject to a sales charge of up to 3.00% of the investment. For some investors, the sales charge may be waived or reduced. The full amount of the sales charges may be reallocated to brokers or dealers participating in the offering. Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund. See “Fund Summary - The Offering.”
- (3) The Fund’s offering expenses are described under “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES” below.

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

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

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

THE FUND’S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER IS FIRST TRUST PORTFOLIOS L.P.

The date of this Prospectus July 31, 2023

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FUND SUMMARY

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

The Fund and the Shares	<p>Infinity Core Alternative Fund (the “Fund”) is a closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and organized as a Maryland business trust on August 15, 2013. First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. Infinity Capital Advisors, LLC serves as sub-adviser to the Fund (the “Sub-Adviser” and, together with the Investment Manager, the “Advisers”). The Advisers provide day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that under the Investment Company Act, it is not limited in the percentage of its assets that it may invest in any single issuer of securities. The Fund is an appropriate investment only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment.</p> <p>The Fund has satisfied and intends to continue to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under the Code, which generally requires that, at the end of each quarter: (1) at least 50% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) cash and cash items (including receivables), Federal Government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies; and (ii) securities of separate issuers, each of which amounts to no more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets (and no more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting shares), and (2) no more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) securities (other than Federal Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers which the taxpayer controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses; or (iii) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Investment Manager has received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting the Fund to offer multiple classes of Shares and the Fund may elect to register additional classes of Shares in the future. To continue to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy other applicable requirements, including restrictions on the kinds of income that the Fund can earn and requirements that the Fund distribute most of its income to shareholders each year.</p>
Investment Objective and Strategies	<p>The investment objective of the Fund is long term capital growth. The Fund intends to invest primarily in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (“Investment Funds”) based primarily in the United States that invest or trade in a wide range of securities, and, to a lesser extent, other property and currency interests. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.</p>
The Investment Manager	<p>As Investment Manager, First Trust Capital Management L.P. provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. Its principal place of business is located at 225 W. Wacker Drive, 21st Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The Investment Manager is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). As of June 30, 2023, approximately \$5.3 billion of assets were under the management of the Investment Manager.</p>
The Sub-Adviser	<p>As Sub-Adviser, Infinity Capital Advisors, LLC provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. The Sub-Adviser is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act. Its principal place of business is located at 3475 Piedmont Road NE, Suite 1525, Atlanta, GA 30305. As of June 30, 2023, approximately \$1.2 billion of assets were under the management of the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates.</p>

The Administrator	The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to provide it with certain administrative services, including performing all actions related to the issuance and repurchase of Shares of the Fund. The Fund compensates the Administrator for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. See “ <i>Fees and Expenses</i> ” below.
Fees and Expenses	The Fund bears its own operating expenses (including, without limitation, its offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager). A more detailed discussion of the Fund’s expenses can be found under “ <i>FUND EXPENSES</i> .”
Investment Management Fee	The Fund pays the Investment Manager a management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) at an annual rate of 1.25%, payable monthly in arrears, based upon the Fund’s net assets as of month-end. The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Investment Manager before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date, and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. The Investment Manager pays the Sub-Adviser 50% of the Investment Management Fee it receives from the Fund.
Administration Fee	The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.11% of the Fund’s net assets and decreasing as combined assets under management reach certain levels.

In addition, the Fund pays the Administrator its pro-rata share, based on combined assets under management, of an annual relationship-level base fee of \$75,000 per fund paid by all registered investment companies advised by the Investment Manager and serviced by the Administrator (together with the asset-based fee, the “Administration Fee”). This fee structure generally covers fund administration, fund accounting, tax regulation and compliance, transfer agent and record keeping, and custody administration services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates. The amounts listed include certain out of pocket expenses incurred by the Administrator, its affiliates or to third parties for services provided to the Fund. The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund, and therefore decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses. See “*ADMINISTRATION*.”

The Investment Manager and the Sub-Adviser have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager and the Sub-Adviser have jointly agreed to waive fees that they would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a “Waiver”), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, other transaction-related expenses, extraordinary expenses, commitment or non-use fees related to the Fund’s line of credit, and any acquired fund fees and expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the net assets of the Fund on an annualized basis (the “Expense Limit”). For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Adviser may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided they are able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund’s expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment. The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues until July 31, 2024. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement will automatically renew for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Adviser upon 30 days’ advanced written notice. See “*FUND EXPENSES*.”

Fees of Underlying Managers	<p>As an investor in the Investment Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear asset-based fees and performance-based fees or allocations charged by the investment advisers to the Investment Funds (the “Underlying Managers”). Such fees and performance-based compensation are in addition to the fees that are charged by the Investment Manager to the Fund and allocated to the Fund. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the Investment Funds will range from 2% to 3% (annualized) of the average net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund’s investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 20% to 35% of an Investment Fund’s net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. An investor in the Fund bears a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund.</p>
Investor Qualifications	<p>Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The criteria for qualifying as an “accredited investor” are set forth in the investor application that must be completed by each prospective investor. Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as “Eligible Investors.” Existing Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares (other than in connection with the DRIP (as defined below)) will be required to qualify as Eligible Investors and to complete an additional investor application prior to the additional purchase.</p>
The Offering	<p>The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$10,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. The Fund is currently being offered on a limited basis. Your investment may not be accepted even if you meet the Fund’s eligibility requirement, and a completed investor application and funds are received in good order on or prior to the Acceptance Date (defined below) set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time.</p> <p>Shares will generally be offered for purchase as of the first day of each calendar month, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) in its sole discretion. Once a prospective investor’s purchase order is received, a confirmation is sent to the investor. Potential investors should send subscription funds by wire transfer pursuant to instructions provided to them by the Fund.</p> <p>Subscriptions are generally subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund’s escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned on escrowed amounts will be credited to the Fund for the benefit of all Shareholders.</p> <p>A prospective investor must submit a completed investor application on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. The Fund also reserves the right to suspend or terminate offerings of Shares at any time at the Board’s discretion. Additional information regarding the subscription process is set forth under “Investor Qualifications.”</p>

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

Distribution Policy

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

Each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the Fund's dividend reinvestment program (the "DRIP") and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. A Shareholder receiving Shares under the DRIP instead of cash distributions may still owe taxes and, because Fund Shares are generally illiquid, may need other sources of funds to pay any taxes due. The Fund reserves the right to cap the aggregate amount of any income dividends and/or capital gain distributions that are made in cash (rather than being reinvested) at a total amount of not less than 20% of the total amount distributed to Shareholders. In the event that Shareholders submit elections in aggregate to receive more than the cap amount of such a distribution in cash, any such cap amount will be pro-rated among those electing Shareholders.

Repurchase Offers

At the discretion of the Board and provided that it is in the best interests of the Fund and Shareholders to do so, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers generally quarterly with a Valuation Date (as defined below) on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. In each repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase its Shares at their NAV as determined as of approximately March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, of each year, as applicable (each, a "Valuation Date"). **Each repurchase offer ordinarily will be limited to the repurchase of approximately 5% of the Shares outstanding, but if the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund.** Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer. See "*TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE.*"

Risk Factors

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

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

Summary of Taxation

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

The Investment Funds may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Investment Funds. U.S. investors in the Fund are not expected to be entitled to a foreign tax credit with respect to any of those taxes. See "*TAXES*."

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables describe the aggregate fees and expenses that the Fund expects to incur and that the Shareholders can expect to bear, either directly or indirectly, through the Fund's investments.

TRANSACTION EXPENSES:	
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of subscription amount) ⁽¹⁾	3.00%
Maximum Early Repurchase Fee (as a percentage of repurchased amount)	None
ANNUAL EXPENSES (AS A PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHARES) ⁽²⁾	
Management Fee ⁽³⁾	1.25%
Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds ⁽⁴⁾	0.17%
Other Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	0.60%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	15.62%
Total Annual Expenses ⁽⁷⁾	17.64%
Less: Amount Paid or Absorbed Under Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement ^{(7), (8)}	0.33%
Net Annual Expenses ⁽⁷⁾	17.31%

- (1) Investors may be charged a sales charge of up to 3.00% of the subscription amount.
- (2) This table summarizes the expenses of the Fund and is designed to help investors understand the costs and expenses they will bear, directly or indirectly, by investing in the Fund.
- (3) For its provision of advisory services to the Fund, the Investment Manager receives an annual Management Fee, payable monthly in arrears, equal to 1.25% of the Fund's net assets determined as of month-end. The Management Fee will be paid to the Investment Manager before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date, and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. The Investment Manager pays the Sub-Adviser 50% of the Management Fee it receives from the Fund.
- (4) "Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds" are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- (5) "Other Expenses" (as defined below) are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- (6) In addition to the Fund's direct expenses, the Fund indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the expenses of the Investment Funds. The Investment Funds generally charge, in addition to management fees calculated as a percentage of the NAV of the Fund's investment, performance-based fees generally from 20% to 35% of the net capital appreciation in the Fund's investment for the year or other measurement period, subject to loss carryforward provisions, as defined in the respective Investment Funds' agreements. The fees and expenses indicated are for the twelve-month period ended March 31, 2023. In the future, these fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower than reflected, because certain fees are based on the performance of the Underlying Managers (Investment Funds), which fluctuate over time. In addition, the Fund's portfolio changes from time to time, which will result in different Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.
- (7) Total Annual Expenses and Net Annual Expenses differ from the ratios of expenses to average net assets shown in the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report, which do not reflect (i) the portion of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses that represent costs incurred at the Investment Fund level, as required to be disclosed in the above table; and (ii) the current expenses of the Fund.
- (8) The Investment Manager and the Sub-Adviser have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager and the Sub-Adviser have jointly and severally agreed to waive fees that they would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, other transaction-related expenses, extraordinary expenses, commitment or non-use fees related to the Fund's line of credit, and any Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the net assets of the Fund on an annualized basis (the "Expense Limit"). For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Adviser may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided they are able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment. The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues until July 31, 2024. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement will automatically renew for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Adviser upon 30 days' advanced written notice.

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

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

EXAMPLE

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

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$ 188	\$ 451	\$ 652	\$ 970

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The information contained in the table below for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 sets forth selected information derived from the Fund's financial statements. Financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. Grant Thornton LLP's report, along with the Fund's financial statements and notes thereto, are included in the Fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 ("Annual Report"), which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. You may obtain the Annual Report free of charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, by calling the Fund toll-free at (877) 779-1999 or by following the following hyperlink: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1588474/000110465923069717/tm2317997d1_ncsr.htm. The information in the table below should be read in conjunction with each of those financial statements and the notes thereto.

INFINITY CORE ALTERNATIVE FUND

(a Maryland Statutory Trust)

Financial Highlights

Per share operating performance. For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Shareholders' Equity, Beginning of Period	\$ 112.93	\$ 108.52	\$ 100.84	\$ 105.22	\$ 107.18
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment loss ⁽¹⁾	(1.89)	(1.83)	(1.80)	(1.74)	(1.74)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	7.53	15.14	20.53	3.99	2.57
Total from investment operations:	5.64	13.31	18.73	2.25	0.83
Distributions to shareholders					
From net investment income	(6.48)	(6.63)	(8.19)	(4.11)	-
From net realized gains	(5.19)	(2.27)	(2.86)	(2.52)	(2.79)
Net change in shareholders' equity due to distributions to shareholders	(11.67)	(8.90)	(11.05)	(6.63)	(2.79)
Shareholders' Equity, End of Period	\$ 106.90	\$ 112.93	\$ 108.52	\$ 100.84	\$ 105.22
Total Return ⁽²⁾	5.07%	12.54%	18.83%	2.01%	0.82%
Shareholders' Equity, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 108,851	\$ 94,670	\$ 82,415	\$ 71,015	\$ 79,212
Net investment loss to average shareholders' equity	(1.69)%	(1.64)%	(1.68)%	(1.64)%	(1.63)%
Ratio of gross expenses to average shareholders' equity ⁽³⁾	2.02%	1.99%	1.98%	1.91%	1.85%
Ratio of expense waiver to average shareholders' equity	(0.33)%	(0.35)%	(0.30)%	(0.27)%	(0.22)%
Ratio of net expenses to average shareholders' equity	1.69%(4)	1.64%(4)	1.68%(4)	1.64%(4)	1.63%(4)
Portfolio Turnover	10.14%	12.99%	16.78%	3.30%	15.98%
Senior Securities					
Total borrowings (000's omitted)	\$ 3,370	\$ 2,100	\$ 3,655	\$ 2,510	\$ -
Asset coverage per \$1,000 unit of senior indebtedness ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 33,300	\$ 46,081	\$ 23,548	\$ 29,293	\$ -

(1) Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

(2) Total Return based on shareholders' equity is the combination of changes in shareholders' equity and reinvested dividend income in shareholders' equity, if any. Total Return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges.

(3) Represents the ratio of expenses to average shareholders' equity absent fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement by the Advisers.

(4) The Fund's operating expenses include fees and interest expense associated with the Line of Credit, which are excluded from the Expense Limitation calculation. If the interest expense associated with the Line of Credit was excluded from operating expenses, the net expense ratio would be 1.50%.

(5) 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.

SENIOR SECURITIES

The Fund may borrow amounts up to one-third of the value of its assets. Additional information regarding the borrowing agreement of the Fund during the relevant period is provided below. This information has been derived from the Financial Highlights of the Fund contained in the annual reports audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

Period End Date	Title of Security ⁽¹⁾	Total Amount Outstanding (000s)	Asset Coverage per \$1,000 of Principal Amount (Indebtedness) (2)	Asset Coverage per Share (Preferred Stock)	Involuntary Liquidating Preference per Share	Average Market Value
March 31, 2023	Senior Borrowings	\$ 3,370	\$ 33,300	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2022	Senior Borrowings	\$ 2,100	\$ 46,081	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2021	Senior Borrowings	\$ 3,655	\$ 23,548	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2020	Senior Borrowings	\$ 2,510	\$ 29,293	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2018	Senior Borrowings	\$ 6,300	\$ 15,028	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2017	N/A	N/A(3)	N/A(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2016	N/A	N/A(3)	N/A(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 31, 2015	Senior Borrowings	\$ 1,500(3)	\$ 30,910(3)	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) The rights of UBS AG, Stamford Branch, under the borrowing agreement are senior to the rights of the Fund's shareholders.

(2) 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 senior indebtedness.

(3) Unaudited.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of Shares, not including the amount of any sales charges and the Fund's fees and expenses (including, without limitation, offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager), will be invested by the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies as soon as practicable, but in no event later than three months after receipt, consistent with market conditions and the availability of suitable investments. Such proceeds will be invested together with any interest earned in the Fund's escrow account prior to the closing of the applicable offering. See "*PURCHASING SHARES—Purchase Terms*." Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions, but any such delay will not exceed three months after the receipt of funds.

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital growth. The Fund intends to invest substantially all of its assets primarily in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (collectively, "Investment Funds") based primarily in the United States that invest or trade in a wide range of securities, and, to a lesser extent, other property and currency interests. The Fund may also directly invest in securities.

The Fund seeks to accomplish its objective by employing an investment program that is diversified by manager and investment strategy.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its capital, directly and indirectly, to a diverse group of independent investment managers that pursue a variety of strategies (the "Underlying Managers"). The Fund will invest its assets, directly and indirectly, in the Investment Funds or a portfolio of other investment funds that may or may not be registered under the Investment Company Act.

The Investment Funds will be chosen, in part, on their stated investment strategies of investing in entities representing a broad range of markets and which utilize varied investment methods, including bridge financing, short and long-term trading of fixed-income and equity securities, which may include investments in special situations (such as companies involved in spin-offs, capital structure reorganizations, liquidations and other similar corporate restructuring events), private investments in public entities, and other special niche investments. The Advisers believe that, by investing through such a diversified group, the Fund will afford investors access to the varied skills and expertise of the managers, while at the same time lessening for investors the risks and volatility that may be associated with investing through any single investment manager and enabling investors to obtain through the Fund the services of several investment managers without having to meet the high minimum investment requirements typically imposed by them on individual investors.

The Fund's criteria for selection of investment opportunities shall include the Advisers' expectations with respect to earnings and growth. This selection process is based upon the Advisers' expertise in the investment field and the longstanding association the Advisers enjoy with members of the financial, business and political communities. Additionally, the Advisers may directly invest certain of the Fund's assets in securities, rather than allocating such assets to Investment Funds or investment managers as may be consistent with and in furtherance of the Fund's investment objective. The Fund may borrow funds. The Fund may not borrow for any purposes if, immediately after such borrowing, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of less than 300% with respect to indebtedness or less than 200% with respect to preferred stock. The Advisers have the ability to put on hedges if they identify an area that one of the Underlying Managers invests in that they feel is risky. The Fund may also make investments outside of Investment Funds in order to invest outside the strategies employed by the Fund's Investment Funds. Such investments could also be used to hedge a position in an Investment Fund that is locked up or difficult to sell. Direct investments could include U.S. and foreign equity securities, debt securities, exchange-traded funds and derivatives related to such instruments, including futures and options thereon.

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

Investment Process

In selecting particular Investment Funds and investment managers to which the Fund will allocate assets, the Advisers will be guided by the following general criteria:

- the Investment Fund's and the investment manager's past performance and reputation;
- the degree to which a specific investment manager or Investment Fund complements and balances the Fund's portfolio and correlates to the strategies employed by other investment managers and Investment Funds selected by the Fund;
- the fees payable in connection with a particular investment;
- the size of assets managed;
- the continued favorable outlook for the strategy employed; and
- the ability of the Fund to make withdrawals or liquidate its investment.

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

Investment Policies and Restrictions

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

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

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

The Fund may, among other things, hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Among the cash equivalents in which the Fund may invest are: obligations of the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper; and certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements and may purchase shares of money market mutual funds in accordance with applicable legal restrictions.

No Restrictions on Investment Strategies

The foregoing description represents a general summary of the Investment Manager's current approach to the Fund's portfolio construction. The Fund is not constrained with respect to the investment decision-making methodologies, processes or guidelines described in this Prospectus, and may vary from them materially in the Investment Manager's sole discretion and without prior notice to the Shareholders. Over time, markets change and the Investment Manager will seek to capitalize on attractive opportunities wherever they might be. Depending on conditions and trends in securities markets and the economy generally, the Investment Manager may pursue other objectives or employ other strategies or techniques that it considers appropriate and in the best interest of the Fund.

USE OF LEVERAGE

In addition to the use of leverage by the Underlying Managers in their respective trading strategies, the Advisers 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 Advisers determine 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.

Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to incur indebtedness unless immediately after doing so the Fund has an asset coverage of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal balance of indebtedness (*i.e.*, such indebtedness may not exceed 33.33% of the value of the Fund's assets including the amount borrowed). Additionally, under the Investment Company Act, the Fund may not declare any dividend or other distribution upon any class of its Shares, or repurchase any such Shares, unless the aggregate indebtedness of the Fund has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such repurchase, asset coverage of at least 300% after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or repurchase price, as the case may be.

The Fund may enter into derivatives or other transactions that may provide leverage (other than through borrowings). On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act relating to a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all tender option bonds or similar financing with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all tender option bonds or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Fund was required to comply with Rule 18f-4 beginning August 19, 2022 and has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. The Fund intends to continue to be a limited derivatives user under Rule 18f-4 of the Investment Company Act. As a limited derivatives user, the Fund's derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote. As a limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

Effects of Leverage

Assuming the use of leverage in the amount of 10% of the Fund's total assets and an annual interest rate on leverage of 6.80% payable on such leverage based on estimated market interest rates as of the date of this Prospectus, the additional income that the Fund must earn (net of estimated expenses related to leverage) in order to cover such interest payments is 0.68%. The Fund's actual cost of leverage will be based on market interest rates at the time the Fund undertakes a leveraging strategy, and such actual cost of leverage may be higher or lower than that assumed in the previous example.

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the SEC. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on total return on Shares, assuming investment portfolio total returns (comprised of income, net expenses and changes in the value of investments held in the Fund's portfolio) of -10%, -5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of what the Fund's investment portfolio returns will be. In other words, the Fund's actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table below. The table further reflects the use of leverage representing approximately 10% of the Fund's assets after such issuance and the Fund's currently projected annual interest rate of 6.80%. See "*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS—GENERAL RISKS—BORROWING, USE OF LEVERAGE.*" The table does not reflect any offering costs of Shares or leverage.

Assumed Portfolio Return (Net of Expenses)	-10.00%	-5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Corresponding Return to Shareholder	-11.68%	-6.18%	-0.68%	4.82%	10.32%

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

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

All investments carry risks to some degree. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Investment Funds will be successful. **An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost.** The Fund allocates its assets to Underlying Managers and invests in Investment Funds that invest in and actively trade securities and other financial instruments using a variety of strategies and investment techniques that may involve significant risks. Various other types of risks are also associated with investments in the Fund, including risks relating to the fund of funds structure of the Fund, risks relating to compensation arrangements and risks relating to the limited liquidity of the Shares. Below is a list of principal risks of investing in the Fund. Different risks may be more significant at different times, depending on market conditions.

GENERAL RISKS

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

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

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

The Fund, Investment Manager and Sub-Adviser have in place business continuity plans reasonably designed to ensure that they maintain normal business operations, and that the Fund, its portfolio and assets are protected. However, in the event of a pandemic or an outbreak, such as COVID-19, there can be no assurance that the Fund, its advisers and service providers, or the Fund's portfolio companies, will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. A pandemic or disease could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's advisers rely and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the Fund's service providers to perform essential tasks.

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

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

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

REPURCHASE OFFERS; LIMITED LIQUIDITY; IN-KIND DISTRIBUTIONS. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares (generally each quarter), and there is no guarantee that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares that they desire to sell in any particular repurchase offer. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder. The potential for proration may cause some investors to tender more Shares for repurchase than they wish to have repurchased. The decision to offer to repurchase Shares is in the complete and absolute discretion of the Board and the Board may, under certain circumstances, elect not to offer to repurchase Shares.

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

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

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

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

The Fund expects to distribute cash to the Shareholders for Shares that are repurchased. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will have sufficient cash to pay for Shares that are being repurchased or that it will be able to liquidate investments at favorable prices to pay for repurchased Shares. Investment Funds may be permitted to redeem their interests in-kind. Thus, the Investment Funds may pay the Fund's redemption proceeds in securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. In these circumstances, the Fund would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund. The Fund does not intend to make in-kind distributions to the Shareholders.

In addition, in extreme cases, the Fund may not be able to complete repurchases if it is unable to redeem a portion of its investment in Investment Funds due to the Investment Funds' holding of illiquid investments.

BORROWING; USE OF LEVERAGE. The Fund may leverage its investments with the Underlying Managers by "borrowing." In addition, the strategies implemented by the Underlying Managers typically are leveraged. The use of leverage increases both risk of loss and profit potential. The Advisers may cause the Fund to use various methods to leverage investments, including (i) borrowing, (ii) swap agreements or other derivative instruments, (iii) employing certain Underlying Managers (many of which trade on margin and do not generally need additional capital 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 Fund expects that under normal business conditions it will utilize a combination of the leverage methods described above. The Fund is subject to the Investment Company Act requirement that an investment company satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness. This means that at any given time the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including such indebtedness). These limits do not apply to the Investment Funds and, therefore, the Fund's portfolio may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs of certain Investment Funds.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. The Fund and some or all of the Investment Funds may use options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements and other derivatives contracts. Transactions in derivative instruments present risks arising from the use of leverage (which increases the magnitude of losses), volatility, the possibility of default by a counterparty and illiquidity. Use of derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes by the Fund or the Investment Funds could present significant risks, including the risk of losses in excess of the amounts invested.

LEGAL, TAX AND REGULATORY. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory and tax environment for derivative instruments in which the Fund and Underlying Managers may participate is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of derivative instruments may materially adversely affect the value of derivative instruments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to pursue its trading strategies. On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act relating to a registered investment company's use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all tender option bonds or similar financing with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all tender option bonds or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4.

The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. The Fund intends to continue to be a limited derivatives user under Rule 18f-4 of the Investment Company Act. As a limited derivatives user, the Fund's derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote. Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund and Underlying Managers to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund and Underlying Managers may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund or Underlying Managers from using certain instruments. Similarly, the regulatory environment for leveraged investors and for hedge funds generally is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation of leveraged investors or hedge funds may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objective or strategies. Increased regulatory oversight and other legislation or regulation relating to hedge fund managers, hedge funds and funds of hedge funds could result. Such legislation or regulation could pose additional risks and result in material adverse consequences to the Investment Funds or the Fund and/or limit potential investment strategies that would have otherwise been used by the Underlying Managers or the Fund in order to seek to obtain higher returns.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL RISKS OF FUND OF FUNDS STRUCTURE

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

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

MULTIPLE LEVELS OF FEES AND EXPENSES. Although in many cases investor access to the Investment Funds may be limited or unavailable, an investor who meets the conditions imposed by an Investment Fund may be able to invest directly with the Investment Fund. By investing in Investment Funds indirectly through the Fund, the investor bears asset-based fees and performance-based fees and allocations. Moreover, investors in the Fund bear a proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager, operating costs, sales charges, brokerage transaction expenses, and administrative fees) and, indirectly, similar expenses of the Investment Funds. Thus, an investor in the Fund may be subject to higher operating expenses than if he or she invested in an Investment Fund directly or in a closed-end fund which did not utilize a “fund of funds” structure.

Most of the Investment Funds may be subject to a performance-based fee or allocation, irrespective of the performance of other Investment Funds and the Fund generally. Accordingly, an Underlying Manager to an Investment Fund with positive performance may receive performance-based compensation from the Investment Fund, and thus indirectly from the Fund and its Shareholders, even if the Fund’s overall performance is negative. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the Investment Funds will range from 2% to 3% (annualized) of the average NAV of the Fund’s investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 20% to 35% of an Investment Fund’s net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. The performance-based compensation received by an Underlying Manager also may create an incentive for that Underlying Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that it might have made in the absence of the performance-based allocation. Such compensation may be based on calculations of realized and unrealized gains made by the Underlying Manager without independent oversight.

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

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

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

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

VALUATION OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. The valuation of the Fund's investments in Investment Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations calculated by the Administrator, in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board and based on information provided by the Investment Funds or their respective administrators. Although the Advisers review the valuation procedures used by all Underlying Managers, neither the Advisers nor the Administrator can confirm or review the accuracy of valuations provided by Investment Funds or their administrators. Further, the Distributor does not have any responsibility or obligation to verify the valuation determinations made for the Fund's investments, including valuation determinations with respect to the Investment Funds. An Underlying Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing such securities since their values will affect the Underlying Manager's compensation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INVESTMENT RELATED RISKS

GENERAL INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

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

In late February 2022, Russia commenced a military attack on Ukraine. The outbreak of hostilities between the two countries and the threat of wider-spread hostilities could have a severe adverse effect on the region and global economies, including significant negative impacts on the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas. In addition, sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States and other countries, and any sanctions imposed in the future, could have a significant adverse impact on the Russian economy and related markets. The price and liquidity of investments may fluctuate widely as a result of the conflict and related events. How long the armed conflict and related events will last cannot be predicted. These tensions and any related events could have a significant impact on Fund performance and the value of Fund investments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fund's NAV is a critical component in several operational matters including computation of advisory and services fees and determination of the price at which the Shares will be offered and at which the Shares will be repurchased. Consequently, variance in the valuation of the Fund's investments or in the valuation of the NAV of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests will impact, positively or negatively, the fees and expenses shareholders will pay, the price a shareholder will receive in connection with a repurchase offer and the number of shares an investor will receive upon investing in the Fund. The Fund may need to liquidate certain investments, including illiquid investments, in order to repurchase Shares in connection with a repurchase offer. A subsequent decrease in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a repurchase offer could potentially disadvantage remaining shareholders to the benefit of shareholders whose Shares were accepted for repurchase. Alternatively, a subsequent increase in the valuation of the Fund's investments could potentially disadvantage shareholders whose Shares were accepted for repurchase to the benefit of remaining shareholders. Similarly, a subsequent decrease in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a subscription could potentially disadvantage subscribing investors to the benefit of pre-existing shareholders, and a subsequent increase in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a subscription could potentially disadvantage pre-existing shareholders to the benefit of subscribing investors. In no event is the Distributor responsible or liable for any errors or inaccuracies with the Fund's NAV in connection with its distribution of the Shares or in connection with any other purpose. The Distributor has no duty to calculate the NAV of Fund Shares or to inquire into the accuracy of the NAV per Share (including a class thereof) as calculated by or for the Fund.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY-SPECIFIC INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

In addition to the risks generally described in this Prospectus and the SAI, the following are some of the specific risks of the investment strategies:

STATISTICAL ARBITRAGE INVESTMENTS. This strategy depends on the mispricings identified by the Underlying Manager returning to historical or predicted norms. In the event that the perceived mispricings were to fail to normalize as expected, the Investment Fund could incur a loss.

EQUITY MARKET NEUTRAL TRADING. This strategy attempts to exploit relative mispricings among "matched" equities rather than trading based on anticipated absolute price movements. Mispricings, even if correctly identified, may not be corrected by the market, at least within a timeframe over which it is feasible for an Investment Fund to maintain a position.

FIXED INCOME ARBITRAGE. Fixed income arbitrage strategies generally involve identifying and exploiting pricing anomalies within and across global fixed income markets and their derivatives. Evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments. It is likely that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

CONVERTIBLE ARBITRAGE. Convertible arbitrage strategies generally involve price spreads between the convertible security and the underlying equity security. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss on the position will occur. Such positions do, however, entail a substantial risk that the price differential could change unfavorably, causing a loss to the spread position. Substantial risks also are involved in borrowing and lending against such investments. The prices of these investments can be volatile, market movements are difficult to predict, and financing sources and related interest and exchange rates are subject to rapid change. Certain corporate securities may be subordinated (and thus exposed to the first level of default risk) or otherwise subject to substantial credit risks. Government policies, especially those of the Federal Reserve Board and foreign central banks, have profound effects on interest and exchange rates that, in turn, affect prices in areas of the investment and trading activities of convertible security arbitrage strategies. Many other unforeseeable events, including actions by various government agencies and domestic and international political events, may cause sharp market fluctuations.

MERGER ARBITRAGE AND SPECIAL SITUATIONS. Merger arbitrage and special situation strategies involve the purchase and sale of securities of companies involved in corporate reorganizations and business combinations, such as mergers, exchange offers, cash tender offers, spin-offs, leveraged buy-outs, restructurings and liquidations. Such strategies require an assessment of the likelihood of consummation of the proposed transaction, and an evaluation of the potential profits involved. If the event fails to occur or it does not have the effect foreseen, losses can result. For example, the adoption of new business strategies or completion of asset dispositions or debt reduction programs by a company may not be valued as highly by the market as the Underlying Manager had anticipated, resulting in losses. In addition, a company may announce a plan of restructuring which promises to enhance value and fail to implement it, resulting in losses to investors. In liquidations and other forms of corporate reorganization, the risk exists that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful, will be delayed or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Investment Fund of the security in respect of which such distribution was made. The consummation of mergers and tender and exchange offers can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) opposition of the management or stockholders of the target company, which will often result in litigation to enjoin the proposed transaction; (ii) intervention of a federal or state regulatory agency; (iii) efforts by the target company to pursue a “defensive” strategy, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (iv) in the case of a merger, failure to obtain the necessary stockholder approvals; (v) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (vi) compliance with any applicable federal or state securities laws; and (vii) inability to obtain adequate financing.

A major stock market correction may result in the widening of arbitrage spreads generally and in the termination of some merger and acquisition (“M&A”) transactions. In the event of such a correction, to the extent the portfolios contain stock-for-stock transactions, short positions held by the Fund (through the Investment Funds) in acquiring companies are anticipated to provide a significant but not complete offset to the potential losses on long positions held by the Fund (through the Investment Funds) in target companies. A major stock market correction may also adversely affect the number and frequency of publicly announced M&A transactions available for investment by the Fund (through the Investment Funds).

RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES OF THE UNDERLYING MANAGERS

All securities investing and trading activities involve the risk of loss of capital. While the Advisers will attempt to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund’s investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses. In addition to the risks generally described in this Prospectus and the SAI, the following discussion sets forth some of the more significant risks associated with the styles of investing which may be utilized by one or more Underlying Managers:

EQUITY SECURITIES. Underlying Managers’ investment portfolios may include long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. Underlying Managers also may invest in depositary receipts relating to non-U.S. securities, which are subject to the risks affecting investments in foreign issuers discussed under “NON-U.S. INVESTMENTS” below. Issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced.

BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. Investment Funds may invest in bonds and other fixed income securities, both U.S. and non-U.S., and may take short positions in these securities. Investment Funds will invest in these securities when they offer opportunities for capital appreciation (or capital depreciation in the case of short positions) and may also invest in these securities for temporary defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Fixed income securities include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations; U.S. government securities or debt securities issued or guaranteed by a non-U.S. government; municipal securities; and mortgage and asset-backed securities. 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 price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES. The Investment Funds may invest in numerous types of asset-backed securities, including, for example, mortgage-backed securities. Such securities are extremely sensitive to the level and volatility of interest rates.

Asset-backed securities are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties and use credit enhancement techniques. Asset-backed securities present certain risks. Primarily, these securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the related collateral. For example, credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. As a further example, most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Investment Fund investments may also include private mortgage pass-through securities that are issued by originators of, and investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. Private mortgage pass-through securities are usually backed by a pool of conventional fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans. Such securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement.

LOW CREDIT QUALITY SECURITIES. To the extent an Investment Fund invests in fixed-income securities, such Investment Fund may be permitted to invest in particularly risky investments that also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. As a result, such Investment Fund may lose all or substantially all of its investment in any particular instance. There is no minimum credit standard as a prerequisite to an investment in any security. Debt securities may be less than investment grade and may be considered to be “junk bonds” or be distressed or “special situations” with heightened risk of loss and/or liquidity. “Junk bonds” are considered by the rating agencies to be predominately speculative and may involve major risk exposures such as: (i) vulnerability to economic downturns and changes in interest rates; (ii) sensitivity to adverse economic changes and corporate developments; (iii) redemption or call provisions that may be exercised at inopportune times; and (iv) difficulty in accurately valuing or disposing of such securities. Such securities may rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of whose debt securities may be secured by substantially all of the issuer’s assets. Moreover, the Investment Funds may invest in securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness.

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

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

The Fund and Investment Funds may invest directly or indirectly from time to time in European companies and assets, including investments located in the United Kingdom (the "UK"). In June 2016, the UK approved a referendum to leave the European Union (the "EU"). The withdrawal, known colloquially as "Brexit", was agreed to and ratified by the UK Parliament, and the UK left the EU on January 31, 2020. The UK began a transition period in which to negotiate a new trading relationship for goods and services that ended on December 31, 2020. On January 1, 2021, the UK left the EU Single Market and Customs Union, as well as all EU policies and international agreements. On December 24, 2020, the UK and EU agreed to a trade deal with no tariffs or quotas on products, regulatory and customs cooperation mechanisms as well as provisions ensuring a level playing field for open and fair competition. In March 2021, the UK and EU put in place a regulatory dialogue on financial systems based on a separate memorandum of understanding. Since the referendum, there have been periods of significant volatility in the global stock markets and currency exchange rates, as well as challenging market conditions in the UK. At this time, the impact that the trade deal and any future agreements on services, particularly financial services, will have on the Fund and Investment Funds cannot be predicted, and it is possible that the new terms may adversely affect the Fund.

Further insecurity in EU membership or the abandonment of the euro could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. Brexit also may cause additional member states to contemplate departing the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. As a result, markets in the UK, Europe and globally could experience increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth which in return could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. Investment Funds may engage in foreign currency transactions for a variety of purposes, including "locking in" the U.S. dollar price of a security between trade and settlement date, or hedging the U.S. dollar value of securities held in the Investment Fund. Investment Funds may also engage in foreign currency transactions for non-hedging purposes to generate returns.

Foreign currency transactions may involve, for example, the purchase of foreign currencies for U.S. dollars or the maintenance of short positions in foreign currencies. Foreign currency transactions may involve an Investment Fund agreeing to exchange an amount of a currency it does not currently own for another currency at a future date. An Investment Fund would typically engage in such a transaction in anticipation of a decline in the value of the currency it sells relative to the currency that the Investment Fund has contracted to receive in the exchange. An Underlying Manager's success in these transactions will depend principally on its ability to predict accurately the future exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.

An Investment Fund may enter into forward contracts for hedging and non-hedging purposes in pursuing its investment objective. Forward contracts are transactions involving an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts may be used for hedging purposes to protect against uncertainty in the level of future non-U.S. currency exchange rates, such as when an Underlying Manager anticipates purchasing or selling a non-U.S. security. This technique would allow the Underlying Manager to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts may also be used to attempt to protect the value of an existing holding of non-U.S. securities. Imperfect correlation may exist, however, between the non-U.S. securities holdings of the Investment Fund, and the forward contracts entered into with respect to those holdings. In addition, forward contracts may be used for non-hedging purposes, such as when an Underlying Manager anticipates that particular non-U.S. currencies will appreciate or depreciate in value, even though securities denominated in those currencies are not then held in the applicable investment portfolio. Generally, Investment Funds are subject to no requirement that they hedge all or any portion of their exposure to non-U.S. currency risks, and there can be no assurance that hedging techniques will be successful if used.

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

DISTRESSED SECURITIES. Certain of the companies in whose securities the Investment Funds may invest may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or liquidation. These characteristics of these companies can cause their securities to be particularly risky, although they also may offer the potential for high returns. These companies’ securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of the companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within the companies.

Such investments can result in significant or even total losses. In addition, the markets for distressed investment assets are frequently illiquid.

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

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

PURCHASING INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS. Investment Funds may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) or shortly after those offerings are complete. Special risks associated with these securities may include a limited number of shares available for trading, lack of a trading history, lack of investor knowledge of the issuer, and limited operating history. These factors may contribute to substantial price volatility for the shares of these companies. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for an Underlying Manager to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable effect on prevailing market prices. In addition, some companies in IPOs are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or near-term prospects of achieving revenues or operating income. Further, when an Investment Fund’s asset base is small, a significant portion of an Investment Fund’s performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Investment Fund.

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

PAYMENT IN-KIND FOR REPURCHASED SHARES. The Fund does not expect 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, or that the Fund has received distributions consisting of securities of Investment Funds or securities from such Investment Funds that are transferable to the Shareholders. 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 in order to dispose of such securities.

SECURITIES BELIEVED TO BE UNDERVALUED OR INCORRECTLY VALUED. Securities that Underlying Managers believe are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame the Underlying Managers anticipate. As a result, an Investment Fund in which the Fund invests may lose all or substantially all of its investment in any particular instance. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard that is a prerequisite to an Underlying Manager's investment in any instrument and some obligations and preferred stock in which an Underlying Manager invests may be less than investment grade.

ACTIVIST TRADING STRATEGY. The success of the Fund's investments in Investment Funds that pursue an activist trading strategy may require, among other things: (i) that the Underlying Manager properly identify companies whose securities prices can be improved through corporate and/or strategic action; (ii) that the Investment Funds acquire sufficient securities of such companies at a sufficiently attractive price; (iii) that the Investment Funds avoid triggering anti-takeover and regulatory obstacles while acquiring their positions; (iv) that management of companies and other security holders respond positively to the Underlying Manager's proposals; and (v) that the market price of a company's securities increases in response to any actions taken by companies. There can be no assurance that any of the foregoing will succeed.

Successful execution of an activist strategy will depend on the cooperation of security holders and others with an interest in the company. Some security holders may have interests which diverge significantly from those of the Investment Funds and some of those parties may be indifferent to the proposed changes. Moreover, securities that the Underlying Manager believes are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame the Underlying Manager anticipates, even if the Investment Fund's strategy is successfully implemented. Even if the prices for a company's securities have increased, there is no assurance that the Investment Fund will be able to realize any increase in the price.

INTEREST RATE RISK. The Investment Funds, and therefore the Fund, are subject to the risks of changes in interest rates. A decline in interest rates could reduce the amount of current income the Fund is able to achieve from interest on fixed-income securities, convertible debt and the proceeds of short sales. An increase in interest rates could reduce the value of any fixed income securities and convertible securities owned by the Investment Funds. To the extent that the cash flow from a fixed income security is known in advance, the present value (*i.e.*, discounted value) of that cash flow decreases as interest rates increase; to the extent that the cash flow is contingent, the dollar value of the payment may be linked to then prevailing interest rates. Moreover, the value of many fixed income securities depends on the shape of the yield curve, not just on a single interest rate. Thus, for example, a callable cash flow, the coupons of which depend on a short rate such as the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), may shorten (*i.e.*, be called away) if the long rate decreases. In this way, such securities are exposed to the difference between long rates and short rates. The Investment Funds may also invest in floating rate securities. The value of these investments is closely tied to the absolute levels of such rates, or the market's perception of anticipated changes in those rates. This introduces additional risk factors related to the movements in specific interest rates that may be difficult or impossible to hedge, and that also interact in a complex fashion with prepayment risks. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities or other types of bonds to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, reduced market demand for low yielding investments, etc.). The Fed has been raising interest rates in light of recent inflationary pressures and interest rates may continue to increase rapidly, thus exposing the Investment Funds, and therefore the Fund, to the aforementioned risks.

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

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

LIBOR RISK. The Investment Funds' investments, interest payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as LIBOR. LIBOR is used extensively in the U.S. and globally as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts, including corporate and municipal bonds, bank loans, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, interest rate swaps and other derivatives. In 2017, the head of the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. The FCA and ICE Benchmark Administrator have since announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after December 31, 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease publication after June 30, 2023. Further, on March 15, 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022, which includes the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act, was signed into law in the United States. This legislation establishes a uniform benchmark replacement process for financial contracts that mature after June 30, 2023 that do not contain clearly defined or practicable fallback provisions.

Moreover, it is possible that a subset of LIBOR settings will be published after these dates on a "synthetic" basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. The Fed, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing Secured Overnight Financial Rate Data ("SOFR") that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference rates. Uncertainty related to the liquidity impact of the change in rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, poses risks for the Investment Funds and Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Investment Funds and Fund will depend on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts, and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner.

The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the Fund's business. There could be significant operational challenges for the transition away from LIBOR including, but not limited to, amending loan agreements with borrowers on investments that may have not been modified with fallback language and adding effective fallback language to new agreements in the event that LIBOR is discontinued before maturity. Beyond these challenges, the Fund anticipates there may be additional risks to the Fund's current processes and information systems that will need to be identified and evaluated. Due to the uncertainty of the replacement for LIBOR, the potential effect of any such event on the Fund's cost of capital and net investment income cannot yet be determined. In addition, the cessation of LIBOR could:

- Adversely impact the pricing, liquidity, value of, return on and trading for a broad array of financial products, including any LIBOR-linked securities, loans and derivatives that may be included in the Fund's assets and liabilities;
- Require extensive changes to documentation that governs or references LIBOR or LIBOR-based products, including, for example, pursuant to time-consuming renegotiations of documentation to modify the terms of investments;
- Result in inquiries or other actions from regulators in respect of the Fund's preparation and readiness for the replacement of LIBOR with one or more alternative reference rates;
- Result in disputes, litigation or other actions with the Fund's underlying obligors (as applicable), or other counterparties, regarding the interpretation and enforceability of provisions in the Fund's LIBOR-based investments, such as fallback language or other related provisions, including, in the case of fallbacks to the alternative reference rates, any economic, legal, operational or other impact resulting from the fundamental differences between LIBOR and the various alternative reference rates;
- Require the transition and/or development of appropriate systems and analytics to effectively transition the Fund's risk management processes from LIBOR-based products to those based on one or more alternative reference rates, which may prove challenging given the limited history of the proposed alternative reference rates; and
- Additional costs in relation to any of the above factors.

The transition process could lead to (i) an increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR, (ii) a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments, or (iii) reduced effectiveness of related Fund transactions, such as hedging. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the completion of the transition. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund's performance or NAV.

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

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

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES. The Fund may from time to time incur contingent liabilities in connection with an investment made through an Investment Fund. For example, the Investment Fund may purchase from a lender a revolving credit facility that has not yet been fully drawn. If the borrower subsequently draws down on the facility, the Investment Fund might be obligated to fund a portion of the amounts due.

GENERAL CREDIT RISKS. The value of any underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the lien are each of great importance. The Underlying Managers cannot guarantee the adequacy of the protection of the Fund's interests, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, the Underlying Managers cannot assure that claims may not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of the rights of the holder(s) of the relevant debt. In the event of a foreclosure, the liquidation proceeds upon sale of such asset may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the loan, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of a foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss. The Fund will not have the right to proceed directly against obligors on bank loans, high yield securities and other fixed income securities selected by the Underlying Managers ("Reference Securities").

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS. The Investment Funds may enter into credit default swaps. Under these instruments, an Investment Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the counterparty of such credit default swaps and not the issuer of the obligation (the "Reference Obligation") subject to the credit default swap (the "Reference Obligor"). The Investment Funds will have no direct rights or recourse against the Reference Obligor with respect to the terms of the Reference Obligation nor any rights of set-off against the Reference Obligor, nor any voting rights with respect to the Reference Obligation. The Investment Funds will not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the Reference Obligation and will not have the benefit of the remedies that would normally be available to a holder of such Reference Obligation. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the credit default swap counterparty, the Investment Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the Reference Obligation. Consequently, the Investment Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty and in the event the Investment Fund will be selling credit default swaps, the Investment Fund will also be subject to the credit risk of the Reference Obligor. As a result, concentrations of credit default swaps in any one counterparty expose the Investment Fund to risk with respect to defaults by such counterparty.

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

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

BANK DEBT TRANSACTIONS. Bank debt will be included as Reference Securities. Special risks associated with investments in bank loans and participations include (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations, and (iv) limitations on the ability of the holder of the interest affecting the Fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations. Successful claims in respect of such matters may reduce the cash flow and/or market value of certain of the Reference Securities.

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

COMPLEXITY OF QUANTITATIVE TRADING STRATEGIES; RELIANCE ON TECHNOLOGY. Many of the investments that the Underlying Managers are expected to trade on behalf of the Fund, and many of the trading strategies that the Underlying Managers are expected to execute on behalf of the Fund, are highly complex. In certain cases, the successful application of a particular trading strategy may require relatively sophisticated mathematical calculations and relatively complex computer programs.

LIMITS OF RISK DISCLOSURES. The above discussions relate to the various principal risks associated with the Fund, its investments and Shares and are not intended to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the Fund. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. In addition, as the Fund's investment program changes or develops over time, an investment in the Fund may be subject to risk factors not currently contemplated or described in this Prospectus.

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

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

FUND PERFORMANCE

The tables below illustrate the performance of the Fund. Past performance is no indication of future returns. The Fund commenced operations as a private fund on October 1, 2013. Information for periods prior to December 20, 2013 reflects the Fund's performance as a privately placed unregistered fund. The performance history is net of all fees and reflects the impact of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement. If the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement were not in place, the Fund's performance would be reduced.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RETURNS
(October 2013-March 2023)

1 Year	5 Year	Since Inception
5.07%	7.64%	5.95%

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (%) NET OF FEES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2023	0.07%	0.38%	0.29%	0.47%	0.27%	0.72%							
2022	0.96%	0.49%	1.98%	1.78%	-0.72%	0.77%	-0.34%	1.16%	0.89%	-0.33%	-0.43%	1.48%	7.92%
2021	-1.06%	2.56%	0.85%	1.59%	0.72%	0.44%	0.27%	0.90%	2.20%	0.37%	0.73%	1.25%	11.32%
2020	0.75%	-0.06%	-2.71%	2.11%	2.00%	1.42%	1.52%	1.06%	0.74%	0.66%	2.18%	3.41%	13.74%
2019	1.51%	-0.04%	0.48%	1.02%	0.27%	0.75%	0.46%	0.51%	-0.16%	0.18%	0.04%	0.99%	6.18%
2018	1.19%	-0.40%	0.23%	0.06%	0.48%	0.51%	0.18%	0.76%	0.23%	-1.21%	-2.19%	0.11%	-0.11%
2017	0.91%	-0.33%	0.12%	0.15%	0.01%	-0.71%	0.40%	0.67%	0.62%	0.66%	-0.62%	1.01%	2.61%
2016	-0.92%	-1.82%	-1.07%	0.87%	0.32%	-0.39%	0.65%	0.63%	0.47%	0.75%	0.38%	1.12%	0.18%
2015	0.59%	1.68%	0.92%	0.22%	1.06%	-0.16%	1.19%	-0.08%	-1.50%	-0.41%	0.57%	-0.19%	3.93%
2014	0.81%	1.08%	-0.35%	-0.79%	1.06%	0.83%	0.84%	-0.04%	1.65%	-1.43%	1.73%	0.80%	6.30%
2013										1.21%	1.25%	1.08%	3.58%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

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

THE ADVISERS. First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. On November 1, 2021, Vivaldi Holdings, LLC (“Vivaldi Holdings”), the controlling member of Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC, partnered with First Trust Capital Partners, LLC in a joint venture to create a new entity called First Trust Capital Solutions L.P., resulting in a change in control of Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC (the “Transaction”). As a result of the Transaction, there were no changes in the management or day-to-day advisory services provided to the Fund. As part of the Transaction, Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC changed its name to First Trust Capital Management L.P. and Vivaldi Holdings changed its name to VFT Holdings LP. First Trust Capital Management L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership and a registered investment adviser controlled by First Trust Capital Solutions L.P. First Trust Capital Solutions L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership owned by First Trust Capital Partners, LLC and by VFT Holdings LP and its affiliates. Infinity Capital Advisors, LLC serves as sub-adviser to the Fund (the “Sub-Adviser” and, together with the Investment Manager, the “Advisers”). Each of the Advisers is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. As of June 30, 2023, the Investment Manager had assets under management of approximately \$5.3 billion.

The Investment Manager, Sub-Adviser and their affiliates serve as investment managers to other funds that have investment programs which are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and the Investment Manager, Sub-Adviser and/or their affiliates may in the future serve as an investment manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See “CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.”

The Sub-Adviser is controlled by Infinity Capital Partners, LLC (“Infinity”), an independent, privately owned fund of hedge funds manager based in Atlanta, Georgia. Founded in 2002, Infinity is owned and managed by its principal partners. Infinity’s investors include high net worth individuals, family offices, wealth management firms, institutional investors. As of June 30, 2023, approximately \$1.2 billion of assets were under the management of the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. The personnel of the Sub-Adviser who currently have primary responsibility for management of the Fund (the “Investment Committee”) are as follows:

JEFFREY J. VALE – Partner and Chief Investment Officer – Jeff joined Infinity in 2002 and has been active in the investment management industry for over twenty-four years. Jeff is primarily responsible for overseeing portfolio manager evaluation and selection, investment policy implementation and ongoing due diligence. He leads the Investment Committee and serves as Portfolio Manager for the Infinity flagship funds. Prior to joining Infinity, Jeff was a Senior Analyst for Long Bow Capital Management, LLC – a long/short equity hedge fund. Before Long Bow, Jeff was an analyst at Wilshire Associates and an Associate Portfolio Manager at Concord International Investments. He holds the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst designation and earned a B.S. in Finance and Economics from New York University and a MBA from Emory University.

MILTON L. WILLIAMS, III – Partner and Chief Operating Officer – Milton joined Infinity in 2002, has over nineteen years’ experience in the investment management field and is a member of the Investment Committee. Milton is responsible for all facets of business development, marketing and client relations. Prior to joining Infinity Capital Partners, Milton was an Institutional Equity Sales- Trader for The Volume Investor/Neovest Trading, a NASD Broker/Dealer whose primary focus is serving the hedge fund community. Before Neovest Trading, he served as an equity trader for PTG, LLC– a proprietary trading firm and worked for Interstate/Johnson Lane, Inc., in their private client group focusing on high-net worth clients. Milton earned a B.S. in Finance from Louisiana State University.

R. PHILLIP JARRELL, JR. – Partner and Head of Business Development – Phillip joined Infinity in 2010, has been active in the investment management field for over twenty-two years and is a member of the Investment Committee. Phillip is responsible for marketing, distribution and all aspects of business development. Prior to joining Infinity Capital, he was a Vice President and Major Account Manager with Thomson Reuters where he was responsible for fifteen of the largest financial institutions in the Southeast. Before Thomson Reuters, he served as Vice President and Head of Hedge Funds for the software division of Neovest. Phillip started his financial services career as a Financial Consultant at Merrill Lynch and went on to hold various positions with Bridge Information Systems and Trust Company Bank (now known as SunTrust). He earned a B.S. in Finance from Georgia State University.

STEVEN P. BARTH, CFA, CPA – Partner and Portfolio Manager – Steve joined Infinity in 2013, has nineteen years’ experience in the investment management field and is a member of the Investment Committee. Steve is responsible for implementing the investment policies and performing due diligence on fund managers. Most recently, Steve was President and Chief Investment Officer for BT Wealth Management where he led the Investment Committee and implemented the investment policy for clients’ portfolios. Prior to joining BT Wealth, Steve worked for Earnest Partners, as a Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst for Crawford Investment Counsel and as an associate for Homrich & Berg, Inc. Steve started his career as a tax consultant for Deloitte & Touche and holds a B.S. and a M.A. of Accounting from the University of Florida.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND SUB-ADVISORY AGREEMENT. The Investment Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund and the Sub-Advisory Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Sub-Adviser (each an “Agreement”, collectively, the “Agreements”) became effective as of November 1, 2021, and, unless terminated, will remain in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Agreements will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See “*VOTING.*” The Agreements will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and are terminable at any time without penalty (i) by the majority of members of the Fund’s Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on sixty (60) days written notice to the Investment Manager; or (ii) upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Fund by the Investment Manager. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Agreements is available in the Fund’s semi-annual report to Shareholders for the six-month period ended September 30, 2021.

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

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

The Fund pays to the Investment Manager an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Investment Manager to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Investment Manager a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.25% on an annualized basis of the Fund's NAV as of each month-end, subject to certain adjustments. The Investment Management Fee will be paid to the Investment Manager 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 Manager for any month, NAV will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Manager for that month. The Investment Manager pays the Sub-Adviser 50% of the Investment Management Fee it receives from the Fund.

DISTRIBUTOR

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

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Fund, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Fund in connection with the continuous offering of shares of the Fund. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Fund on a commercially reasonable efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution-related services. The Distributor and its officers have no role in, or responsibility for, determining the investment policies of the Fund or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund or determining the valuation of the Fund's assets and liabilities. In addition, the Distributor is not responsible for any operational matters associated with repurchases of Fund Shares.

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

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

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is solely responsible for its costs and expenses incurred in connection with its registration and qualification as a broker-dealer under state or federal laws. The Distribution Agreement also provides that the Fund will indemnify the Distributor and its affiliates and certain other persons against certain liabilities. In the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard by the Distributor in the performance of its duties, obligations, or responsibilities set forth in the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor and its affiliates, including their respective officers, directors, partners, agents, and employees (collectively with the Distributor, the "Distributor Indemnitees"), shall not be liable for, and the Fund agrees to indemnify and hold harmless such persons from and against any and all taxes, charges, expenses, assessments, claims, demands and liabilities (including, without limitation, the reasonable costs of investigating or defending any alleged tax, charge, assessment, claim, demand, liability or expense and reasonable legal counsel fees incurred in connection therewith as well as any disbursements and liabilities arising under applicable federal and state laws) (collectively, "Losses") arising directly or indirectly from the following: (i) the inaccuracy of factual information furnished to the Distributor by the Fund or the Fund's investment adviser, custodians, or other service providers in any material respect; (ii) any claim that the registration statement, prospectus, statement of additional information, shareholder report, sales literature and advertisements approved for use by the Fund and/or the Fund's investment adviser or other information filed or made public by the Fund (as from time to time amended) included an untrue statement of a material fact or omission of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein (and in the case of the prospectus and statement of additional information, in light of the circumstances under which they were made) not misleading under the 1933 Act, the Investment Company Act, or any other statute, regulation, self-regulatory organization rule or applicable common law, except to the extent the statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, information furnished by or on behalf of the Distributor in writing; (iii) any wrongful act of the Fund or any of its officers; (iv) any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which the Distribution Agreement relates; (v) the Fund's breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants contained in the Distribution Agreement; (vi) the Fund's failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations; (vii) any liability of the Distributor resulting from a representation, covenant or warranty that the Distributor makes, or any indemnification that the Distributor provides, on behalf of the Fund and in reliance on a Fund representation, covenant or warranty in an intermediary agreement relating to the Fund; (viii) the Distributor's reliance on any instruction, direction, notice, instrument or other information that the Distributor reasonably believes to be genuine; (ix) any other action or omission to act which the Distributor takes in connection with the provision of services to the Fund pursuant to the Distribution Agreement and the Fund's Prospectus; or (x) any action taken or omitted by the Fund prior to the effective date of the Distribution Agreement. The Distributor also has no duty to calculate the net asset value of Fund Shares or to inquire into, or liability for, the accuracy of the net asset value per Share (including a class thereof) as calculated by or for the Fund.

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

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

ADMINISTRATION

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

The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.11% of the Fund's net assets and decreasing as assets reach certain levels.

In addition, the Fund pays the Administrator its pro-rata share, based on combined assets under management, of an annual relationship-level base fee of \$75,000 per fund paid by all registered investment companies advised by the Investment Manager and serviced by the Administrator (together with the asset-based fee, the "Administration Fee"). This fee structure generally covers fund administration, fund accounting, tax regulation and compliance, transfer agent and record keeping, and custody services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates. The amounts listed include certain out of pocket expenses incurred by the Administrator, its affiliates or third parties for services provided to the Fund. The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

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

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian"), an affiliate of the Administrator, serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund, and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. subcustodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Investment Manager or 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.

FUND EXPENSES

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

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

The Advisers bear all of their expenses and costs incurred in providing investment advisory services to the Fund, including travel and other expenses related to the selection and monitoring of investments. In addition, the Advisers are responsible for the payment of the compensation and expenses of those officers of the Fund affiliated with the Advisers, and making available, without expense to the Fund, the services of such individuals, subject to their individual consent to serve and to any limitations imposed by law.

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

The Advisers have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Advisers have jointly agreed to waive fees that they would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, other transaction-related expenses, extraordinary expenses, commitment or non-use fees related to the Fund's line of credit, and any Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the net assets of the Fund on an annualized basis (the "Expense Limit"). For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Adviser may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided they are able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (i) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver and (ii) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment. The current term of the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement continues until July 31, 2024. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement will automatically renew for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Adviser upon 30 days' advanced written notice. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Advisers waived fees and reimbursed expenses of \$349,220. At March 31, 2023, \$227,940 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2024, \$308,696 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2025, and \$349,220 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2026.

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

VOTING

Each Shareholder will have the right to cast a number of votes, based on the number of such Shareholder's Shares, at any meeting of Shareholders called by the Board. Except for the exercise of such voting privileges, Shareholders will not be entitled to participate in the management or control of the Fund's business, and may not act for or bind the Fund.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

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

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

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

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES*

(1) Title of Class Shares	(2) Amount Authorized Unlimited	(3) Amount Held by Fund or for its Account \$ 0	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under (1) \$ 111,013,124

* As of May 31, 2023.

TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE

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

At the 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 repurchase offers generally quarterly with a Valuation Date (as defined below) on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year.

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

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

Each repurchase offer ordinarily will be limited to the repurchase of approximately 5% of the Fund’s Shares but the Board will set an amount based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund’s positions and the Shareholders’ desire for liquidity. A Shareholder whose Shares (or a portion thereof) are repurchased by the Fund will not be entitled to a return of any sales charge that was charged in connection with the Shareholder’s purchase of the Shares.

Subject to Board approval, shares will be repurchased at their NAV determined as of approximately March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, as applicable (each such date, a “Valuation Date”). Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be approximately 30 days prior to the Valuation Date. Shareholders who tender may not have all of the tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. If over- subscriptions occur, the Fund may elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In such an event, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the amount tendered by each Shareholder.

The decision to offer to repurchase Shares is in the complete and absolute discretion of the Board, which may, under certain circumstances, elect not to offer to repurchase Shares. In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of its Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of its Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below this required minimum (except as a result of pro ration), the Fund reserves the right to reduce the portion of the Shares to be purchased from the Shareholder so that the required minimum balance is maintained. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES

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

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

If Shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of Shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if Shareholders tender Shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding Shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by Shareholders who own less than \$25,000 worth of Shares and who tender all of their Shares, before prorating other amounts tendered. In addition, the Fund will accept the total number of Shares tendered in connection with required minimum distributions from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan. It is the Shareholder's obligation to both notify and provide the Fund supporting documentation of a required minimum distribution from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

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

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

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

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

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

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

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

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

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

CREDIT FACILITY

The Fund may enter into one or more credit agreements or other similar agreements negotiated on market terms (each, a “Borrowing Transaction”) with one or more banks or other financial institutions which may or may not be affiliated with the Investment Manager (each, a “Financial Institution”) as chosen by the Investment Manager and approved by the Board. The Fund may borrow under a credit facility for a number of reasons, including without limitation, to pay fees and expenses, to make annual income distributions and to satisfy certain repurchase offers in a timely manner to ensure liquidity for the investors. To facilitate such Borrowing Transactions, the Fund may pledge its assets to the Financial Institution.

The Fund maintains a credit facility (the “Facility”) with a maximum borrowing amount of \$12,000,000, which is secured by certain interests in Investment Funds which amount may be increased from time to time upon mutual agreement by the parties.

The Fund is subject to certain customary representations and warranties and is required to comply with various customary covenants, reporting requirements and other requirements. Events of default, customary for similar financing transactions, include: (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 Facility immediately due and payable.

The Fund complies with Section 8 and Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

GENERAL

The Administrator calculates the Fund’s NAV as of the close of business on the last day of each month and at such other times as the Board may determine, including in connection with repurchases of Shares, in accordance with the procedures described below or as may be determined from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Board. Shareholders will receive the estimated NAV of the Fund, free of charge upon request.

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

Investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 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 Manager as the valuation designee (“Valuation Designee”) for the Fund to perform in good faith the fair value determination relating to all Fund investments, under the Board’s oversight. The Investment Manager carries out its designated responsibilities as Valuation Designee through its Valuation Committee. The fair values of one or more assets may not be the prices at which those assets are ultimately sold and the differences may be significant.

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

Fair value as of each month-end or other applicable accounting periods, as applicable, ordinarily will be the value determined as of such date by each Investment Fund in accordance with the Investment Fund's valuation policies and reported at the time of the Fund's valuation. As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund's interest in an Investment Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from the Investment Fund if the Fund's interest was redeemed at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time the valuation is made and that the Valuation Designee believes to be reliable. Generally, the fair value of an Investment Fund is its net asset value. In the event that the Investment Fund does not report a month-end net asset value to the Fund on a timely basis, the Fund will determine the fair value of such Investment Fund based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the Investment Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Fund values its portfolio. Using the nomenclature of the hedge fund industry, any values reported as "estimated" or "final" are expected to reasonably reflect fair market values of securities when available or fair value as of the Fund's valuation date. A substantial amount of time may elapse between the occurrence of an event necessitating the pricing of the Fund's assets and the receipt of valuation information from the underlying manager of an Investment Fund.

The Valuation Designee will consider whether it is appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value such interests at the NAV as reported by the Underlying Manager at the time of valuation, or whether to adjust such value to reflect a premium or discount to NAV. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and industry practice, the Fund may not always apply a discount in cases where there is no contemporaneous redemption activity in a particular underlying fund. In other cases, as when an underlying fund imposes extraordinary restrictions on redemptions, when other extraordinary circumstances exist, or when there have been no recent transactions in underlying fund interests, the Fund may determine that it is appropriate to apply a discount to the NAV of the underlying fund. Any such decision will be made in good faith by the Valuation Designee, under oversight by the Board.

The Advisers generally categorize the investment strategies of the Investment Funds into investment strategy categories. The investment objective of multi-strategy hedge funds is to deliver consistently positive returns regardless of the directional movement in equity, interest rates or currency markets by engaging in a variety of investment strategies. The investment objective of global long/short credit investing involves investing in instruments around the world related to any level of an issuer's capital structure. On the long side, this strategy focuses on companies, assets and instruments that are perceived to be trading below their inherent value. On the short side, the strategy involves securities of companies that are believed to have their credit quality deteriorate due to operating or financial challenges, become subject to a leveraging event or have a negative event in the future. Event-driven investing involves the purchase or sale of securities of companies which are undergoing substantial changes. The investment objective of quantitative futures and equities investing seek to exploit trading opportunities in equity and global futures markets while seeking to achieve near zero correlation to markets over the long-term using quantitative analysis and/or systematic-based trading systems.

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

Prospective investors should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the value of portfolio positions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's net assets if the judgments regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect. In no event does the Distributor have any responsibility for any valuations of the Fund's investments (including the accuracy, reliability or completeness thereof) or for the valuation processes utilized for the Fund, and the Distributor disclaims any and all liability for any direct, incidental, or consequential damages arising out of any inaccuracy or incompleteness in valuations. The Distributor has no duty to calculate the NAV of Fund Shares or to inquire into, or liability for, the accuracy of the NAV per Share (including a class thereof) as calculated by or for the Fund.

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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

TAXES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

TAXATION OF THE FUND

The below is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant under current law, which is subject to change. Except where otherwise specifically indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual U.S. citizens or residents. You should consult your own tax adviser regarding tax considerations relevant to your specific situation, including federal, state, local and foreign taxes.

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

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

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer), and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other RICs), (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

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

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

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

Distributions to Shareholders. The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. In general, distributions will be taxable to you for federal, state and local income tax purposes unless you are a tax-exempt entity, including qualified retirement plans or individual retirement accounts. Distributions are taxable whether they are received in cash or reinvested in Fund Shares. A Shareholder may thus recognize income and gains taxable for federal, state and local income tax purposes without receiving any cash distributions to pay any resulting taxes on such income or gain.

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

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

Investments in Partnerships. The Fund will own interests in entities that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. As a partner in a partnership, the Fund will be required to recognize its allocable share of taxable income, if any, from the partnership, whether or not such income is actually distributed from the partnership to the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of its interests in Investment Funds to make the required distributions. Additionally, the Fund may receive an allocation of items of income or deduction that are tax preferences or adjustments to income for alternative minimum tax purposes which will be passed through to Fund's shareholders.

The character of the income recognized by the Partnership flows through to the Fund including for purposes of determining whether at least 90% of the income of the Fund is qualifying income. Accordingly, if a Partnership derives income other than qualifying income, such income will not count toward meeting the 90% requirement.

Certain Withholding Taxes. The Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends from Investment Funds located in foreign countries, and the Investment Funds may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Investment Funds. If at the close of the Fund's taxable year more than 50% of the value of its assets were to consist of foreign stock or securities, the Fund would be eligible to elect, for federal income tax purposes, to treat certain foreign taxes paid by it, including generally any withholding and other foreign income taxes, as paid by its Shareholders. If the Fund so elects, the pro rata amount of such foreign taxes paid by the Fund will be included in Shareholders' income and each such Shareholder will be entitled either (1) to credit that proportional amount of taxes against its U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. To date, the Fund has not been able to make such election, nor does the Fund expect to be able to make such election in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

Fund distributions attributable to other categories of Fund income, such as interest, and dividends from companies whose securities are held by the Fund, will generally be subject to a 30% withholding tax when paid to foreign shareholders. However, the Fund may be able to designate a portion of the distributions made as interest related dividends or short term capital gain dividends which are generally exempt from this withholding tax. The withholding tax may, however, be reduced (and, in some cases, eliminated) under an applicable tax treaty between the United States and a shareholder's country of residence or incorporation, provided that the shareholder furnishes the Fund with a properly completed Form W-8BEN or W-BEN-E, as applicable, to establish entitlement for these treaty benefits.

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

In addition, the Fund will be required to withhold 30% tax on certain payments to foreign entities that do not meet specified information reporting requirements under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, even if such distributions would otherwise be exempt from withholding.

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

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

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

OTHER TAX MATTERS

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

ERISA AND CODE CONSIDERATIONS

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to one or more employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") (such plans being "ERISA Plans"), as well as owners or other fiduciaries with respect to individual retirement accounts and annuities ("IRAs"), Keogh plans and similar arrangements, should consider, among other things, the matters described below before determining whether to invest in the Fund.

Without limitation, ERISA Plans generally include pension, profit sharing, 401(k), 403(b) and welfare benefit plans, which are established or maintained by private employers, including plans maintained jointly by private employers and unions, as well as SEP-IRA and SIMPLE IRA arrangements. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, loyalty, diversification, adherence to governing documents, the avoidance of ERISA prohibited transactions (unless exempted), and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for an ERISA Plan, U.S. Department of Labor regulations provide that a fiduciary of the ERISA Plan must, within the scope of its responsibilities, give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan's portfolio, whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan's purposes, the risk and return factors, the portfolio's composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current total return of the portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan and the proposed investment, the income taxes (if any) attributable to the investment, and the projected return of the investment relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in the Fund, an ERISA Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with ERISA's fiduciary responsibilities and the foregoing considerations. If a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan breaches such responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for such ERISA Plan, the fiduciary may be held personally liable for losses incurred by the ERISA Plan as a result of such breach. Likewise, many ERISA Plans are also subject to the prohibited transaction rules of section 4975 of the Code, as discussed in the next paragraph.

IRAs (other than SEPs and SIMPLEs), Keogh plans, individual 401(k) plans and certain other plans that cover only owner- employees, partners of a partnership, and their respective spouses, as well as certain other tax-advantaged accounts, are generally not subject to ERISA, but are subject to the prohibited transaction rules of section 4975 of the Code (“Code Plans”), and thus their owners or other fiduciaries should determine whether an investment in the Fund will violate those rules.

In addition, depending on the particular circumstances, certain other accounts and entities in which one or more ERISA Plans and/or Code Plans directly or indirectly hold equity interests may be subject to some or all of the above rules. Specifically, where the underlying assets of such accounts or entities are deemed to constitute “plan assets” of ERISA Plans and/or Code Plans, persons who have or exercise certain discretionary powers, and persons who render investment advice for compensation with respect to their assets, will be considered fiduciaries to the respective ERISA Plans and/or Code Plans. In these cases, such fiduciaries may be subject to ERISA’s fiduciary responsibility rules and ERISA and/or the Code’s prohibited transaction rules, as applicable. Examples of such accounts and entities which may in some cases be deemed to hold “plan assets” include certain funds-of-funds, insurance company accounts and collective trust vehicles. For brevity, we refer to such accounts and entities whose underlying assets are deemed to constitute “plan assets,” together with ERISA Plans and Code Plans, as “Plan Investors.”

Investments by ERISA Plans and Code Plans in investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act, publicly- offered securities and operating companies should not result in such entities’ underlying assets being deemed to constitute “plan assets.”

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

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

The provisions of ERISA and the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The discussion of ERISA and the Code contained herein is, of necessity, general and may be affected by the future publication or the future applicability of final regulations and rulings. Potential investors should consult with their legal advisers regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition and ownership of Shares. In addition, certain other plans, including for example governmental plans, ERISA-exempt church plans and bona fide “top-hat” deferred compensation plans, while not subject to ERISA or the prohibited transaction rules under section 4975 of the Code, may nonetheless be subject to similar rules and restrictions arising under other sources of law, and should consider the application of such other laws before investing in the Fund.

INVESTOR QUALIFICATIONS

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

PURCHASING SHARES

PURCHASE TERMS

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$10,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. Shares may be purchased by principals and employees of the Advisers or their affiliates and their immediate family members without being subject to the minimum investment requirements. The Shares were initially issued at \$100.00 per share and thereafter the purchase price for Shares is based on the NAV per Share as of the date such Shares are purchased.

The Fund is currently being offered on a limited basis. Your investment may not be accepted even if you meet the Fund’s eligibility requirement, and a completed investor application and funds are received in good order on or prior to the Acceptance Date (defined below) set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time.

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

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

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

Pending any offering, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund’s escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. In general, an investment will be accepted if the investor meets the Fund’s eligibility requirement and a completed investor application and funds are received in good order on or prior to the Acceptance Date set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. For any investor whose investment is not accepted, the balance in the escrow account with respect to such investor will be returned to the investor. Any interest earned with respect to escrow accounts will be paid to the Fund.

TERM, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

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

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

FISCAL YEAR

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

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

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

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

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning the Fund and Shares (including procedures for purchasing Shares) should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at (877) 779-1999.

INFINITY CORE ALTERNATIVE FUND

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

Investment Manager

First Trust Capital Management L.P.
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Chicago, IL 60606

Sub-Adviser

Infinity Capital Advisors, LLC
3475 Piedmont Road NE, Suite 1525
Atlanta, GA 30305

Transfer Agent / Administrator

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
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Milwaukee, WI 53212

Fund Counsel

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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Custodian Bank

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Distributor

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