

FIRST TRUST ALTERNATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FUND
PROSPECTUS

Class A Shares VFLAX
Class I Shares VFLEX

July 31, 2023

First Trust Alternative Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”), is a Delaware statutory trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates as an interval fund. The Fund operates under an Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated November 1, 2021 (the “Declaration of Trust”). First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. The Investment Manager is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund currently offers shares of beneficial interest (the “Shares”) in two separate share classes: Class A Shares and Class I Shares.

Total Offering⁽¹⁾	Class A Shares	Class I Shares
Public Offering Price	Current Net Asset Value	Current Net Asset Value
Sales Charge (Load)⁽²⁾ as a percentage of purchase amount	4.50%	0.00%
Proceeds to Fund⁽³⁾	Current Net Asset Value Minus Sales Charge	Current Net Asset Value

- (1) First Trust Portfolios L.P. (the “Distributor”) acts as the principal underwriter of the Shares on a commercially reasonable efforts basis. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution-related services. The Shares are being offered through the Distributor and may also be offered through other brokers or dealers that have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor. The Investment Manager, Distributor and/or their affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager’s, 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 minimum initial investment in Class A Shares by any investor is \$1,000 and the minimum initial investment in Class I Shares by any investor is \$1,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below this minimum. See “Fund Summary — The Offering.”
- (2) Investments in Class A Shares of the Fund are sold subject to a sales charge of up to 4.50% 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. The total of expenses of issuance and distribution are \$217,304.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. A fund seeking positive “absolute return” aims to earn a positive total return over a reasonable period of time regardless of market conditions or general market direction. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices. The Fund uses a “multi-manager” approach whereby the Fund’s assets are allocated among the Investment Manager and one or more sub-advisers, in percentages determined at the discretion of the Investment Manager. In pursuing the Fund’s strategies, the Investment Manager and sub-advisers may invest directly in individual securities or through closed-end and open-end registered investment companies, private investment funds and other investment vehicles that invest or trade in a wide range of investments. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in its subsidiary, FTAOF Cayman Sub1 Ltd. (“Cayman Subsidiary”), a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Subsidiary is advised by the Investment Manager and acts as an investment vehicle in order to effect certain investments consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies. **The Fund’s investment program is speculative and entails substantial risks. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s investment objective will be achieved or that its investment program will be successful. Investors should consider the Fund as a supplement to an overall investment program and should invest only if they are willing to undertake the risks involved. Investors could lose some or all of their investment (see “PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS” BEGINNING ON PAGE 19).**

This Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the public offering of two separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) of the Fund, designated as Class A (“Class A Shares”) and Class I (“Class I Shares”).

The Fund commenced the public offering of the Class I Shares in June 2017 and has publicly offered Class I Shares in a continuous offering since that time. Class A Shares have been publicly offered since August 2021. The Shares are generally offered for purchase on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, in each case subject to any applicable sales charges and other fees, as described herein. The Shares are issued at net asset value per Share. No holder of Shares (each, a “Shareholder”) has 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 and investors should not consider it a part of this Prospectus. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You may also obtain copies of the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, as well as 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.

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

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

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

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

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

The date of this Prospectus is July 31, 2023

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FUND SUMMARY

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

The Fund and the Shares

First Trust Alternative Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”) is a closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and organized as a Delaware statutory trust on July 5, 2016. First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. The Investment Manager provides 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.**

The Fund offers two separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) designated as Class A (“Class A Shares”) and Class I (“Class I Shares”). Class A Shares and Class I Shares are subject to different fees and expenses. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future. The SEC granted the Fund an exemptive order on November 21, 2017 permitting the Fund to offer multiple classes of shares.

The Fund has satisfied and intends to continue to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (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. To continue to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy other applicable requirements, including restrictions on the kinds of income that the Fund can earn and requirements that the Fund distribute most of its income to shareholders each year.

Investment Objective and Strategies

The Fund’s investment objective is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices. The Fund uses a “multi-manager” approach whereby the Fund’s assets are allocated among the Investment Manager and one or more sub-advisers (each, a “Sub-Adviser” and together, the “Sub-Advisers”), in percentages determined at the discretion of the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers implement both fundamentally and technically driven strategies. The allocation among these strategies will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. These strategies may include, without limitation, global macro, opportunistic equity and fixed-income, multi-strategy fixed-income and arbitrage strategies that invest in different asset classes, securities and derivative instruments. There is no limit on the duration, maturity or credit quality of any investment in the Fund’s portfolio.

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers invest directly or indirectly in closed-end and open-end registered investment companies, private investment funds and other investment vehicles (collectively, "Investment Funds"). The Fund's investments in Investment Funds may constitute all or a substantial portion of the Fund's holdings at any given point in time. The Fund's investments in private Investment Funds (i.e., Investment Funds that would be investment companies but for the exemptions under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act) are limited to no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund may also invest, directly or through Investment Funds, in sub-investment grade debt securities or "junk" debt securities and non-rated debt securities. In addition, the Fund may invest, directly or through Investment Funds, in publicly and privately traded real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and up to 35% of its net assets in bank loans and participations, including first-lien, second-lien and unitranche loans. "Unitranche" loans are loans that combine senior and subordinated debt into one loan under which the borrower pays a single interest rate intended to reflect the relative risk of the secured and unsecured loan components. These investments could constitute a material percentage of the Fund's holdings at any given point in time. The Fund may invest in bank loans and participations of any credit quality, maturity or duration. Some of the bank loans may be leveraged loans. The Fund may also leverage its investments by "borrowing." The Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers may cause the Fund to use various methods to leverage investments, including (i) borrowing, (ii) swap agreements or other derivative instruments, (iii) use of short sales, or (iv) a combination of these methods. The Fund may invest, directly or through Investment Funds, in foreign securities, including those from emerging markets. The Fund's allocation to these various security types, various asset classes and various market types will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. The Fund may invest a material portion of its assets in foreign securities. It is not anticipated that investments in emerging markets will constitute a significant portion of the Fund's investments.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in its subsidiary, FTAOF Cayman Sub1 Ltd. ("Cayman Subsidiary"), a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Subsidiary, is advised by the Investment Manager and acts as an investment vehicle in order to effect certain investments consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. See "Management of the Cayman Subsidiary."

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers As Investment Manager, First Trust Capital Management L.P. provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund, including selecting Sub-Advisers and determining the amount of the Fund's assets to allocate to each Sub-Adviser. 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, the Investment Manager had approximately \$5.3 billion of assets under management.

Each Sub-Adviser selected by the Investment Manager, subject to Shareholder approval, will be primarily responsible for its investment strategy and the day to-day management of the Fund's assets allocated to it by the Investment Manager. Currently, RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC and Palmer Square Capital Management LLC serve as Sub-Advisers to the Fund. See "Management of the Fund."

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

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 "*FUND EXPENSES*."

Investment Management Fee. The Fund pays the Investment Manager a management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") at an annual rate of 0.95%, 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. Each Sub-Adviser receives a portfolio management fee, which is paid by the Investment Manager out of the Investment Management Fee.

Administration Fee. The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.11% of the Fund's net assets and decreasing as assets reach certain levels. In addition, the Fund pays the Administrator its pro-rata share, based on combined assets under management, of an annual relationship-level base fee 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 or its affiliates for services provided to the Fund. The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund, and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses. See "*ADMINISTRATION*."

The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC that allows the Fund, subject to certain conditions, to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class A and Class I Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Distribution and Service Plan, the Fund is permitted to pay as compensation up to 1.00% and 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A Shares and Class I Shares, respectively, (the "Distribution and Servicing Fee") to qualified recipients under the respective Distribution and Service Plan. The Distribution and Servicing Fee is paid out of the Fund's assets attributable to the applicable Class and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of such Class. For purposes of determining the Distribution and Servicing Fee only, the value of the Fund's assets is calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses, including, without limitation, the Distribution and Servicing Fee payable. See "*DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN*."

The Investment Manager has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 2.15% and 1.40% of the average daily net assets of Class A Shares and Class I Shares, respectively (the "Expense Limit") through July 31, 2024. The Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement may not be terminated before that date by the Fund or the Investment Manager. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement may be terminated by the Fund or the Investment Manager upon 30 days' written notice. Unless it is terminated, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms. Because taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 2.15% and 1.40% for the Class A Shares and Class I Shares, respectively. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in effect at the time of the Waiver and the Expense Limit at the time of the recoupment. See "*FUND EXPENSES*."

Fees of the Underlying Managers

As an investor in Investment Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear asset-based fees and may indirectly bear performance-based fees or allocations charged by the 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 Investment Funds will range from 0% to 2.85% (annualized) of the average net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund’s investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers of private Investment Funds charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 0% to 35% of an Investment Fund’s net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. An investor in the Fund bears a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund.

The Offering

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor in either the Class A Shares or Class I Shares is \$1,000 and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$1,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. The Shares will be offered in a continuous offering. Shares will generally be offered for purchase on each business day, 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. Subscriptions are generally subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors.

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

Investments in Class A Shares of the Fund may be subject to a sales charge of up to 4.50% of the subscription amount. 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 make monthly distributions to its shareholders equal to 7% annually of the Fund’s NAV per Share (the “Distribution Policy”). This predetermined dividend rate may be modified by the Board from time to time and increased to the extent of the Fund’s investment company taxable income that it is required to distribute in order to maintain its status as a RIC.

If, for any distribution, available cash is less than the amount of this predetermined dividend rate, then assets of the Fund will be sold and such disposition may generate additional taxable income. The Fund’s final distribution for each calendar year will include any remaining “investment company taxable income” and net tax-exempt interest income undistributed during the taxable year, as well as the remaining net capital gains realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any calendar year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest income and net capital gains, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Payments in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in each Share. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the payment would constitute capital gain (assuming the Shares are held as capital assets). This distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder’s assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund’s expense ratio. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain.

The dividend distribution described above may result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Fund's shareholders each period. Section 19(a) of the Investment Company Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. As required under the Investment Company Act, the Fund will provide a notice to shareholders at the time of a payment or distribution when such does not consist solely of net income. Additionally, each payment will be accompanied by a written statement which discloses the source or sources of each payment. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") requires you to report these amounts, excluding returns of capital, (such amounts will be reported by the Fund to shareholders on IRS Form 1099) on your income tax return for the year declared. The Fund will provide disclosures, with each payment, that estimates the percentages of the current and year-to-date payments that represent (1) net investment income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital. At the end of the year, the Fund may be required under applicable law to re-characterize payments made previously during that year among (1) ordinary income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital for tax purposes. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payments may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully and should not assume that the source of any payment from the Fund is net profit.

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

Dividend Reinvestment Program

Each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the Fund's dividend reinvestment program (the "DRIP") and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares priced at the then-current NAV of the Fund unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. Any distributions reinvested under the DRIP will nevertheless remain subject to U.S. federal (and applicable state and local) taxation to the Shareholders. A Shareholder receiving Shares under the DRIP instead of cash distributions may still owe taxes and, because Fund Shares are generally illiquid, may need other sources of funds to pay any taxes due. The Fund reserves the right to cap the aggregate amount of any income dividends and/or capital gain distributions that are made in cash (rather than being reinvested) at a total amount of not less than 20% of the total amount distributed to Shareholders. In the event that Shareholders submit elections in aggregate to receive more than the cap amount of such a distribution in cash, any such cap amount will be pro-rated among those electing Shareholders. Inquiries concerning income dividends and/or capital gains distributions should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at (877) 779-1999 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

Repurchase Offers

The Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers 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 will be for no less than 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 risks associated with investments in Investment Funds. The Fund is also subject to the risks associated with the investment strategies employed by the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers, which may include merger arbitrage and special situations risks, equity securities risks, derivative risks, and non-U.S. securities risks. While the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers will attempt to moderate any risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the investors will not suffer losses. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may not have any control over the Underlying Managers and there can be no assurances that the Underlying Managers will manage their Investment Funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Additionally, some Investment Funds may not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act and, therefore, the Fund may not be entitled to the various protections afforded by the Investment Company Act with respect to its investments in those Investment Funds. There may also be certain conflicts of interest relevant to the management of the Fund, arising out of, among other things, activities of the Investment Manager and the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates and employees with respect to the management of accounts for other clients as well as the investment of proprietary assets. Prospective investors should review carefully the "PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS" section of this Prospectus. An investment in the Fund should only be made by investors who understand the risks involved and who are able to withstand the loss of the entire amount invested.

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

Summary of Taxation

The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC for federal income tax purposes and intends to maintain its RIC status each year. As a RIC, the Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, provided it distributes 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. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in Class A Shares. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled "Purchasing Shares" beginning on page 61 of this Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class I Shares
TRANSACTION EXPENSES:		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of subscription amount) ⁽¹⁾	4.50%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested) ⁽¹⁾	1.25%	None
ANNUAL EXPENSES (AS A PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHARES)⁽²⁾		
Management Fee ⁽³⁾	0.95%	0.95%
Distribution and Servicing Fee ⁽⁴⁾	0.89% ⁽⁵⁾	0.11%
Dividend and Interest Expense on Securities Sold Short	0.00%	0.00%
Excise Tax, Unused Line of Credit Fees and Interest Expense	0.05%	0.05%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	1.59%	1.59%
Other Expenses	0.25%	0.25%
Total Annual Expenses⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	3.73%	2.95%

(1) Investors in Class A Shares may be charged a sales charge of up to 4.50% of the subscription amount. For Class A Shares, no sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more, but a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1.25% will be imposed to the extent a finder's fee was paid on certain redemptions of such shares within 12 months of the date of purchase.

(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. For purposes of determining net assets in fee table calculations, derivatives are valued at market value.

(3) For its provision of advisory services to the Fund, the Investment Manager receives a Management Fee, payable monthly in arrears, equal to an annual rate of 0.95% 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-Advisers from the Management Fee it received from the Fund.

(4) The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC to offer multiple classes of shares and to adopt a distribution and service plan for Class A and Class I Shares. Investors may pay a Distribution and Servicing Fee of up to 1.00% and 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A and Class I Shares, respectively, to the Fund's Distributor or other qualified recipients. Payment of the Distribution and Servicing Fee is governed by a Distribution and Service Plan for Class A Shares and a Distribution and Service Plan for Class I Shares, each of which, pursuant to the conditions of an exemptive order issued by the SEC, has been adopted by the Fund with respect to the applicable Class in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. See "*DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS*."

(5) Reflect current fiscal year expenses.

(6) In addition to the Fund's direct expenses, the Fund indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the expenses of the Investment Funds. Private Investment Funds generally charge, in addition to management fees calculated as a percentage of the average NAV of the Fund's investment, performance-based fees generally from 0% to 35% of the net capital appreciation in the private Investment Fund's investment for the year or other measurement period, subject to loss carryforward provisions, as set forth in the respective private Investment Funds' offering documents. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses have been restated to reflect the estimated fees that the Fund is expected to bear during the current fiscal year. In the future, these fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower than reflected, because certain fees are based on the performance of the Investment Funds, which fluctuates over time. In addition, the Fund's portfolio changes from time to time, which will result in different Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

- (7) Total 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) Total Annual Expenses do not correlate to the “ratio of expenses to average net assets” provided in the Financial Highlights.

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

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. 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

Class A Shares

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on the Imposition of the 4.50% Sales Charge and a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:	\$ 81	\$ 154	\$ 229	\$ 425

Class I Shares

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:	\$ 30	\$ 91	\$ 155	\$ 327

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The information contained in the tables 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/1681717/000110465923069777/tm2316193d2_ncsr.htm. The information in the table below should be read in conjunction with each of those financial statements and the notes thereto.

First Trust Alternative Opportunities Fund FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS Class A

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Period August 2, 2021* Through March 31, 2022
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 27.65	\$ 27.29
Income from Investment Operations:		
Net investment income ¹	1.05	0.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.88)	1.19
Total from investment operations	0.17	1.40
Less Distributions:		
From net investment income	(1.71)	(0.79)
From net realized gains	(0.14)	(0.25)
Total distributions	(1.85)	(1.04)
Redemption fee proceeds¹	—	—
Net increase from payment by affiliates (Note 3)	0.002	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 25.97	\$ 27.65
Total return³	0.69%^{4,9}	5.17%⁵
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 1,388	\$ 1
Ratio of expenses to average net assets: (including dividends and interest on securities sold short, excise tax, unused line of credit fees and interest expense)		
Before fees waived ^{6,7}	2.24%	2.05% ⁸
After fees waived ^{6,7}	2.04%	—
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets: (including dividends and interest on securities sold short, excise tax, unused line of credit fees and interest expense)		
Before fees waived	3.84%	1.90% ⁸
After fees waived	4.04%	—
Portfolio turnover rate	11%	26%

* Commencement of operations.

1 Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

2 Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

3 Total returns would have been lower had expenses not been waived or absorbed by the Investment Manager. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

4 The Investment Manager reimbursed the Fund's Class A shares \$37 for losses from a pricing error. The payment had no impact to the total return of the share class.

5 Not annualized.

6 If dividends and interest on securities sold short had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.00% for the year ended March 31, 2023 and 0.03% for the period ended March 31, 2022, respectively.

7 If excise tax, unused line of credit fees and interest expense had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.04% for the year ended March 31, 2023 and 0.04%, for the period ended March 31, 2022, respectively.

8 Annualized.

9 Includes adjustments in accordance with GAAP and accordingly the returns and per unit net asset value for financial reporting may differ from the per unit net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions.

First Trust Alternative Opportunities Fund
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
Class I

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended March 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 27.73	\$ 26.62	\$ 22.23	\$ 25.14	\$ 24.77
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ¹	1.27	0.92	1.19	1.01	0.86
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.88)	1.89	4.73	(2.96)	(0.06)
Total from investment operations	0.39	2.81	5.92	(1.95)	0.80
Less Distributions:					
From net investment income	(1.69)	(1.45)	(1.41)	(0.88)	(0.28)
From net realized gains	(0.14)	(0.25)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.15)
From return of capital	—	—	—	(0.02)	—
Total distributions	(1.83)	(1.70)	(1.53)	(0.96)	(0.43)
Redemption fee proceeds¹	—	—	—	—	—
Net increase from payment by affiliates (Note 3)	0.002	—	—	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 26.29	\$ 27.73	\$ 26.62	\$ 22.23	\$ 25.14
Total return³	1.47%^{4,7}	10.80%	22.75%	(4.89)%	3.28%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 732,921	\$ 336,466	\$ 121,400	\$ 63,568	\$ 17,196
Ratio of expenses to average net assets: (including dividends and interest on securities sold short, excise tax, unused line of credit fees and interest expense)					
Before fees waived ^{5,6}	1.36%	1.16%	1.12%	1.36%	5.28%
After fees waived ^{5,6}	1.30%	1.14%	1.08%	1.05%	2.35%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets: (including dividends and interest on securities sold short, excise tax, unused line of credit fees and interest expense)					
Before fees waived	4.72%	3.34%	4.78%	3.66%	0.49%
After fees waived	4.78%	3.36%	4.82%	3.97%	3.42%
Portfolio turnover rate	11%	26%	43%	48%	374%

1 Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

2 Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

3 Total returns would have been lower had expenses not been waived or absorbed by the Investment Manager. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

4 The Investment Manager reimbursed the Fund's Class I Shares \$63,879 for losses from a pricing error. The payment had no impact to the total return of the share class.

5 If dividends and interest on securities sold short had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.00%, 0.02%, 0.07%, 0.10% and 0.43% for the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

6 If excise tax, unused line of credit fees and interest expense had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.05%, 0.06% and 0.06%, for the years ended March 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

7 Includes adjustments in accordance with GAAP and accordingly the returns and per unit net asset value for financial reporting may differ from the per unit net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions.

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. Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions, but any such delay will not exceed three months after the receipt of funds.

Pending the investment of the proceeds of any offering or any other available funds pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies, a portion of such amounts, which may include a substantial portion of the proceeds of an offering, may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquidity. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective 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 to achieve long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices. The Fund uses a "multi-manager" approach whereby the Fund's assets are allocated among the Investment Manager and one or more sub-advisers, in percentages determined at the discretion of the Investment Manager. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by managing a portion of the Fund's assets directly and by delegating the management of a portion of Fund assets to one or more experienced investment managers that utilize a variety of investment strategies and styles (the "Sub-Advisers"). The Investment Manager maintains primary responsibility for allocating Fund assets to the Sub-Advisers and from time to time will select and determine the percentage of Fund assets to allocate to each Sub-Adviser. While the Investment Manager delegates a portion of the day-to-day management of the Fund's assets to a combination of Sub-Advisers, the Investment Manager retains overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund's securities portfolio. The Investment Manager may exercise its discretion to manage a portion of Fund assets directly to hedge or to modify the Fund's exposure to a particular investment or market-related risk created by a Sub-Adviser, to invest the Fund's assets pending allocation to a Sub-Adviser, or to establish positions in securities and strategies it deems appropriate for meeting the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may, from time to time, reallocate the Fund's assets among itself and the Sub-Advisers.

In pursuing the Fund's investment objectives, the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may obtain exposure to these investments directly or indirectly by investing in closed-end and open-end registered investment companies, private investment funds and other investment vehicles that invest or trade in these investments (collectively, "Investment Funds").

The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers implement both fundamentally and technically driven strategies. The allocation among these strategies will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. These strategies may include, without limitation, global macro, opportunistic equity and fixed-income, multi-strategy fixed-income and arbitrage strategies that invest in different asset classes, securities, and derivative instruments, as discussed below. These strategies seek to target attractive absolute returns. These strategies may exhibit different degrees of volatility, as well as changes in relative value, currency, and interest rate markets. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers seek to have diversifying characteristics including lower correlation to market risk factors than traditional equity and fixed-income strategies.

The Fund may engage in the following strategies and investments directly or indirectly through Investment Funds. At any time, the Fund's investment in Investment Funds may constitute all or a substantial percentage of the Fund's holdings.

- **Global Macro:** The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers have a broad investment mandate to invest in liquid asset classes globally, including futures and other derivative contracts, with a goal of generating positive total returns over a full market cycle, with the potential to generate these returns with lower correlation to traditional equity and fixed-income indices. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may analyze a variety of factors, including fiscal and monetary policy, historical price data, country specific fundamental economic data, as well as social and demographic trends, and political events.
- **Opportunistic:** The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may invest globally, long or short, in stocks of companies of any size or market capitalization, and/or in government and corporate bonds, other fixed-income securities, fixed or floating rate bank loans and participations, registered and private Investment Funds, and public and privately traded real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). They may also invest in derivatives either to manage risk or to enhance return. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may employ a bottom-up analysis for individual security selection, and/or a top-down approach to capital allocation amongst various asset classes, while employing risk management strategies designed to mitigate downside risk.
- **Closed-End Fund Arbitrage:** The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may seek to derive value from the discount and premium spreads associated with closed-end funds, which involves investments in closed-end funds, open-end funds, private funds, exchange-traded funds and business development companies.
- **Merger Arbitrage:** The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may seek to generate returns by transacting in the stock of companies involved in significant corporate events, such as mergers and acquisitions, to capitalize on potential arbitrage opportunities. This strategy may involve investments in publicly-traded common stock and preferred stock of such companies as well as short sales involving the stock of certain such companies and the use of derivative transactions, such as options, index futures, forwards and swaps, for hedging purposes.
- **Convertible/Credit Arbitrage:** The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may seek to profit from perceived pricing inefficiencies between a convertible security and its underlying stock, mispricing of a convertible security relative to other securities in an issuer’s capital structure, and potential opportunities as a result of significant corporate events, such as mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations, covenant violations or balance sheet restructurings.
- **Multi-Strategy Fixed-Income:** Under this strategy the Fund may invest in asset-backed fixed-income securities, including securities backed by assets such as credit card receivables, student loans, automobile loans and residential and commercial real estate, and fixed or floating rate bank loans and participations, and REITs. The Fund’s allocation of its assets into various asset classes within the asset-backed fixed-income market will depend on the views of the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers as to the best value relative to what is currently presented in the market place. Certain of the Fund’s portfolio managers lead a team of sector specialists responsible for researching opportunities within their sector and making recommendations to those portfolio managers. In selecting investments, the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may consider maturity, yield and ratings information and opportunities for price appreciation among other criteria. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may sell investments if it is determined that any of the mentioned factors have changed materially from the initial analysis or that other factors indicate that an investment is no longer earning a return commensurate with its risk. From time to time, the Fund may allocate a portion of its assets so as to focus on particular types of asset-backed fixed-income securities. Under the Multi-Strategy Fixed-Income strategy, the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers analyze a variety of additional factors when selecting investments for the Fund, such as collateral quality, credit support, structure and market conditions. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers attempt to diversify risks that arise from position sizes, geography, ratings, duration, deal structure and collateral values. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers will also seek to invest in securities that have relatively low volatility. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers seek to limit risk of principal by targeting assets that they consider undervalued.

The Fund invests in a wide range of U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded and privately issued or negotiated securities (securities for which the price is negotiated between private parties) including, but not limited to, equity securities, fixed-income securities, bank loans and participations, REITS, currencies and derivatives. The Fund may invest in foreign securities, including those from emerging markets. The Fund’s allocation to these various security types, various asset classes and various market types will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. The Fund may invest a material portion of its assets in foreign securities. It is not anticipated that investments in emerging markets will constitute a significant portion of the Fund’s investments.

The Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in real estate or real estate related loans. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Equity REITs may further be categorized by the type of real estate they own, such as apartment properties, retail shopping centers, office and industrial properties, hotels, healthcare facilities, manufactured housing and mixed property types. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs. Like RICs such as the Fund, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with certain requirements under the Code.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in its subsidiary, FTAOF Cayman Sub1 Ltd. (“Cayman Subsidiary”), a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands. See “Management of the Cayman Subsidiary.” The Cayman Subsidiary, is advised by the Investment Manager and acts as an investment vehicle in order to effect certain investments consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies. The Cayman Subsidiary is an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability.

The Fund and Cayman Subsidiary will test for compliance with certain investment restrictions on a consolidated basis, except that with respect to the Cayman Subsidiary’s investments in certain securities that may involve leverage, the Cayman Subsidiary will comply with asset segregation requirements to the same extent as the Trust. The Cayman Subsidiary complies with Section 17 of the Investment Company Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund’s investments may also be deemed to include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Cayman Subsidiary. The Cayman Subsidiary is advised by the Investment Adviser. See “Risks—Cayman Subsidiary Investment Risk.”

The Fund may also invest in collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), which are backed by a pool of corporate debt. CLOs are similar to collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) but differ as to the type of underlying loan. The Fund may invest in non-agency, residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”). Residential mortgage loans are generally classified into three categories based on the risk profile of the borrower and the property: (i) Prime, (ii) Alternative-A (“Alt-A”), and (iii) Subprime. Prime residential mortgage loans are extended to borrowers who represent a relatively low risk profile through a strong credit history. Subprime loans are made to borrowers who display poor credit histories and other characteristics that correlate with a higher default risk. Alt-A loans are made to borrowers whose risk profile falls between Prime and Subprime. When selecting RMBS investments for the Fund under the Multi-Strategy Fixed-Income strategy, the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers intend to focus on RMBS that are collateralized by pools of Prime or Alt-A mortgages and that are seasoned (i.e., have a history of timely payments). (These securities are also known as CMOs.)

Prime mortgage loans may be either “agency” or “non-agency.” Agency loans have balances that fall within the limits set by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) and qualify as collateral for securities that are issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). Non-agency loans have balances that may or may not fall within the limits set by FHFA and do not qualify as collateral for securities that are issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and are sponsored by private companies other than government sponsored enterprises (sometimes referred to as “private label paper”).

Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in bank loans and participations, including first-lien, second-lien and unitranche loans. The Fund may invest in bank loans and participations of any credit quality, maturity or duration. The bank loans and participations in which the Fund will invest may have fixed or floating interest rates, may be senior or subordinated, may be leveraged loans and may be rated below investment grade or unrated. The Fund may invest in bank loans through assignments (whereby the Fund assumes the position of the lender to the borrower) or loan participation (whereby the Fund purchases all or a portion of the economic interest in a loan). “Unitranche” loans are loans that combine both senior and subordinate debt into a single loan under which the borrower pays an interest rate intended to reflect the relative risk of the secured and unsecured components of the loan.

For either investment or hedging purposes, certain Sub-Advisers may invest substantially in a broad range of derivative instruments, including structured products, swaps (including credit default swaps), futures and forward contracts, and options. The Sub-Advisers may be highly dependent on the use of futures and other derivative instruments, and to the extent that they become unavailable, this may limit a Sub-Adviser from fully implementing its investment strategy. Such derivatives may trade over-the-counter or on an exchange and may principally be used for one or more of the following purposes: speculation, currency hedging, duration management, or to pursue the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers invest based upon their belief that the securities have a strong appreciation potential (long investing, or actually owning a security) or potential to decline in value (short investing, or borrowing a security from a broker and selling it, with the understanding that it must later be bought back and returned to the broker). The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Investment Manager or a Sub-Adviser determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Sub-Adviser's view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if a more attractive investment opportunity is found; (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Sub-Adviser's assessment criteria; or (4) for other portfolio management reasons.

Each Sub-Adviser has complete discretion to invest its portion of the Fund's assets as it deems appropriate, based on its particular philosophy, style, strategies and views. While each Sub-Adviser is subject to the oversight of the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager does not attempt to coordinate or manage the day-to-day investments of the Sub-Advisers.

The Investment Manager and the Sub-Advisers may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization without limitation as to types of industries and sectors in which it may invest. The Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may also invest in government and corporate bonds and other fixed-income securities, futures and other derivative instruments, closed-end funds and other investment vehicles, convertible securities and other securities and investment products as described more fully herein.

The Fund may invest in special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs"). SPACs are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less an amount to cover expenses) in U.S. Government securities, money market fund securities and cash. SPACs and similar entities may be blank check companies with no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Accordingly, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Certain SPACs may seek acquisitions only in limited industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a predetermined period of time, the invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders. Investments in SPACs may be illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

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

Investment Process

In evaluating whether the Fund will invest in a particular Investment Fund, the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers may consider, among other things, (i) the Investment Fund's and Underlying Manager's past performance and reputation, (ii) the degree to which the Investment Fund complements and balances the Fund's portfolio and correlates to the strategies pursued by the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Advisers, (iii) the fees payable in connection with the Fund's investment in the Investment Fund, (iv) the tenure of the Investment Fund's Underlying Manager, (v) the continued favorability of the strategy employed by an Investment Fund, and (vi) the ability of the Fund to make withdrawals or liquidate its investment positions in the Investment Fund.

In reviewing the degree to which a particular Investment Fund is a suitable investment for the Fund, the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers will consider the fees payable in connection with the investment in order to evaluate execution and compare net returns. The Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers will also consider the assets under management of the Underlying Managers to evaluate whether the Underlying Managers are appropriate for the Fund's 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 Investment Funds that lack historical track records but, that in the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers' judgment, offer exceptional potential.

The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Investment Manager or Sub-Adviser determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Investment Manager's or Sub-Adviser's view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if a more attractive investment opportunity is found; (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Investment Manager's or Sub-Adviser's assessment criteria; or (4) for other portfolio management reasons.

The Investment Manager looks to identify skilled investment advisory firms to serve as Sub-Advisers to the Fund. The Investment Manager selects Sub-Advisers who satisfy a stringent selection process, which may include, but is not limited to: ability to produce attractive long-term, risk-adjusted investment results; ability to manage risks; ability to perform well in markets where investment conditions are difficult; and operational competence. The Investment Manager also considers additional criteria including, but not limited to: relevant investment management experience; the degree to which a specific Sub-Adviser's investment style complements and balances the Fund's portfolio with respect to the strategies employed by other Sub-Advisers; the quality of the Sub-Adviser's organization; and the ability of a Sub-Adviser to consistently and effectively apply its investment approach.

The Investment Manager allocates to each Sub-Adviser a portion of the Fund's assets to invest. The Sub-Advisers invest in the securities described above based upon their respective investment strategies. Each Sub-Adviser has complete discretion to invest its portion of the Fund's assets as it deems appropriate, based on its particular philosophy, style, strategies and views. While each Sub-Adviser is subject to the oversight of the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager does not attempt to coordinate or manage the day-to-day investments of the Sub-Advisers.

When adverse market, economic, political or other conditions dictate a more defensive investment strategy, the Fund may, on a temporary basis, hold cash or invest a portion or all of its assets in money-market instruments including obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, obligations of foreign sovereignties, other high-quality debt securities, including prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements and bank obligations, such as bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit. Under normal market conditions, the potential for capital appreciation on these securities will tend to be lower than the potential for capital appreciation on other securities that may be owned by the Fund. In taking such a defensive position, the Fund would temporarily not be pursuing its principal investment strategies and may not achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

All investments carry risks to some degree. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Fund will be successful. **An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost.** Below is a list of the principal risks of investing in the Fund. Different risks may be more significant at different times, depending on market conditions.

GENERAL RISKS

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

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

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

Governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Fed"), have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with changes to fiscal and monetary policy, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions, new monetary programs and dramatically lower interest rates such as those policy changes 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. The Fund is a closed-end investment company structured as an "interval fund" and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at per-class NAV, of not less than 5% of the Fund's outstanding Shares on the repurchase request deadline. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares each quarter, and there is no guarantee that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares that they desire to sell in any particular repurchase offer. Under current regulations, such offers must be for not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Shares outstanding on the repurchase request deadline. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder. The potential for proration may cause some investors to tender more Shares for repurchase than they wish to have repurchased.

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

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

If a Shareholder tenders all of its Shares (or a portion of its Shares) in connection with a repurchase offer made by the Fund, that tender may not be rescinded by the Shareholder after the date on which the repurchase offer terminates. However, although the amount payable to the Shareholder will be based on the value of the Fund's assets as of the repurchase date, the value of Shares that are tendered by Shareholders generally will be determined within fourteen (14) days after the repurchase offer terminates. Thus, a Shareholder will not know 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 quarterly by the Fund. Shares in the Fund are therefore suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

BORROWING; USE OF LEVERAGE. The Fund may leverage its investments by “borrowing.” The use of leverage increases both risk of loss and profit potential. The Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers may cause the Fund to use various methods to leverage investments, including (i) borrowing, (ii) swap agreements or other derivative instruments, (iii) use of short sales, 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). The interests of persons with whom the Fund enters into leverage arrangements will not necessarily be aligned with the interests of the Fund’s Shareholders and such persons will have claims on the Fund’s assets that are senior to those of the Shareholders.

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

LEGAL, TAX AND REGULATORY. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory 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 is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation of leveraged investors may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objective or strategies. Increased regulatory oversight and other legislation or regulation could result. Such legislation or regulation could pose additional risks and result in material adverse consequences to the Fund, or Investments Funds, and/or limit potential investment strategies that would have otherwise been used by the Fund or Underlying Managers 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 Underlying Funds invest could have a material effect on the tax consequences to the shareholders. In the event of any such change in law, each Shareholder is urged to consult its own tax advisers.

MULTI-MANAGER RISK. Fund performance is dependent upon the success of the Investment Manager and the Sub-Advisers in implementing the Fund's investment strategies in pursuit of its investment objective. The Fund's performance will depend, in part, on the success of the Investment Manager's methodology in allocating the Fund's assets to the Sub-Advisers and its selection and oversight of the Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers selected by the Investment Manager may underperform the market generally or other sub-advisers that could have been selected for the Fund. The Sub-Advisers' investment styles may not always be complementary, which could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Because each Sub-Adviser makes investment decisions independently, it is possible that one or more Sub-Advisers may, at any time, take positions that may be opposite of positions taken by other Sub-Advisers or the Investment Manager. In such cases, the Fund will incur brokerage and other transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment results. The Sub-Advisers also may be competing with one another for similar positions at the same time, which could have the result of increasing a security's cost. The multi-manager approach could increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rates, which may result in higher levels of realized capital gains or losses with respect to the Fund's portfolio securities, and higher broker commissions and other transaction costs.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTIONS RISK. Shares of the Fund may be offered to certain other investment companies, large retirement plans and other large investors. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that those shareholders may purchase or redeem a large amount of shares of the Fund. To satisfy such large shareholder redemptions, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and liquidity. In addition, large purchases of Fund shares could adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund does not immediately invest cash it receives and therefore holds more cash than it ordinarily would. Large shareholder activity could also generate increased transaction costs and cause adverse tax consequences.

NON-QUALIFICATION AS A REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANY. If for any taxable year the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company ("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.

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.

INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

GENERAL INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

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

In late February 2022, Russia commenced a military attack on Ukraine. The outbreak of hostilities between the two countries and the threat of widespread 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 (SVB) Financial Group (“SVB”) causing it to be placed into receivership. As a result, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience significant declines in liquidity, and it is possible that the Fund will not be able to manage this risk effectively. It is yet to be determined how the bank run on SVB will fully impact the overall performance of the Fund or one or more of its portfolio investments and how similar events may affect the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy.

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

RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES. The Fund 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 Investment Manager and/or Sub-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.

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

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 strategy:

UNDERLYING INVESTMENT FUND RISK. When the Fund invests in securities issued by an Investment Fund, it will bear its pro rata portion of the Investment Fund’s expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund’s own operations, thereby increasing indirect costs and potentially reducing returns to Shareholders. An Investment Fund in which the Fund invests has its own investment risks, and those risks can affect the value of the Investment Fund’s shares and therefore the value of the Fund’s investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of an Investment Fund will be achieved. An Investment Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund’s approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Investment Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Investment Fund may buy the same securities that another Investment Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose. Additionally, the shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease, and it is possible that the discount may increase.

GENERAL CREDIT RISKS. The value of any underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the lien are each of great importance. Neither the Investment Manager nor the Sub-Advisers can guarantee the adequacy of the protection of the Fund's interests, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, neither the Investment Manager nor the Sub-Advisers can assure that claims may not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of the rights of the holder(s) of the relevant debt. In the event of a foreclosure, the liquidation proceeds upon sale of such asset may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the loan, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of a foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss. The strategies utilized by the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers may require accurate and detailed credit analysis of issuers, and there can be no assurance that such analysis will be accurate or complete. Because the Fund may invest significantly in bank loans and participations, which may include covenant-lite loans, this risk will be substantial for the Fund. Credit risk is also greater to the extent that the Fund uses leverage or derivatives in connection with the management of the Fund.

BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in bonds and other fixed-income securities, both U.S. and non-U.S., and may take short positions in these securities. The Fund 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).

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS. The CLOs and other collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") in which the Fund may invest are structured products. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying assets and are subject to counterparty risk.

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

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

ADDITIONAL RISKS OF ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES, AND CDOS. Asset-backed securities and CDOs are created by the grouping of certain governmental, government related and private loans, receivables and other non-mortgage lender assets/collateral into pools. A sponsoring organization establishes a special purpose vehicle to hold the assets/collateral and issue securities. Interests in these pools are sold as individual securities.

Payments of principal and interest are passed through to investors and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guaranty or senior/subordination. Payments from the asset pools may be divided into several different tranches of debt securities, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Some tranches entitled to receive regular installments of principal and interest, other tranches entitled to receive regular installments of interest, with principal payable at maturity or upon specified call dates, and other tranches only entitled to receive payments of principal and accrued interest at maturity or upon specified call dates. Different tranches of securities will bear different interest rates, which may be fixed or floating.

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

Because the loans held in the pool often may be prepaid without penalty or premium, asset-backed securities and CDOs can be subject to higher prepayment risks than most other types of debt instruments.

Prepayments may result in a capital loss to the Fund to the extent that the prepaid securities purchased at a market discount from their stated principal amount will accelerate the recognition of interest income by the Fund, which would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to the shareholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REIT RISKS. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by such REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified (except to the extent the Code requires), and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibilities of failing to qualify for the exemption from tax for distributed income under the Code and failing to maintain their exemptions from the Investment Company Act. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. Investing in REITs also involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. That is, they may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements in comparison to larger capitalization companies. To the extent that assets underlying a REIT are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, these risks may be heightened. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund. Additionally, private REITs are not traded on a national securities exchange. As such, these products are generally illiquid. This may reduce the ability of the Fund to redeem its privately traded REIT investment at a time favorable to the Fund. Privately traded REITs are also generally harder to value and may bear higher fees than public REITs.

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

The bank loans in which the Fund may invest are generally illiquid. There is no active trading market for most bank loans and participations and the Fund may be unable to sell its bank loan investments quickly or at a fair price. Even where a secondary market for certain bank loans and loan participations exists, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads, which may limit liquidity and pricing transparency. There is generally less readily available and reliable information about bank loans and participations than other types of debt instruments and the Fund might be unable to appraise the value of its bank loan investments quickly or accurately. In addition, bank loans and loan participations may be subject to restrictions on sales or assignment and generally are subject to extended settlement periods that may be longer than seven days.

Bank loans and participations are also subject to the risk that a borrower will default on a scheduled interest or principal payment. The risk of a borrower's default will increase with market downturns or substantial increases in interest rates. The value of bank loans and participations may be adversely affected by price volatility due to factors such as the market's perception of a borrower's creditworthiness or general market liquidity. If a borrower defaults and a bank loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become the owner, in whole or in part, of any collateral securing the loan, and may bear the costs of owning and disposing of such collateral. The Fund may invest in bank loans through assignments, whereby the Fund assumes the position of the lender to the borrower, or loan participations, whereby the Fund purchases all or a portion of the economic interest in a loan. If it invests in a loan participation, the Fund will generally have no direct right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement and may not benefit directly from the collateral securing the underlying debt obligation. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a loan participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may have limited rights to any collateral underlying the loan participation. As a consequence, the Fund may be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower under the bank loan and the lender selling the participation. Bank loans may not be deemed to be "securities" for purposes of the federal securities laws, and bank loan investors may not have the protections of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws and must rely instead on contractual provisions in loan agreements and applicable common-law fraud protections. The Fund's investments in bank loans of below investment grade companies also entail specific risks associated with investments in non-investment grade securities. Additionally, the bank loan market is currently facing unprecedented levels of illiquidity and volatility. There can be no assurance as to when or even if this current market illiquidity and volatility will abate or that future levels of supply and demand in bank loan trading will provide an adequate degree of liquidity, that the current period of illiquidity will not persist or worsen and that the market will not experience periods of significant illiquidity in the future.

RATING AGENCIES RISK. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. In addition, rating agencies are subject to an inherent conflict of interest because they are often compensated by the same issuers whose securities they grade.

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

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

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

UNITRANCHE LOANS RISK. The Fund may invest in unitranche loans, which are loans that combine both senior and subordinated debt, generally in a first-lien position. Because unitranche loans combine characteristics of senior and subordinated debt, they have risks similar to the risks associated with secured debt and subordinated debt according to the combination of loan characteristics of the unitranche loan. Unitranche loans generally allow the borrower to make a large lump sum payment of principal at the end of the loan term and there is a heightened risk of loss if the borrower is unable to pay the lump sum or refinance the amount owed at maturity.

SECURED AND FIRST-LIEN LOAN RISK. The Fund may invest in secured bank loans and participations, which include first-lien instruments. Secured debt in many instances is fully collateralized by assets of the borrower. Thus, it is generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trader creditors, and preferred or common stockholders. However, there is a risk that the collateral securing the Fund's loans may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise, and may fluctuate in value based upon market conditions. Additionally, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements. In some circumstances, the Fund's security interest could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. In addition, any deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and prospects may result in the deterioration in the value of the related collateral. Consequently, the fact that debt is secured does not guarantee that the Fund will receive principal and interest payments according to the investment terms or at all, or that the Fund will be able to collect on the investment should the Fund be forced to enforce its remedies.

INTEREST RATE RISK. The Fund is 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, investments in bank loans and participations, convertible debt and the proceeds of short sales. An increase in interest rates could reduce the value of any fixed-income securities, convertible securities and REITs owned by the Fund. 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 three-month the 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 Fund may also invest in floating rate securities. The value of these investments is closely tied to the absolute levels of such rates, or the market's perception of anticipated changes in those rates. This introduces additional risk factors related to the movements in specific interest rates that may be difficult or impossible to hedge, and that also interact in a complex fashion with prepayment risks. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities or other types of bonds to rise (*e.g.*, central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, reduced market demand for low yielding investments, etc.). 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 DISCONTINUATION 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.

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. Some 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 such an Investment Fund, it may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. In these circumstances, the Investment Manager or Sub-Advisers may choose to hold these securities or to 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, some Investment Funds may impose lock-up periods prior to allowing withdrawals, which can be for up to 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. It is possible that, from time to time, a source of funds to repurchase Shares may be withdrawals from Investment Funds, the application of these lock-ups and other withdrawal limitations, such as gates or suspension provisions, may limit the Fund's ability to tender its Shares for repurchase.

LOW CREDIT QUALITY SECURITIES. The Fund is permitted to invest in particularly risky investments that also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. As a result, the 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, including bank loans and participations, 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 Fund may invest in securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness.

SUBORDINATED AND SECOND-LIEN LOANS. The Fund may invest in secured subordinated loans, including second-lien loans. Second-lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second-lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first-lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets. Second-lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. The priority of the collateral claims of third- or lower lien loans ranks below holders of second lien loans and so on. Such junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market, liquidity, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured or partially secured status, such loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower.

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

LACK OF OPERATING HISTORY OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. Certain Investment Funds may be newly formed entities that have no operating histories. In such cases, the Investment Manager and Sub-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 Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers and their personnel have experience evaluating the performance of alternative asset managers and providing manager selection and asset allocation services to clients, the Fund's investment programs should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager's and Sub-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.

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 may indirectly bear 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. Some 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 certain Investment Funds 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 0% to 2.85% (annualized) of the average NAV of the Fund's investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 0% to 35% of an Investment Fund's net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. The performance-based compensation received by an Underlying Manager also may create an incentive for that Underlying Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that it might have made in the absence of the performance-based allocation. Such compensation may be based on calculations of realized and unrealized gains made by the Underlying Manager without independent oversight.

UNDERLYING MANAGERS INVEST INDEPENDENTLY. The Underlying Managers generally invest wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that the Investment Funds do, in fact, hold such positions, the Fund's portfolio, considered as a whole, may not achieve any gain or loss despite incurring fees and expenses in connection with such positions. Furthermore, it is possible that from time to time, various Investment Funds selected by the Investment Manager or Sub-Advisers may be competing with each other for the same positions in one or more markets. To the extent that the Investment Funds do, in fact, hold the same positions, the Fund's portfolio, considered as a whole, may experience magnified gain or loss corresponding with the same position held by each Investment Fund and incur additional fees and expenses in connection with the same position.

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 Investment Manager or Sub-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 Investment Manager or Sub-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 Investment Manager or Sub-Advisers will be dependent on information provided by the private Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Investment Manager's or Sub-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.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. Although the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers, as part of their review of potential Investment Funds, review the valuation procedures used by all Underlying Managers, none of the Investment Manager, Sub-Advisers or the Administrator can generally 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 to an Investment Fund may face a conflict of interest in valuing such securities since their values will affect the Underlying Manager's compensation. If an Underlying Manager's valuations are consistently delayed or inaccurate, the Investment Manager or Sub-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 a private Investment Fund quickly, and could therefore be obligated to continue to hold such interests for an extended period of time. In such a case, such interests would continue to be valued without the benefit of the Underlying Manager's valuations, and the Investment Manager may determine to discount the value of the interests or value them at zero, if deemed to be the fair value of such holding. Revisions to the Fund's gain and loss calculations will be an ongoing process, and no appreciation or depreciation figure can be considered final until the annual audits of Investment Funds are completed. Promoting transparency and receiving necessary information from Investment Funds, especially private Investment Funds, may possibly be an impediment to monitoring the performance of such Investment Funds on a regular basis.

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 of 1933, as amended, 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.

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

SPECIAL PURPOSE ACQUISITION COMPANIES RISKS. The Fund may invest in special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs"). SPACs are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less an amount to cover expenses) in U.S. Government securities, money market fund securities and cash. SPACs and similar entities may be blank check companies with no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Accordingly, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Certain SPACs may seek acquisitions only in limited industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a predetermined period of time, the invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders. Investments in SPACs may be illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND RISK. The Fund's investments in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") are subject to, among other risks, tracking risk and passive and, in some cases, active investment risk. The ETFs in which the Fund may invest that attempt to track an index may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track, due to transactions costs and other expenses of the ETFs. Certain ETFs use a "passive" investment strategy and do not take defensive positions in volatile or declining markets. Other ETFs are actively managed ETFs (i.e., they do not track a particular benchmark), which are subject to active management risk and may trade below their NAV. An active secondary market in ETF shares may not develop or be maintained and may be halted or interrupted due to actions by its listing exchange, unusual market conditions or other reasons. There can be no assurance that an ETF's shares will continue to be listed on an active exchange. There is a risk that ETFs may terminate due to extraordinary events. For example, any of the service providers to ETFs, such as the sponsor, may close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF, and the ETF may not be able to find a substitute service provider. Additionally, certain ETFs may be dependent upon licenses to use various indexes as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names. If these licenses are terminated, such ETFs may also terminate. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its net assets fall below a certain amount. In addition, certain ETFs may be thinly traded and experience large spreads between the "ask" price quoted by a seller and the "bid" price offered by a buyer.

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, including bank loans and participations, privately traded REITs and private Investment Funds, to trade. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of certain of the Fund's investments may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial and real estate 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. 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 is less than the value of such instruments carried on the Fund's books.

When market quotations are not readily available or are deemed to be inaccurate or unreliable, the Fund's Valuation Designee, through its Valuation Committee, values such investments at fair value as determined pursuant to the Valuation Procedures approved by the Board. 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. 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, or that fair value pricing will reflect a price that the 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, the Fund's NAV could be adversely affected if the Fund's determinations regarding the fair value of the Fund's investments were materially higher than the values that the 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 of the Fund's investments including, in particular, the Investment Funds. 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.

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 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.

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

“COVENANT-LITE” LOANS RISK. Although most of the Fund’s loan investments are expected to include both incurrence and maintenance-based covenants, there may be instances in which the Fund invests in covenant-lite loans, which means the obligation contains fewer maintenance covenants than other obligations, or no maintenance covenants, and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by the Fund in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the Fund’s ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the Fund’s ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the Fund’s exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund’s revenues, net income and NAV.

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 Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers 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 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, as occurred in the early months of 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the event of such a correction, to the extent the portfolios contain stock-for-stock transactions, short positions held by the Fund in acquiring companies are anticipated to provide a significant but not complete offset to the potential losses on long positions held by the Fund in target companies. A major stock market correction, and/or events such as COVID-19 and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, may also adversely affect the number and frequency of publicly announced M&A transactions available for investment by the Fund.

EQUITY SECURITIES. The Fund’s investments may include long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. The Fund 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.

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

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

- **Futures.** A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund's initial investment in such contracts.
- **Options.** If the Fund buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Fund. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile and the use of options can lower total returns.
- **Swaps.** A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements are particularly subject to counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation, correlation and leverage risk. Certain standardized swaps are now subject to mandatory central clearing requirements and others are now required to be exchange-traded. While central clearing and exchange-trading are intended to reduce counterparty and liquidity risk, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or foreign currency exchange rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Fund's use of swaps may include those based on the credit of an underlying security, commonly referred to as "credit default swaps." Where the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, it would be entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the contract only in the event of a default or similar event by a third party on the debt obligation. If no default occurs, the Fund would have paid to the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and received no benefit from the contract. When the Fund is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay an amount equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation upon the default or similar event of that obligation. The use of credit default swaps can result in losses if the Fund's assumptions regarding the creditworthiness of the underlying obligation prove to be incorrect. The Fund will "cover" its swap positions by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the Investment Company Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time.

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

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

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

PURCHASING INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS. The Fund 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 the Fund 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 the Fund’s asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund’s performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund.

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. In the event that the Fund makes such a distribution of securities as payment for Shares, Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs to dispose of such securities.

EXTENSION RISK. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

PREPAYMENT RISK. When interest rates decline, fixed-income securities and bank loans and participations with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in the Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

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

NON-U.S. INVESTMENTS. It is expected that the Fund will invest in securities of non-U.S. companies and countries. While the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. and Canadian issuers, the Fund may invest directly in other foreign markets, including emerging markets. The Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. Foreign obligations have risks not typically involved in domestic investments. Foreign investing can result in higher transaction and operating costs for the Fund. Foreign issuers are not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements to which U.S. issuers are subject and consequently, less information may be available to investors in companies located in such countries than is available to investors in companies located in the United States. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversions; the potential difficulty in repatriating funds; expropriation or nationalization of a company’s assets; delays in settlement of transactions; changes in governmental economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad; or other political and economic factors.

Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets present risks not found in securities of issuers in more developed markets. Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets may be more difficult to sell at acceptable prices and their prices may be more volatile than securities of issuers in more developed markets. Settlements of securities trades in emerging and developing markets may be subject to greater delays than in other markets so that the Fund might not receive the proceeds of a sale of a security on a timely basis. Emerging markets generally have less developed trading markets and exchanges, and legal and accounting systems. In addition, emerging markets countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to emerging market companies may be less rigorous, and there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with those accounting standards as compared to financial statements prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. Consequently, the quality of certain foreign audits may be unreliable, which may require enhanced procedures, and the Fund may not be provided with the same level of protection or information as would generally apply in developed countries, potentially exposing the Fund to significant losses. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the Adviser's and Sub-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.

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

CAYMAN SUBSIDIARY INVESTMENT RISK. The Fund may make investments through the Cayman Subsidiary. By investing in the Cayman Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Cayman Subsidiary's investments. The investments held by the Cayman Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the Fund and are subject to the same risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. These risks are described elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the Investment Company Act. However, the Fund wholly owns and controls the Cayman Subsidiary, making it unlikely that the Cayman Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Cayman Subsidiary, and the Fund's role as sole shareholder of the Cayman Subsidiary. The Cayman Subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Cayman Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and in the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Cayman Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Cayman Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

The Cayman Subsidiary will be a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes and as such is not subject to U.S. income tax. However, as a wholly-owned CFC, the subsidiary's net income and capital gains, to the extent of its earnings and profits, will be included each year in the Fund's investment company taxable income even if the CFC does not distribute the income. There is a risk that the IRS could assert that the income derived from the Fund's investment in the Cayman Subsidiary will not be considered qualifying income for purposes of the Fund remaining qualified as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In 2019, the Treasury and the IRS issued regulations that provide that the income from a foreign subsidiary that is a CFC is qualifying income for purposes of a fund remaining qualified as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes (1) that the income is actually distributed by the foreign subsidiary to the RIC each year and (2) even if not distributed, to extent the income is derived with respect to the fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. If the Fund does not receive distributions of the Cayman Subsidiary's income each year, the Fund may have difficulty making the required distributions to qualify as a RIC and avoid income or excise tax. The Cayman Subsidiary intends to distribute its income each year. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC and became subject to federal income tax, shareholders of the Fund would be subject to diminished returns.

NO REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN INVESTMENT FUNDS. Some Investment Funds may not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, the provisions of the Investment Company Act, which, among other things, require investment companies to have securities held in custody at all times in segregated accounts and regulate the relationship between the investment company and its asset management, might not apply to an investment in these Investment Funds. In addition, these Investment Funds may not be obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Investment Manager and Sub-Advisers to monitor whether holdings of these 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 of these 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 of these 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.

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

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

CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS. The Fund may enter into credit default swaps. Under these instruments, the 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 Fund 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 Fund 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 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 Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty and in the event the Fund will be selling credit default swaps, the 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 Fund to risk with respect to defaults by such counterparty.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. The Fund 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 Fund. The Fund 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 the Fund agreeing to exchange an amount of a currency it does not currently own for another currency at a future date. The 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 Fund has contracted to receive in the exchange. The Investment Manager's and/or Sub-Advisers' success in these transactions will depend principally on their ability to predict accurately the future exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.

The 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 the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers anticipate purchasing or selling a non-U.S. security. This technique would allow the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers 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 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 the Investment Manager or a Sub-Adviser 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. The Fund is not required to 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.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK. Convertible securities have characteristics of both equity and fixed-income securities. The value of a convertible security tends to move with the market value of the underlying stock, but may also be affected by interest rates, credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. In particular, when interest rates rise, fixed-income securities will decline in value. Convertible securities frequently have speculative characteristics and may be acquired without regard to minimum quality ratings. Lower quality convertible securities, also known as "junk bonds," involve greater risk of default or price changes due to the issuer's creditworthiness. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than those of higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. Securities in the lowest quality category may present the risk of default, or may be in default.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or U.S. government sponsored enterprises ("GSEs"), including, for example, pass-through certificates issued by Ginnie Mae, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies or GSEs, such as securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency or GSE, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies or GSEs, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

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.

COMPLEXITY OF QUANTITATIVE TRADING STRATEGIES; RELIANCE ON TECHNOLOGY. Many of the investments that the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers are expected to trade on behalf of the Fund, and many of the trading strategies that the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Advisers 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.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN 17(D) EXEMPTIVE RELIEF

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

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 with Class A shares on August 2, 2021 and Class I shares on June 12, 2017 ("Inception"). 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.

Cumulative Return Since Inception for Class A

7.69% as of June 30, 2023

Cumulative Return Since Inception for Class I

37.42% as of June 30, 2023

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (%) RETURNS FOR CLASS A (August 2021-June 2023)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2023	1.28%	0.66%	0.05%	0.39%	0.86%	0.43%							
2022	0.07%	(0.09)%	0.56%	0.38%	(1.54)%	(0.69)%	0.19%	0.76%	(0.85)%	0.12%	0.30%	0.07%	(0.75)%
2021									0.89%	1.03%	0.02%	1.11%	4.60%

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (%) RETURNS FOR CLASS I (June 2017-June 2023)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2023	1.35%	0.70%	0.09%	0.47%	0.93%	0.51%							
2022	0.29%	0.13%	0.78%	0.46%	(1.50)%	(0.61)%	0.23%	0.83%	(0.81)%	0.19%	0.38%	0.15%	0.49%
2021	2.35%	0.65%	2.03%	0.76%	2.00%	0.75%	0.60%	1.60%	1.00%	1.11%	0.13%	1.18%	15.07%
2020	0.97%	(0.59)%	(9.57)%	0.11%	2.73%	1.31%	1.39%	1.63%	2.81%	0.42%	2.44%	2.84%	6.01%
2019	2.30%	0.68%	0.40%	0.72%	(0.08)%	1.19%	0.77%	(0.05)%	0.69%	(0.09)%	0.37%	1.17%	8.36%
2018	0.08%	(1.60)%	(1.86)%	0.44%	1.41%	(0.16)%	0.20%	0.36%	(0.08)%	(1.38)%	0.52%	(1.41)%	(3.48)%
2017							0.68%	0.20%	0.48%	0.28%	0.20%	0.98%	2.95%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

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

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER AND SUB-ADVISERS. First Trust Capital Management L.P. serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund and is responsible for determining and implementing the Fund’s overall investment strategy, including selecting each Sub-Adviser and determining the amount of the Fund’s assets to allocate to each Sub-Adviser. 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. The Investment Manager is a Delaware limited partnership and a registered investment adviser controlled by First Trust Capital Solutions L.P. First Trust Capital Solutions LP is a Delaware limited partnership owned by First Trust Capital Partners, LLC and by VFT Holdings LP and its affiliates. The Investment Manager 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.

Each Sub-Adviser selected by the Investment Manager, subject to Shareholder approval, is primarily responsible for its investment strategy and the day-to-day management of the Fund’s assets allocated to it by the Investment Manager. Founded in 2000, RiverNorth Capital Management, LLC (“RiverNorth”) is located at 360 S. Rosemary Ave, Suite 1420, West Palm Beach, Florida, 33401. RiverNorth is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser and manages, as of June 30, 2023, approximately \$5.07 billion for individuals and institutions, including limited partnerships, mutual funds and employee benefit plans. Founded in 2009, Palmer Square Capital Management LLC (“Palmer Square”) is located at 1900 Shawnee Mission Parkway, Suite 315, Mission Woods, Kansas 66205. Palmer Square is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser and manages, as of June 30, 2023, approximately \$27.2 billion for pooled investment vehicles, investment companies, high net worth individuals and institutions.

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

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

Investment Manager

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

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

DANIEL LANCZ — Portfolio Manager — Mr. Lancz has been a Portfolio Manager with Vivaldi since December 2014 and is currently a Portfolio Manager of the Investment Manager. Prior to joining Vivaldi, Mr. Lancz served as Director of Research for Glenfinnen and oversees the investment research for a merger arbitrage hedge fund. Prior to joining Glenfinnen in 2003, Mr. Lancz was the Director of Research of a merger arbitrage hedge fund, Augusta Capital Management. Mr. Lancz earned a B.S. from Miami University, located in Oxford, Ohio.

Sub-Advisers

RiverNorth

PATRICK W. GALLEY — Portfolio Manager — Mr. Galley joined RiverNorth in 2004 and serves as Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Galley heads the firm's research and investment teams and oversees all portfolio management activities at RiverNorth. Mr. Galley also serves as the President and Chairman of RiverNorth's proprietary funds. Prior to joining RiverNorth, Mr. Galley was Vice President at Bank of America in the Global Investment Bank's Portfolio Management group. At Bank of America, he specialized in analyzing and structuring corporate transactions for investment management firms in addition to closed-end and open-end funds, hedge funds, funds of funds, structured investment vehicles and insurance/reinsurance companies. Mr. Galley graduated with honors from Rochester Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Finance. He has received the CFA designation and is a member of both the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Chicago.

STEPHEN O'NEILL — Portfolio Manager — Mr. O'Neill joined RiverNorth in 2007 and serves as Portfolio Manager. He co-manages the firm's closed-end fund trading strategies. Mr. O'Neill is also a member of the asset allocation team and helps to oversee the firm's research analysts. Prior to joining RiverNorth, Mr. O'Neill was Assistant Vice President at Bank of America in the Global Investment Bank's Portfolio Management group. At Bank of America he specialized in the corporate real estate, asset management and structured finance industries. Mr. O'Neill graduated Magna Cum Laude from Miami University of Ohio with a B.S. in Finance and a minor in Economics. He has received the CFA designation and is a member of both the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Chicago.

Palmer Square

ANGIE K. LONG – Portfolio Manager – Ms. Long has been the Chief Investment Officer of Palmer Square since February 2011. She has key responsibilities for all investment-related activities with a particular focus on portfolio construction and risk management. Prior to joining Palmer Square, Ms. Long worked for J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. in New York from 1998 to 2011. There, she held a variety of management and trading roles, including Deputy Head of Credit Trading for North America, Head of High Yield Trading, and Head of Credit Derivatives Trading. She has been a trader and investor within many products and strategies including high yield bonds, high yield credit derivatives, distressed debt, capital structure arbitrage and structured credit. Among other career achievements, Ms. Long is credited with creating the High Yield Debt Index, the first liquid credit trading index. She was named a managing director of J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. at age 29. She was responsible for building J.P. Morgan's High Yield Credit Derivatives business and Credit Options business. She received an AB degree in Economics from Princeton University in 1997 and is a CFA® charterholder.

CHRISTOPHER D. LONG – Portfolio Manager – Mr. Long is the founder of Palmer Square and is responsible for Palmer Square alternative and credit investments business, managing both the firm's investment activities and operations as well as defining its investment policy. Mr. Long was a Managing Director and Investment Committee Member at Prairie Capital Management, LLC ("Prairie") from 2006 to 2009, where he was one of the team members responsible for the firm's proprietary alternative investment products. Prior to joining Prairie, Mr. Long was at various New York City-based firms including Sandell Asset Management, Corp. ("Sandell"), a multi-billion multi-strategy hedge fund, where he, as a Research Analyst, invested in both equity and debt securities from 2005 to 2006. Prior to Sandell, he worked at Morgan Stanley in the Credit Derivatives and Distressed Securities Group as an Associate, focusing on the firm's proprietary investments during the summer of 2004. Before Morgan Stanley, Mr. Long worked at TH Lee Putnam Ventures, a \$1.1 billion private equity fund sponsored by Thomas H. Lee Partners and Putnam Investments, from 1999 to 2003. Mr. Long started his career at J.P. Morgan & Co. in Leveraged Finance and Mergers & Acquisitions (FIG Group), advising corporations and private equity firms on investment banking and capital markets, from 1997 through 1999. Mr. Long received an MBA from the Harvard Business School in 2005, and an undergraduate degree in Economics, cum laude, from Princeton University in 1997.

TAYLOR R. MOORE – Portfolio Manager – Mr. Moore is Managing Director, Portfolio Manager and Head of Structured Credit Trading at Palmer Square. Mr. Moore joined Palmer Square in 2013. Prior to joining Palmer Square, Taylor worked at JPMorgan Chase & Co. in New York and Delaware. Mr. Moore was an integral part of the firm's North American foreign exchange business serving as Associate Product Controller. Mr. Moore played a key role in all financial operations and management of JPMorgan's Forward and Spot foreign exchange trading desks. He began his career at JPMorgan as part of the firm's Corporate Development Program, a two year selective leadership development program. Prior to JPMorgan Chase & Co., Mr. Moore worked at Frontier Investment Bank, a boutique investment bank based out of Kansas City. Mr. Moore received a BA in Economics from Cornell University and is a CFA® charterholder.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE CAYMAN SUBSIDIARY

The Fund wholly-owns the Cayman Subsidiary. The Cayman Subsidiary is organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands. The Fund is the sole shareholder of the Cayman Subsidiary, and shares of the Cayman Subsidiary will not be sold or offered to other investors. The Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Cayman Subsidiary’s policies and procedures and makes periodic reports to the Fund’s Board of Trustees regarding the Cayman Subsidiary’s compliance with its policies and procedures. The Investment Adviser serves as the investment adviser of the Cayman Subsidiary. The Cayman Subsidiary does not pay the Investment Adviser a management fee for its services. The Cayman Subsidiary has also entered into separate contracts for the provision of custody and transfer agency. The Fund, as the sole shareholder of the Cayman Subsidiary, will bear the costs of these services, which will ultimately be borne by the Shareholders of 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 0.95% 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.

Pursuant to a separate sub-advisory agreement among the Fund, the Investment Manager and RiverNorth, RiverNorth receives a monthly sub-advisor fee equal to an annual rate of 0.80% of the Fund’s average daily net assets allocated to RiverNorth, subject to certain adjustments. Pursuant to a separate sub-advisory agreement among the Fund, the Investment Manager and Palmer Square, Palmer Square receives a monthly sub-advisory fee equal to an annual rate of 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets allocated to Palmer Square, subject to certain adjustments. Each Sub-Adviser’s fee is paid by the Investment Manager out of the Investment Management Fee.

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 Investment Manager, rather than the Distributor, may enter into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Fund.

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

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a Financial Intermediary or authorized designee. Investors who purchase shares through Financial Intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the Financial Intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Fund through Financial Intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their Financial Intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their Financial Intermediary. The Financial Intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote shares depending upon their arrangement with the Financial Intermediary. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor out of its own resources a fee for certain distribution-related services. The maximum amount of compensation to be received by the participating members from any source will not exceed 8% of the proceeds raised in the offering. The Fund has been granted exemptive relief by the SEC permitting the Fund to offer multiple classes of Shares and to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class A and Class I Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Distribution and Service Plans allow the Fund to pay distribution and servicing fees for the sale and servicing of its Class A and Class I Shares to the Fund’s Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. The Fund or other parties may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services or other services.

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

Class A Shares in the Fund are offered with a maximum sales charge of 4.50% 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-Advisers 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 amount of the foregoing payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties and their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. Contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive. The Distributor may reallow all or a portion of the sales load to broker- dealers or other financial intermediaries. Similarly, the Distributor may reallow 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.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class A Shares and Class I Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Distribution and Service Plans allow the Fund to pay distribution and servicing fees for the sale and servicing of its Class A and Class I Shares. Under the Distribution and Service Plan for Class A Shares, the Fund is permitted to pay as compensation up to 1.00% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A Shares and under the Distribution and Service Plan for Class I Shares, the Fund is permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class I Shares (collectively, the “Distribution and Servicing Fee”) to qualified recipients. The Fund or the Distributor may pay all or a portion of these fees to any registered securities dealer, financial institution or any other person who renders assistance in distributing or promoting the sale of the respective Class of Shares or who provides certain shareholder services, pursuant to a written agreement. The Distribution and Servicing Fee is paid out of the Fund’s assets attributable to the applicable Class and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of such Class.

The Distribution and Servicing Fee to be paid to the qualified recipients for distribution and provision of personal services of each class of Shares under the respective Distribution and Service Plan is as follows:

Class	Distribution and Service Fee
Class A	1.00%
Class I	0.25%

ADMINISTRATION

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

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 administration services provided by the Administrator or its affiliates. The amounts listed include certain out of pocket expenses incurred by the Administrator or its affiliates for services provided to the Fund. The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund, and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

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

CUSTODIANS

UMB Bank, n.a., an affiliate of the Administrator, and Millennium Trust Company, LLC (collectively, the “Custodians”) each serves as a custodian of the assets of the Fund to which it is allocated and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. UMB Bank, n.a. also serves as custodian of the Cayman Subsidiary. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Advisers or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodians or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. UMB Bank, n.a.’s principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106. Millennium Trust Company, LLC’s principal business address is 2001 Spring Road, Oak Brook, IL 60523.

FUND EXPENSES

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

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

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

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

The Investment Manager has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a “Waiver”), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 2.15% and 1.40% of the average daily net assets of Class A Shares and Class I Shares, respectively, (the “Expense Limit”) through July 31, 2024. The Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement may not be terminated before that date by the Fund or the Investment Manager. Thereafter, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement may be terminated by the Fund or the Investment Manager upon 30 days’ written notice. Unless it is terminated, the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms. Because taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 2.15% and 1.40% for the Class A Shares and Class I Shares, respectively. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in effect at the time of the Waiver and the Expense Limit at the time of the recoupment. For fiscal the year ended March 31, 2023, the Investment Manager waived fees of \$299,814. At March 31, 2023, \$34,167 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2024, \$43,229 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2025 and \$299,814 is subject for recoupment through March 31, 2026.

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

VOTING

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

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

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

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

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

The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the SEC that would permit the Fund to participate in certain negotiated investments alongside other funds managed by the Investment Manager or certain of its affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act, subject to certain conditions including (i) that a majority of the Trustees of the Board who have no financial interest in the co-investment transaction and a majority of the Trustees of the Board who are not "interested persons," as defined in the Investment Company Act, approve the 17(d) investment and (ii) that the price, terms and conditions of the 17(d) investment will be identical for each fund participating pursuant to the exemptive relief. The Fund will not engage in 17(d) investments alongside affiliates unless the Fund has received an order granting such exemptive relief or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. There can be no assurance when or if the Fund will obtain such exemptive relief. Furthermore, even if the Fund obtains exemptive relief, it could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested.

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

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

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES*

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by Fund or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under(3)
Class A Shares	Unlimited	\$ —	\$ 2,420,266
Class I Shares	Unlimited	\$ —	\$ 918,077,277

* As of June 30, 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 interval fund which means that the Shareholders will not have the right to redeem their Shares on a daily basis. In addition, the Fund does not expect any trading market to develop for the Shares. As a result, if investors decide to invest in the Fund, they will have very limited opportunity to sell their Shares.

The Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers quarterly with a Valuation Date (as defined below) on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year.

For each repurchase offer the Board will set an amount between 5% and 10% of the Shares 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.

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. 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.

In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares. Any such redemption will be conducted consistent with the requirements of Rule 23c-2 under the Investment Company Act.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of their Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$1,000. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of their Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below this required minimum of \$1,000, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase all of such Shareholder's outstanding Shares. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at per-class NAV per Share no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). For each repurchase offer the Board will set an amount between 5% and 10% of the Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund's positions and the Shareholders' desire for liquidity. The offer to purchase shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). Shares will be repurchased at the per-class NAV per Share determined as of the close of business no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

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

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 \$1,000 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 (as defined below) 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.

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

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

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

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

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

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

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

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

CREDIT FACILITY

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

The Fund, as the borrower, has entered into a credit agreement, as amended (the "Credit Agreement"), with TriState Capital Bank as the lender. The Credit Agreement provides for borrowings on a committed basis in an aggregate principal amount up to \$12,000,000, which amount may be increased from time to time upon mutual agreement by the parties. The maturity date is June 27, 2024. In connection with the Credit Agreement, the Fund has made certain customary representations and warranties and is required to comply with various customary covenants, reporting requirements and other requirements. The Credit Agreement contains events of default customary for similar financing transactions, including: (i) the failure to make principal, interest or other payments when due after the applicable grace period; (ii) the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund; or (iii) a change of management of the Fund. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of an event of default, the lender may declare the outstanding advances and all other obligations under the Credit Agreement immediately due and payable. The Fund's obligations to the lender under the Credit Agreement are secured by a first-priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of the Fund. The Fund complies with Section 8 and Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

GENERAL

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

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

Investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Act. As a general principle, the fair value of a security or other asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5, the Board has designated the Investment 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.

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

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

The Fund will generally value shares of ETFs at the last sale price on the exchange on which the ETF is principally traded. The Fund will generally value shares of open-end investment companies and closed-end investment companies that do not trade on one or more of the U.S. national securities exchanges at their respective NAVs.

To the extent that the Fund invests in private Investment Funds, the Fund will generally value those assets, in accordance with the value determined as of such date by each private Investment Fund in accordance with the private 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 a private Investment Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from the private Investment Fund if the Fund's interest was redeemed at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time the valuation is made and that the Fund believes to be reliable. In the event that the private Investment Fund does not report a value to the Fund on a timely basis, the Fund will determine the fair value of such private Investment Fund based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the private Investment Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Fund values its portfolio. Using the nomenclature of the hedge fund industry, any values reported as "estimated" or "final" values are expected to reasonably reflect market values of securities when available or fair value as of the Fund's valuation date. A substantial amount of time may elapse between the occurrence of an event necessitating the pricing of Fund assets and the receipt of valuation information from the Underlying Manager of a private Investment Fund.

The Valuation Designee will consider whether it is appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value such interests at the NAV as reported by the Underlying Manager at the time of valuation, or whether to adjust such value to reflect a premium or discount to NAV. In accordance with GAAP 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.

In certain circumstances, the Valuation Designee may determine that a private Investment Fund's NAV shall be adjusted more frequently. For these private Investment Funds, the NAVs are adjusted daily based on the total return that each private Investment Fund is estimated by the Valuation Designee to generate during the period (adjusted net asset value). The Valuation Designee monitors these estimates daily and updates them as necessary if macro or individual fund changes warrant any adjustments, subject to the review and supervision of the Valuation Designee.

Where deemed appropriate by the Valuation Designee and consistent with the Investment Company Act, investments in private Investment Funds may be valued at cost. Cost will be used only when cost is determined to best approximate the fair value of the particular security under consideration.

The Valuation Designee will evaluate each private debt investment's fair value based on numerous factors, including but not limited to changes in credit risk, construction risk, the financial strength of the borrower, and the debt instrument's spread to US Treasuries. The Fund will also engage qualified external valuation consultants to provide valuation information, typically on a quarterly basis, but at least semiannually. The Fund will generally value any private debt investments at the lesser of their amortized cost or the mid-point of any valuation range as provided by a qualified external valuation consultant. In certain circumstances, the Valuation Designee may determine that this amount does not represent the fair value of the private debt investment based on current market conditions. In such an instance, the Valuation Designee will fair value the investment using another methodology. In its fair valuation assessment process, the Valuation Designee may consider any information it deems appropriate including from external valuation consultants.

Warrants for which market quotations are not readily available will be fair valued based on the underlying investment. The Fund will engage qualified external valuation consultants to provide valuation information, typically on a quarterly basis, but at least semiannually. The Fund will generally value warrants at the mid-point of any valuation range as provided by a qualified external valuation consultant. In certain circumstances, the Valuation Designee may determine that this amount does not represent the fair value of the private debt investment based on current market conditions. In such an instance, the Valuation Designee will fair value the investment using another methodology. In its fair valuation assessment process, the Valuation Designee may consider any information it deems appropriate including from external valuation consultants.

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

Although the Valuation Procedures provide that the Investment Manager or Sub-Advisers will review the valuations provided by the Underlying Managers to the private Investment Funds, none of the Board or the Investment Manager or Sub-Advisers will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by such Underlying Managers, which may be unaudited. Further, the Distributor is under no duty to verify any valuations of the Fund's investments.

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

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

TAXES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

Third, the Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of its 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 capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for this excise tax, although no assurance can be given that this will always be accomplished.

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

The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Fund. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Fund to the extent necessary to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income that it does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Any investment by the Fund in equity securities of REITs may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Investments in REIT equity securities also may require the Fund to accrue and to distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income but may qualify as section 199A dividends prior to January 1, 2026.

The Fund may invest in REITs that hold residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"). Under Treasury regulations that have not yet been issued, but may apply retroactively, a portion of the Fund's income from a REIT that is attributable to the REIT's residual interest in a REMIC (referred to in the Code as an "excess inclusion") will be subject to federal income tax in all events. These regulations are also expected to provide that excess inclusion income of a RIC, such as the Fund, will be allocated to shareholders of the RIC in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest directly. The IRS in Notice 2006-97 set forth some basic principles for the application of these rules until such regulations are issued. In general, the applicable rules under the Code and expected rules under the regulations will provide that the excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan, or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on unrelated business income, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a foreign shareholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax (by treaty or otherwise). In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (as defined in the Code to include governmental units, tax-exempt entities and certain cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in a RIC, then the RIC will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization multiplied by the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations.

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 gain 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 sixty-one (61) days during the one hundred twenty-one (121) day period beginning sixty (60) days before the ex-dividend date to benefit from the lower rates on qualified dividend income. However, U.S. individuals with modified adjusted gross income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly) and trusts and estates with income above specified levels are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on their net investment income, which includes interest, dividends, and capital gains.

The Fund may make distributions to you of “section 199A dividends” with respect to qualified dividends that it receives with respect to its investments in REITs. A section 199A dividend is any dividend or part of such dividend that the Fund pays to its Shareholders and reports as a section 199A dividend in written statements furnished to its Shareholders. Distributions paid by the Fund that are eligible to be treated as section 199A dividends for a taxable year may not exceed the “qualified REIT dividends” received by the Fund from REITs reduced by the Fund’s allocable expenses. Section 199A dividends may be taxed to individuals and other non-corporate Shareholders at a reduced effective federal income tax rate, provided the Shareholder receiving the dividends has satisfied a holding period requirement for the Shares and satisfied certain other conditions. For the lower rates to apply, you must have owned your Shares for at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the Fund’s ex-dividend date, but only to the extent that you are not under an obligation (under a short-sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Section 199A became effective January 1, 2018, and the availability of section 199A dividends is currently scheduled to sunset after December 31, 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State and Local Taxes. In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, you may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, 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.

INVESTMENT IN CAYMAN SUBSIDIARY

Section 851(b) of the Code provides that income earned by CFC, such as the Cayman Subsidiary, will be treated as qualifying income for a RIC provided that CFC distributes those earnings out to the RIC each year. During the period 2006-2011, the IRS issued a number of private letter rulings to other funds in which the IRS ruled that income derived from a fund's investment in a CFC such as the Cayman Subsidiary will generally constitute qualifying income for the fund, even if the CFC itself engages in transactions that would not generate qualifying income if they were engaged in by the fund itself and even if the earnings of the CFC are not distributed to the fund each year. In 2011, the IRS suspended the issuance of such private letter rulings pending further review of the subject. In 2019, the Treasury and the IRS issued regulations that provide that the income from a foreign subsidiary that is a controlled foreign corporation is qualifying income for purposes of a fund remaining qualified as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes (1) to the extent that the income is actually distributed by the foreign subsidiary to the RIC each year and (2) even if not distributed, to extent the income is derived with respect to the fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies. The Fund intends to cause the Cayman Subsidiary to make such distributions to the Fund each year.

If, however, the IRS were to determine that income derived from the Fund's investment in the Cayman Subsidiary does not constitute qualifying income and if such positions were upheld by a court, or if future legislation or Treasury regulations were to adversely affect the tax treatment of such investments, the Fund might cease to qualify as a RIC and would be required to reduce its exposure to such investments which might result in difficulty in implementing its investment strategy. In that event, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the fund level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such an event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions.

Taxation of the Cayman Subsidiary. There is, at present, no direct taxation in the Cayman Islands and interest, dividends and gains payable to the Cayman Subsidiary will be received free of all Cayman Islands taxes. The Cayman Subsidiary is registered as an "exempted company" pursuant to the Companies Law (as amended). The Cayman Subsidiary has applied for, and expects to receive, an undertaking from the Governor in Cabinet of the Cayman Islands to the effect that, for a period of twenty years from the date of the undertaking, no law that thereafter is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax or duty to be levied on profits, income or on gains or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, will apply to any property comprised in or any income arising under the Cayman Subsidiary, or to the shareholders thereof, in respect of any such property or income.

OTHER TAX MATTERS

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

ERISA AND CODE CONSIDERATIONS

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

Because the Fund will be registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered "plan assets" of the Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility rules and ERISA and the Code's prohibited transaction rules. Thus, neither the Investment Manager nor any Sub-Adviser will be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA and the Code with respect to the assets of any Plan that becomes a Shareholder of the Fund, solely as a result of the Plan's investment in the Fund.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

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

PURCHASING SHARES

PURCHASE TERMS

The minimum initial investment in Class A Shares by any investor is \$1,000 and the minimum initial investment in Class I Shares by any investor is \$1,000. The minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$1,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. Shares may be purchased by principals and employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates and their immediate family members without being subject to the minimum investment requirements. The Shares were initially issued at \$25.00 per share. Thereafter the purchase price for each class of Shares is based on the NAV per Share of that Class as of the date such Shares are purchased.

Class A Shares are sold at the public offering price, which is the NAV plus an initial maximum sales charge, which varies with the amount you invest as shown in the following chart. This means that part of your investment in the Fund will be used to pay the sales charge.

Class A Shares — Sales Charge Schedule

Your Investment	Front-End Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price*	Front-End Sales Charge as a % of Net Investment	Dealer Reallowance as a % of Offering Price
Up to \$24,999	4.50%	4.71%	3.75%
\$25,000 – \$49,999	3.50%	3.63%	2.75%
\$50,000 – \$99,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$100,000 – \$249,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.50%
\$250,000 or more	None**	None**	None**

* The offering price includes the sales charge.

** There is no initial sales charge on purchases of Class A shares in an account or accounts with an accumulated value of \$250,000 or more, but a CDSC of 1.25% will be imposed to the extent a finder's fee was paid in the event of certain redemptions within 12 months of the date of purchase.

Class I Shares are not subject to any initial sales charge.

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

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

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

Class A Shares Purchase Programs

Eligible purchasers of Class A Shares may be entitled to reduced or waived sales charges through certain purchase programs offered by the Fund.

Quantity Discounts. You may be able to lower your Class A sales charges if:

- you assure the Fund in writing that you intend to invest at least \$25,000 in Class A Shares over the next 13 months in exchange for a reduced sales charge (“Letter of Intent”) (see below); or
- the amount of Class A Shares you already own in the Fund plus the amount you intend to invest in Class A Shares is at least \$25,000 (“Cumulative Discount”).

By signing a Letter of Intent you can purchase Shares at a lower sales charge level. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period as stated in the Letter of Intent. Any Shares purchased within 90 days prior to the date you sign the Letter of Intent may be used as credit toward completion of the stated amount, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after the date of the Letter of Intent. Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains do not apply toward fulfillment of the Letter of Intent. Shares equal to 4.50% of the amount stated in the Letter of Intent will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If, at the end of the period, the total net amount invested is less than the amount stated in the Letter of Intent, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual net amounts invested had the Letter of Intent not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrowed Shares. Any remaining escrowed Shares after payment to the Fund of the difference in applicable sales charges will be released to you. If you establish a Letter of Intent with the Fund, you can aggregate your accounts as well as the accounts of your immediate family members. You will need to provide written instructions with respect to the other accounts whose purchases should be considered in fulfillment of the Letter of Intent.

The Letter of Intent and Cumulative Discount are intended to let you combine investments made at other times for purposes of calculating your present sales charge. Any time you can use any of these quantity discounts to “move” your investment into a lower sales charge level, it is generally beneficial for you to do so.

For purposes of determining whether you are eligible for a reduced Class A sales charge, you and your immediate family members (i.e., your spouse or domestic partner and your children or stepchildren age 21 or younger) may aggregate your investments in the Fund. This includes, for example, investments held in a retirement account, an employee benefit plan, or through a financial advisor other than the one handling your current purchase. These combined investments will be valued at their current offering price to determine whether your current investment amount qualifies for a reduced sales charge.

You must notify the Fund or the Financial Intermediary at the time of purchase whenever a quantity discount is applicable to purchases and you may be required to provide the Fund, or the Financial Intermediary, with certain information or records to verify your eligibility for a quantity discount.

Such information or records may include account statements or other records regarding Shares held in all accounts (e.g., retirement accounts) by you and other eligible persons, which may include accounts held at the Fund or a Financial Intermediary. Upon such notification, you will pay the sales charge at the lowest applicable sales charge level. You should retain any records necessary to substantiate the purchase price of Shares, as the Fund and Financial Intermediary may not retain this information.

Information about sales charges can be found on the Investment Manger’s website <https://www.FirstTrustCapital.com> or you can consult with your financial representative.

Large Order Net Asset Value Purchase Privilege

There is no initial sales charge on purchases of Class A Shares in an account or accounts with an accumulated value of \$250,000 or more, but a CDSC of 1.25% will be imposed to the extent a finder's fee was paid in the event of certain redemptions within 12 months of the date of purchase. From its own profits and resources, the Distributor may pay a finder's fee of 0.50% to financial intermediaries that initiate or are responsible for purchases of \$250,000 or more of Class A Shares of the Fund. Please contact your financial intermediary to determine whether a finder's fee was paid in connection with your investment in the Fund.

A CDSC will be waived in the following circumstances:

- if you are a current Trustee of the Fund; or
- if you are an employee (including the employee's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings and any dependent of the employee, as defined in Section 152 of the Code) of the Investment Adviser, a Sub-Adviser or their affiliates, or of a broker-dealer authorized to sell shares of the Fund.

Your financial advisor or the Fund can answer your questions and help you determine if you are eligible for the waiver.

TERM, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

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

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

FISCAL YEAR

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

FIRST TRUST ALTERNATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FUND

c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
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(877) 779-1999

Investment Manager

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Chicago, IL 60606

Sub-Advisers

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360 S. Rosemary Avenue, Suite 1420
West Palm Beach, FL 33401

Palmer Square Capital Management LLC
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Mission Woods, KS 66205

Transfer Agent/Administrator

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
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Custodian Banks

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Kansas City, MO 64106

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Distributor

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Fund Counsel

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