

CAZ STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

September 23, 2024

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund (the “Fund”), as may be amended, restated or supplemented from time to time. The Fund is organized as a Delaware statutory trust and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company.

	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Class D</u>	<u>Class E</u>	<u>Class F</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class R</u>
CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund	CZSAX	CZSDX	CZAEX	CZSFX	CZSIX	CZSRX

The Fund’s prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI, and this SAI has been incorporated by reference into the Fund’s prospectus. A free copy of the Fund’s Annual/Semi-Annual Report and the Fund’s prospectus are available on the Fund’s website at www.cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com, and, upon request, by writing to: CAZ Investments LP, One Riverway, Suite 2000 Houston, TX 77056.

Date of Prospectus: September 23, 2024, as may be amended, restated or supplemented from time to time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
INVESTMENT RISKS	1
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	36
FUND MANAGEMENT	39
REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES	48
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS	49
PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROXY VOTING RECORD	50
TAXATION	51
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	61
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	61
DISTRIBUTION PLAN	62
OTHER MATTERS	63
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	64
APPENDIX A	A-1

INVESTMENT RISKS

The discussion set forth below provides descriptions of some of the types of investments and investment strategies that the Fund may use, and the risks and considerations associated with those investments and investment strategies. Please see the Fund's "Summary of Terms" and "Types of Investments and Related Risks" sections of the Prospectus for further information on the Fund's investment policies and risks. The following discussion provides additional information about those principal investment strategies and related risks, as well as information about investment strategies (and related risks) that the Fund may use, even though they are not considered to be "principal" investment strategies. Accordingly, an investment strategy (and related risk) that is described below, but that is not described in the Prospectus, should not be considered to be a principal strategy (or related risk) applicable to the Fund.

The Fund may engage in any of the investment strategies or purchase any of the investments described below directly, through its investment in one or more other investment companies, including interests in alternative investment funds that pursue private equity strategies ("Investment Funds"), or through hybrid instruments, structured investments, or other derivatives. References to the "Fund" in this section include the Fund or an Investment Fund, as applicable.

ACTIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT RISK. The risk that, if the investment decisions and strategy of the portfolio manager(s) do not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. The Fund's performance depends on the judgment of the portfolio manager(s) about a variety of factors, such as markets, interest rates and/or the attractiveness, relative value, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio. The portfolio manager(s)' investment models may not adequately take into account certain factors, may perform differently than anticipated and may result in the Fund having a lower return than if the portfolio managers used another model or investment strategy. In addition, to the extent the Fund allocates a portion of its assets to specialist portfolio managers, the styles employed by the different portfolio managers may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

AVAILABILITY OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES. The business of identifying and structuring investments of the types contemplated by the Fund is competitive, and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally is subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. No assurance can be given that the Fund will be able to identify and complete attractive investments in the future or that it will be able to fully invest its subscriptions. Similarly, identification of attractive investment opportunities by Investment Funds is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Even if an attractive investment opportunity is identified by the Adviser, an Investment Fund may not be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity to the fullest extent desired. Other investment vehicles sponsored, managed or advised by the Adviser and its affiliates may seek investment opportunities similar to those the Fund may be seeking. The Adviser will allocate fairly between the Fund and such other investment vehicles any investment opportunities that may be appropriate for the Fund and such other investment vehicles.

ASSET COVERAGE RISK. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (i.e., a credit facility), margin facilities, or the issuance of notes in an aggregate amount up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets, including any assets purchased with borrowed money, immediately after giving effect to the leverage. The Fund is also permitted to obtain leverage through the issuance of preferred shares in an aggregate amount up to 50% of the Fund's total assets immediately after giving effect to the leverage. The Fund may also use leverage generated by reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and similar transactions. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may use different types, combinations or amounts of leverage over time, based on the Adviser's views concerning market conditions and investment opportunities. In addition, while certain senior securities remain outstanding, the Fund generally must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to the Fund's shareholders or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless the Fund meets the applicable asset coverage ratio at the time of the distribution or repurchase. The Fund reserves the right to modify its asset coverage policies in the future to comply with any changes in the SEC's positions regarding asset coverage.

BOND FORWARDS RISK. A bond forward is a contractual agreement between the Fund and another party to buy or sell an underlying asset at an agreed-upon future price and date. When the Fund enters into a bond forward, it will also simultaneously enter into a reverse repurchase agreement. In a bond forward transaction, no cash premium

is paid when the parties enter into the bond forward. If the transaction is collateralized, an exchange of margin collateral will take place according to an agreed-upon schedule. Otherwise, no asset of any kind changes hands until the bond forward matures (typically in 30 days) or is rolled over for another agreed-upon period. Generally, the value of the bond forward will change based on changes in the value of the underlying asset. Bond forwards are subject to market risk (the risk that the market value of the underlying bond may change), non-correlation risk (the risk that the market value of the bond forward might move independently of the market value of the underlying bond) and counterparty credit risk (the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligation under the contract). If there is no cash exchanged at the time the Fund enters into the bond forward, counterparty risk may be limited to the loss of any marked-to-market profit on the contract and any delays or limitations on the Fund's ability to sell or otherwise use the investments used as collateral for the bond forward. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase may decline below the repurchase price. The Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Fund is less than the value of securities. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value.

BORROWING RISK. The Fund may borrow money to the extent set forth under "Investment Objectives and Policies." Interest paid on borrowings will decrease the net earnings of the Fund and will not be available for investment. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (i.e., a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of notes in an aggregate amount up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets (or in the case of the issuance of preferred shares, 50% of total assets), including any assets purchased with borrowed money, immediately after giving effect to the leverage. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may use different types, combinations or amounts of leverage over time, based on the adviser's views concerning market conditions and investment opportunities. The Fund's strategies relating to its use of leverage may not be successful, and the Fund's use of leverage will cause the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") to be more volatile than it would otherwise be. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will leverage its assets or, to the extent the Fund does utilize leverage, what percentage of its assets such leverage will represent.

COUNTERPARTY RISK. With respect to certain transactions, such as over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives contracts or repurchase agreements, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund could experience delays in liquidating its positions and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, the inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period and any fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. The Fund also bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a derivative transaction in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a counterparty. OTC derivatives may not offer the Fund the same level of protection as exchange traded derivatives.

CREDIT RISK. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely principal and interest payments. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury historically have presented minimal credit risk. However, in recent years the long-term U.S. credit rating was downgraded by at least one major rating agency as a result of disagreements within the U.S. Government over raising the debt ceiling to repay outstanding obligations and this event introduced greater uncertainty about the future ability of the U.S. to repay its obligations due to political or other developments. A further credit rating downgrade or a U.S. credit default could decrease the value and increase the volatility of the Fund's investments.

CURRENCY RISK. The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including: interest rates, inflation, changes in balance or payments and governmental surpluses or deficits, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the U.S. dollar market value of securities denominated in such foreign currencies and any

income received or expenses paid by the Fund in that foreign currency. This may affect the Fund's performance. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities or currencies that are economically tied to emerging markets countries. Some countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. The dollar value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange controls. The Fund may be positively or negatively affected by governmental strategies intended to make the U.S. dollar, or other currencies in which the Fund invests, stronger or weaker. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities or currencies that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Cybersecurity breaches are either intentional or unintentional events that allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or Fund service provider to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Intentional cybersecurity incidents include: unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs, any of which could have a substantial impact on the Fund. For example, in a denial of service, Fund shareholders could lose access to their electronic accounts indefinitely, and employees of the investment adviser or the Fund's other service providers may not be able to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading, NAV calculation, shareholder accounting, or fulfillment of Fund share purchases and repurchase requests. Cybersecurity incidents could cause the Fund, the investment adviser or other service provider to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, compliance costs associated with corrective measures, or financial loss. They may also result in violations of applicable privacy and other laws. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which the Fund invests, thereby causing the Fund's investments to lose value.

The investment adviser and its affiliates have established risk management systems that seek to reduce cybersecurity risks, and business continuity plans in the event of a cybersecurity breach. However, there are inherent limitations in such plans, including that certain risks have not been identified, and there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since none of the investment adviser or its affiliates controls the cybersecurity systems of the Fund's third-party service providers (including the Fund's custodian), or those of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. The Fund may use instruments called derivatives or derivative securities. A derivative is a financial instrument the value of which is derived from the value of one or more underlying securities, commodities, currencies, indices, debt instruments, other derivatives or any other agreed upon pricing index or arrangement (e.g., the movement over time of the Consumer Price Index or freight rates) (each an "Underlying Instrument"). Derivatives contracts are either physically settled, which means the parties trade the Underlying Instrument itself, or cash settled, which means the parties simply make cash payments based on the value of the Underlying Instrument (and do not actually deliver or receive the Underlying Instrument). Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed more quickly and efficiently than transactions in other types of instruments.

Many derivative contracts are traded on securities or commodities exchanges, the contract terms are generally standard, and the parties make payments due under the contracts through the exchange. Most exchanges require the parties to post margin against their obligations under the contracts, and the performance of the parties' obligations under such contracts is usually guaranteed by the exchange or a related clearing corporation. Other derivative contracts are traded OTC in transactions negotiated directly between the counterparties. OTC derivative contracts do not have standard terms, so they are generally less liquid and more difficult to value than exchange-traded contracts. OTC derivatives also expose the Fund to additional credit risks to the extent a counterparty defaults on a contract.

Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationships between the market values of the derivative and the Underlying Instrument, derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the risks of the Underlying Instrument. Derivative contracts may also expose the Fund to additional liquidity and leverage risks. See "*Risk Factors in Derivative Instruments*" below.

The Fund may use derivatives for various purposes, including for cash flow management or, as part of its overall investment strategy, to seek to replicate the performance of a particular index or to seek to enhance returns. The use of derivatives to seek to enhance returns is considered speculative because the Fund is primarily seeking to achieve gains rather than to offset, or hedge, the risks of other positions. When the Fund invests in a derivative for speculative purposes, the Fund is fully exposed to the risks of loss of that derivative, which may sometimes be greater than the cost of the derivative itself. The Fund may not use any derivative to gain exposure to an asset or class of assets that it would be prohibited by its investment restrictions from purchasing directly.

Hedging Risk. The Fund may use derivative instruments to offset the risks, or to "hedge" the risks, associated with other Fund holdings. For example, derivatives may be used to hedge against movements in interest rates, currency exchange rates and the equity markets through the use of options, futures transactions and options on futures. Derivatives may also be used to hedge against duration risk in fixed-income investments. Losses on one Fund investment may be substantially reduced by gains on a derivative that reacts to the same market movements in an opposite manner. However, while hedging can reduce losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by the Fund or if the cost of the derivative offsets the advantage of the hedge.

Among other risks, hedging involves correlation risk, which is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative will not match (i.e., will not offset) changes in the value of the holdings being hedged as expected by the Fund. In such a case, any losses on the Fund holdings being hedged may not be reduced or may even be increased as a result of the use of the derivative. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability effectively to hedge its portfolio.

There can be no assurance that the use of hedging transactions will be effective. The Fund is not required to engage in hedging transactions, and the Fund may choose not to do so. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends.

The Fund might not employ any of the derivatives strategies described below, and there can be no assurance that any strategy used will succeed. The Fund's success in employing derivatives strategies may depend on the Adviser correctly forecasting interest rates, market values or other economic factors, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser's forecasts will be accurate. If the Adviser's forecasts are not accurate, the Fund may end up in a worse position than if derivatives strategies had not been employed at all. The Fund's ability to use certain derivative transactions may be limited by tax considerations and certain other legal considerations. Further, suitable derivative transactions might not be available at all times or in all circumstances. Described below are certain derivative instruments and trading strategies the Fund may use (either separately or in combination) in seeking to achieve its overall investment objectives.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Fund also may purchase and sell foreign currency options and foreign currency futures contracts and futures options, and may engage in foreign currency transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at prevailing currency exchange rates or through forward currency contracts. The Fund may engage in these transactions to hedge, directly or indirectly, against currency fluctuations, for other investment purposes and/or to seek to enhance returns. The Fund may enter into currency transactions only with counterparties that the Adviser deems to be creditworthy. Certain of the foreign currency transactions the Fund may use are described below.

Forward Currency Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts ("forwards") in connection with settling purchases or sales of securities, to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Fund's investments or as part of its investment strategy. Forwards are OTC contracts to purchase or sell a specified amount of a specified currency or multinational currency unit at a set price on a future date. The market value of a forward fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Forwards are marked to market daily based upon foreign currency exchange rates from an independent pricing service, and the change in value is recorded as unrealized appreciation or depreciation. The Fund's gains from its positions in forward foreign currency contracts

may accelerate and/or recharacterize the Fund's income or gains and its distributions to shareholders. The Fund's losses from such positions may also recharacterize the Fund's income and its distributions to shareholders and may cause a return of capital to Fund shareholders. Such acceleration or recharacterization could affect an investor's tax liability. Forwards are highly volatile, involve substantial currency risk and may also involve credit. The Fund's ability to engage in foreign exchange hedging may also be constrained by the illiquid nature of the underlying Investment Instruments making it difficult settle losses on foreign exchange forward contracts.

The Fund may use a forward in a "settlement hedge," or "transaction hedge," to lock in the U.S. dollar price on the purchase or sale of securities denominated in a foreign currency between the time when the security is purchased or sold and the time at which payment is received. Forward contracts on foreign currency may also be used by the Fund in anticipation generally of the Fund's making investments denominated in a foreign currency, even if the specific investments have not yet been selected by the Adviser.

In a "position hedge," the Fund uses a forward contract to hedge against a decline in the value of existing investments denominated in foreign currency. For example, the Fund may enter into a forward contract to sell Japanese yen in return for U.S. dollars in order to hedge against a possible decline in the yen's value. Position hedges tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations. Alternately, the Fund could hedge its position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the Japanese yen. This is called a "proxy hedge" and may offer advantages in terms of cost, yield or efficiency. However, proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not move in tandem with the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

The Fund may also engage in cross-hedging by entering into forward contracts in one currency against a different currency. Cross-hedging may be used to limit or increase exposure to a particular currency or to establish active exposure to the exchange rate between the two currencies.

Options on foreign currencies are affected by the factors that influence foreign exchange rates and investments generally. The Fund's ability to establish and close out positions on foreign currency options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid secondary market, and there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time.

Forward Rate Agreements. The Fund may also enter into forward rate agreements. Under a forward rate agreement, the buyer locks in an interest rate at a future settlement date. If the interest rate on the settlement date exceeds the lock rate, the buyer pays the seller the difference between the two rates. If the lock rate exceeds the interest rate on the settlement date, the seller pays the buyer the difference between the two rates. Any such gain received by the Fund would be taxable. These instruments are traded in the OTC market. These transactions involve risks, including counterparty risk. See "*Risk Factors in Derivative Instruments*" below.

Additional Risks Associated with Foreign Currency Transactions. It is extremely difficult to forecast currency market movements, and whether any hedging or other investment strategy will be successful is highly uncertain. Further, it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a foreign currency forward. Therefore, the Fund may be required to buy or sell additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if the Adviser's predictions regarding the movement of foreign currency or securities markets prove inaccurate. To the extent the Fund hedges against anticipated currency movements that do not occur, the Fund may realize losses and reduce its total return as a result of its hedging transactions. It is impossible to hedge fully or perfectly against the effects of currency fluctuations on the value of non-U.S. securities because currency movements impact the value of different securities in differing degrees. Foreign currency transactions, like currency exchange rates, can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments. Such events may prevent or restrict the Fund's ability to enter into foreign currency transactions, force the Fund to exit a foreign currency transaction at a disadvantageous time or price or result in penalties for the Fund, any of which may result in a loss to the Fund.

The Fund may buy or sell foreign currency options either on exchanges or in the OTC market. Foreign currency transactions on foreign exchanges may not be regulated to the same extent as similar transactions in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors, (ii) lesser availability than in the United

States of data on which to make trading decisions, (iii) delays in the Fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States and (v) lesser trading volume. Foreign currency transactions are also subject to the risks inherent in investments in foreign markets. See "*Foreign Investments*" below.

Risk Factors in Derivative Instruments. Derivatives are volatile and involve significant risks, including:

- **Correlation Risk** – the risk that changes in the value of a derivative instrument will not match the changes in the value of the Fund holdings that are being hedged.
- **Counterparty Risk** – the risk that the party on the other side of an OTC derivatives contract or a borrower of the Fund's securities may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations.
- **Credit Risk** – the risk that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely principal and interest payments. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Fund's investment in and/or exposure to that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.
- **Currency Risk** – the risk that changes in the exchange rate between currencies will adversely affect the value (in U.S. dollar terms) of an investment.
- **Index Risk** – in respect of index-linked derivatives, the risks associated with changes in the underlying indices. If an underlying index changes, the Fund may receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative to below what the Fund paid. Certain indexed securities, including inverse securities (which move in an opposite direction from the reference index), may create leverage to the extent that they increase or decrease in value at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – the risk that the value of an investment may decrease when interest rates rise because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk (interest rate risk is commonly measured by a fixed income investment's duration). Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income.
- **Leverage Risk** – the risk associated with certain types of investments or trading strategies (for example, borrowing money to increase the amount being invested) that relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of an investment. Certain investments or trading strategies that involve leverage can result in losses that substantially exceed the amount originally invested.
- **Liquidity Risk** – the risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the seller would like to sell them or at the price the seller believes the security is currently worth, and the risk that the Fund may not be able to meet margin and payment requirements and maintain a derivatives position.
- **Market Risk** – the risk from potential adverse market movements in relation to the Fund's derivatives positions, or the risk that markets could experience a change in volatility that adversely impacts Fund returns and the Fund's obligations and exposures.
- **Operational and Legal Risk** – the risk that certain investments may involve risk of operational issues such as documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls and human error, and the risk of insufficient capacity or authority of a derivatives counterparty and risk related to the legality or enforceability of a derivatives trading contract.
- **Regulatory Risk** – Government legislation or regulation may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the use, value or performance of derivatives. In October 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations applicable to the Fund's use of derivatives, short sales,

reverse repurchase agreements, and certain other instruments that, among other things, require the Fund to adopt a derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager that will manage the program and communicate to the board of directors of the Fund. However, subject to certain conditions, funds that do not invest heavily in derivatives may be deemed limited derivatives users and would not be subject to the full requirements of the new rule. The SEC also eliminated the asset segregation and cover framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments, as discussed herein, effective at the time that the Fund complies with the new rule. The rule could impact the effectiveness or raise the costs of the Fund's derivatives transactions, impede the employment of the Fund's derivatives strategies, or adversely affect Fund performance and cause the Fund to lose value.

- **Short Position Risk** – The Fund may also take a short position in a derivative instrument, such as a future, forward or swap. A short position in a derivative instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument which could cause the Fund to suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss.
- **Tax Risk** – The tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in the underlying asset. The use of derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments, and could impair the ability of the Adviser to use derivatives when it wishes to do so.

The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. The Fund incurs transaction costs in opening and closing positions in derivative instruments. There can be no assurance that the use of derivative instruments will be advantageous.

DOLLAR ROLLS. The Fund may enter into “dollar rolls” in which the Fund sells securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts with the same counterparty to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) but not identical securities on a specified future date. The Fund gives up the right to receive principal and interest paid on the securities sold. However, the Fund would benefit to the extent that the price received for the securities sold is higher than the forward price for the future purchase plus any fee income received. Unless such benefits exceed the income and capital appreciation that would have been realized on the securities sold as part of the dollar roll, the use of this technique would adversely affect the Fund's investment performance. The benefits derived from the use of dollar rolls may depend, among other things, upon the ability of the Fund's Adviser to predict interest rates correctly. There can be no assurance that dollar rolls can be successfully employed. In addition, if the Fund uses dollar rolls while remaining substantially fully invested, the amount of the Fund's assets that are subject to market risk would exceed the Fund's net asset value, which could result in increased volatility of the price of the Fund's shares. Further, entering into dollar rolls involves potential risks that are different from those related to the securities underlying the transactions. For example, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to purchase from the counterparty may be restricted. Also, the value of the underlying security may change adversely before the Fund is able to purchase it, or the Fund may be required to purchase securities in connection with a dollar roll at a higher price than may be otherwise available on the open market. Further, because the counterparty may deliver a similar, but not identical, security, the Fund may be required to buy a security under the dollar roll that may be of less value than an identical security would have been.

EQUITY RISK. Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in a company. Equity securities include but are not limited to common stock, shares or interests issued by private equity issuers or investment funds, preferred stock, securities convertible into common or preferred stock and warrants or rights to acquire common stock, including options. The value of an equity security may be based on the real or perceived success or failure of the particular company's business, any income paid to stockholders in the form of a dividend, the value of the company's assets, general market conditions, or investor sentiment generally. Equity securities may have greater price volatility than other types of investments. These risks are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies Risk – The Fund may invest in special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”) or similar special purpose entities. SPACs are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. SPACs and similar entities may be blank check companies with no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Because

SPACs and similar entities have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their securities' prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the OTC market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

EVENT RISK. Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers or similar events financed by the issuer's taking on additional debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. The Fund is permitted to invest in fixed income securities including, but not limited to: (1) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and (2) non-convertible debt securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. corporations or other issuers (including foreign issuers).

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS. The Fund may invest in foreign issuers and borrowers, which include: (1) companies organized outside of the United States, including in emerging market countries; (2) foreign sovereign governments and their agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and political subdivisions, including foreign states, provinces or municipalities; and (3) issuers and borrowers whose economic fortunes and risks are primarily linked with markets outside the United States. These securities may be denominated, quoted in or pay income in, U.S. dollars or in a foreign currency. Certain companies organized outside the United States may not be deemed to be foreign issuers or borrowers if the issuer's or borrower's economic fortunes and risks are primarily linked with U.S. markets.

Investing in securities of foreign issuers and loans to foreign borrowers involves considerations and potential risks not typically associated with investing in obligations issued by U.S. entities. Less information may be available about foreign entities compared with U.S. entities. For example, foreign issuers and borrowers generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers and borrowers. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in the United States. Other potential foreign market risks include difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts and political and social conditions, such as diplomatic relations, confiscatory taxation, expropriation, limitation on the removal of funds or assets or imposition of (or change in) exchange control regulations. Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the United States or other foreign countries. In addition, changes in government administrations or economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad could result in appreciation or depreciation of portfolio securities. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer the Fund's assets or income back into the United States, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations.

Recent geopolitical events in the European Union and other events (*e.g.*, wars, military conflicts, terrorism or natural disasters) may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets, thereby decreasing the value of the Fund's investments. Such developments could lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Those events as well as other changes in regional economic and political conditions could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. For example, the imposition of sanctions, exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses. The type and severity of sanctions and other similar measures, including counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, that may be imposed could vary broadly in scope, and their impact is impossible to predict. These types of measures may include, but are not limited to, banning a sanctioned country from global payment systems that facilitate cross-border payments, restricting the settlement of securities transactions by certain investors, and freezing the assets of particular countries, entities, or persons. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, downgrades in the credit ratings of the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, devaluation of the sanctioned country's currency,

and increased market volatility and disruption in the sanctioned country and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures could limit or prevent the Fund from buying and selling securities (in the sanctioned country and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and performance. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries.

A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness (which may be located in other countries). These events may have an adverse effect on the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including European Union member countries that do not use the euro and non-European Union member countries. If any member country exits the European Monetary Union, the departing country would face the risks of currency devaluation and its trading partners and banks and others around the world that hold the departing country's debt would face the risk of significant losses. In addition, the resulting economic instability of Europe and the currency markets in general could have a severe adverse effect on the value of securities held by the Fund.

Certain European countries in which the Fund may invest have recently experienced significant volatility in financial markets and may continue to do so in the future. The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. These consequences include greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence and an increased likelihood of a recession in such markets. Uncertainty relating to the United Kingdom's post-departure framework and relationships may have adverse effects on asset valuations and the renegotiation of trade agreements, as well as an increase in financial regulation in such markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk. Because foreign securities generally are denominated and pay dividends or interest in foreign currencies, the value of the Fund that invests in foreign securities as measured in U.S. dollars will be affected by changes in exchange rates. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk, generally known as "currency risk," means that a stronger U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns. Moreover, transaction costs are incurred in connection with conversions between currencies. *See "Currency Risk" above.*

Settlement Risk. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically generated in the settlement of U.S. investments. Settlements in certain foreign countries at times have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions being undertaken; these problems may make it difficult for the Fund to carry out transactions. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may remain uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. There may also be the danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Fund. Further, compensation schemes may be non-existent, limited or inadequate to meet the Fund's claims in any of these events. In connection with any of these events, and other similar circumstances, the Fund may experience losses because of failures of or defects in settlement systems.

There are additional and magnified risks involved with investments in emerging or developing markets, which may exhibit greater price volatility and risk of principal, have less liquidity and have settlement arrangements that are less efficient than in developed markets. In addition, the economies of emerging market countries generally are heavily dependent on international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. Emerging market economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. *See "Investments in Emerging Market Securities" below.*

GENERAL ECONOMIC RISK. The success of any investment activity is influenced by general economic and financial conditions that may affect the level and volatility of equity prices, interest rates and the extent and timing of investor participation in the markets for both equity and interest-rate-sensitive securities. Unexpected volatility, illiquidity, governmental action, currency devaluation or other events in the global markets in which the Fund directly or indirectly holds positions could impair the Fund's ability to carry out its business and could cause the Fund (and therefore the Funds) to incur substantial losses.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN FINANCIAL MARKETS RISK. Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and dramatically increasing or lowering of interest rates. For example, in response to the outbreak of COVID-19, the U.S. Government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") into law in March 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the "Rescue Act") into law in March 2021. There can be no guarantee that the CARES Act, the Rescue Act or other economic stimulus bills (within the United States or other affected countries throughout the world) will be sufficient or will have their intended effect. In addition, an unexpected or quick reversal of such policies could increase volatility in securities markets, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

In addition, instability in the financial markets during and after the 2008-2009 financial downturn also led the U.S. Government and governments across the world to take a number of actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Most significantly, the U.S. Government has enacted a broad-reaching regulatory framework over the financial services industry and consumer credit markets. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Fund. The Fund has established procedures to assess the liquidity of portfolio holdings and to value instruments for which market prices may not be readily available. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

The value of the Fund's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Fund invests. In the event of such a disturbance, issuers of securities held by the Fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. Government will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. It is difficult for issuers to prepare for the impact of future financial downturns, although companies can seek to identify and manage future uncertainties through risk management programs.

HIGH YIELD INVESTMENTS ("JUNK BONDS"). Any security or loan with a long-term credit rating of "Ba" or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), "BB" or lower by Standard and Poor's Corporation ("S&P") or "BB" or lower by Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), as well as any security or loan that is unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, is below investment grade.

Securities and bank loans rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "high yield-high risk debt securities," "junk bonds," "leveraged loans" or "emerging market debt," as the case may be. Each rating category has within it different gradations or sub-categories. For instance, the "Ba" rating for Moody's includes "Ba3", "Ba2" and "Ba1". Likewise, the S&P and Fitch rating category of "BB" includes "BB+", "BB" and "BB-". If the Fund is authorized to invest in a certain rating category, the Fund is also permitted to invest in any of the sub-categories or gradations within that rating category.

Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders. Junk bonds are also subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed income securities. Further, issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments or the unavailability of additional financing.

In addition, junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security before it matures. If an issuer redeems junk bonds owned by the Fund, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income. Junk bonds may also be less liquid than higher rated fixed income securities, even under normal economic conditions. Moreover, there are relatively few dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences among these dealers' price quotes. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing these securities than is the case with securities that trade in a more liquid market.

The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. The credit rating of a junk bond does not necessarily take into account its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. These securities and bank loans generally entail greater risk (including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuer), involve greater volatility of price and risk to principal and income and may be less liquid than securities and bank loans in higher rating categories. Securities and bank loans in the highest category below investment grade are considered to be of poor standing and predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations. As such, these investments often have reduced values that, in turn, negatively impact the value of the Fund's shares. If a security or bank loan is downgraded to a rating category that does not qualify for investment, the Adviser will use its discretion on whether to hold or sell based upon its opinion on the best method to maximize value for shareholders over the long term.

Distressed Securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities issued by companies that are involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings or bankruptcy. Investments in such distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities, including equity securities, with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale, and sales may be possible only at substantial discounts. Distressed securities and any securities received in exchange for such securities may also be difficult to value and/or liquidate.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. An illiquid investment for the Fund means any investment that the Adviser reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund may not be able to sell illiquid securities or other investments when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such securities or other investments at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the securities or other investments were more liquid. Illiquid securities also may be more difficult to value due to the lack of reliable market quotations for such securities or investments, and investments in them may have an adverse impact on the Fund's net asset value.

Securities and other investments purchased by the Fund that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the security, market events, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Domestic and foreign markets are becoming more and more complex and interrelated such that events in one sector of the market or the economy, or in one geographical region, can reverberate and have negative consequences for other market, economic or regional sectors in a manner that may not be reasonably foreseen.

With respect to OTC securities, the continued viability of any OTC secondary market depends on the continued willingness of dealers and other participants to purchase the securities.

INFLATION RISK. The Fund's investments may be subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the real value (i.e., nominal price of the asset adjusted for inflation) of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the purchasing power and value of money (i.e., as inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline). Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change), and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which would generally adversely affect the real value of Fund shareholders' investment in the Fund. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities. In addition, this risk may be significantly elevated compared to normal conditions because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO RISK"). Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the issuing companies may be available for very limited periods. Some of the companies involved in new industries may be regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of them. Many IPOs are by small- or micro-cap companies that are undercapitalized. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile or may decline shortly after the IPO is complete. The effect of IPOs on the Fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the Fund invests in relative to the size of the Fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates and depreciates in value. Although investments in IPOs have the potential to produce substantial gains in a short period of time, there is no assurance that the Fund will have access to profitable IPOs, that any particular IPO will be successful, or that any gains will be sustainable. Investors should not rely on past gains attributable to IPOs as an indication of future performance.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Interest rate risk is the risk that an investment held by the Fund may go down in value when interest rates rise because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. For this reason, the longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. A variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Falling interest rates may also lead to a decline in the Fund's income. Risks associated with rising rates are currently heightened because the Federal Reserve has raised, and may continue to raise, interest rates and inflation is elevated. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (the "Fed") raises interest rates, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. Actions taken by the Fed or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, may adversely affect markets, which could, in turn, negatively impact Fund performance. Moreover, rising interest rates may lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to value or sell some or all of its bond holdings at any given time. A substantial increase in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on the liquidity of one or more portfolio securities, especially those with longer maturities.

Interest rates may increase or decrease due to governmental actions, among other factors. During periods when interest rates are low (or negative), the Fund's yield (or total return) may also be low and fall below zero. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. Certain European countries and Japan have pursued negative interest rate policies. A negative interest rate policy is an unconventional central bank monetary policy tool where nominal target interest rates are set with negative value intended to help create self-sustaining growth in the local economy. To the extent the Fund holds a debt instrument with a negative interest rate, the Fund would generate a negative return on that investment. If negative interest rates become more prevalent in the market, investors may seek to reallocate their investment to other income-producing assets, which could further reduce the value of instruments with a negative yield.

INVESTMENTS IN EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers that conduct their principal business activities in, or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges located in, less developed countries considered to be "emerging markets." Unless otherwise stated in the Fund's investment strategy, emerging markets are those markets (1) included in emerging market or equivalent classifications by the United Nations (and its agencies); (2) having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as determined by the

World Bank; or (3) the Fund's benchmark index provider designates as emerging. Emerging countries are generally located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern and Central Europe and Central and South America. Investing in emerging market securities involves not only the risks described above with respect to investing in foreign securities, but also other risks that may be more severe and pervasive than those present in foreign countries with more developed markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. The value of the Fund's investments in emerging markets securities may be adversely affected by changes in the political, economic or social conditions, expropriation, nationalization, limitation on the removal of funds or assets, controls, tax regulations and other restrictions in emerging market countries. In the past, governments of such nations have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and most claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that such expropriations will not reoccur. In such circumstances, it is possible that the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investments in the affected market.

Some countries have pervasive corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war (such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine) and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts, as well as the imposition of sanctions. The Fund's emerging market investments may introduce exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature than, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than, those of developed countries. Other characteristics of emerging markets that may affect investments include national policies that may restrict investment by foreigners in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests and the absence of developed legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property, and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) and investors (e.g., the Fund) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited. As a result of these legal structures and limitations, the Fund faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, which may cause losses to the Fund. Settlements of trades in emerging markets may be subject to significant delays. The inability to make intended purchases of securities due to settlement problems could cause missed investment opportunities. Losses could also be caused by an inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems. Also, the typically small size of the markets for securities of issuers located in emerging markets and the possibility of a low or nonexistent volume of trading in those securities may result in lack of liquidity and price volatility of those securities. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the United States, such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose differential capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

The risks outlined above are often more pronounced in "frontier markets" in which the Fund may invest. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets. This magnification of risks is the result of a number of factors, including: government ownership or control of parts of the private sector and of certain companies; trade barriers; exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which frontier market countries trade; less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements; unreliable securities valuation; greater risk associated with custody of securities; and the relatively new and unsettled securities laws in many frontier market countries. In addition, the markets of frontier countries typically have low trading volumes, leading to a greater potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further increased by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local securities prices and, therefore, the net asset value of the Fund. All of these factors make investing in frontier market countries significantly riskier than investing in other countries, including more developed and traditional emerging market countries, and any one of them could cause the net asset value of the Fund's shares to decline.

In addition to the risks of foreign investing and the risks of investing in emerging or frontier markets, investments in certain countries with recently developed markets and structures, such as Nigeria, Croatia and Russia, implicate certain specific risks. Because of the recent formation of these securities markets and the underdeveloped state of these countries' banking systems, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to significant risks. Share ownership is often defined and evidenced by extracts from entries in a company's share register, but such extracts are neither negotiable instruments nor effective evidence of securities ownership. Further, the registrars in these countries are not necessarily subject to effective state supervision or licensed by any

governmental entity, there is no central registration system for shareholders and it is possible for the Fund to lose its entire ownership rights through fraud, negligence or mere oversight. In addition, while applicable regulations may impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for the Fund to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. In Croatia, these risks are limited to investments in securities that are not traded on the national stock exchange. However, in other countries, including Nigeria and Russia, all securities investments are subject to these risks.

The Fund may invest in Sukuk. Sukuk are similar to conventional senior, unsecured bonds but are structured to comply with Sharia, or Islamic, law and its investment principles, which, inter alia, prohibit the charging or paying of interest. Sukuk represent undivided shares in the income generated by an underlying asset or pool of assets (the “Underlying Assets”) and/or contractual payment obligations of an obligor.

Obligors include international financial institutions, corporations, foreign governments and agencies of foreign governments (each, an “Obligor”). Obligors typically arrange for the issue sukuk through a special purpose vehicle or similar corporate entity (the “Sukuk Issuer”). For sukuk linked to Underlying Assets, title to the Underlying Assets is transferred to the Sukuk Issuer; for sukuk that are not linked to Underlying Assets, the sukuk represents an interest in the income stream generated by one or more contractual payment obligations of the Obligor to the Sukuk Issuer. In either event, the payments received by the investor do not come from interest on such investor’s money.

Since the investors in sukuk purchase an instrument with income or periodic payments linked to a specific income stream, investors are subject to the risk that the relevant Underlying Assets or the contractual payment obligations may not perform as expected, and the flow of income may, accordingly, be slower than expected or may cease altogether. In particular, Sukuk Issuers typically agree to redeem the sukuk at the end of a contractual term at an agreed price, similar to a maturity date. The ability of a Sukuk Issuer to redeem such sukuk is dependent on the income generated by the sukuk during its life and the ability and willingness of the Obligor to make payments to the Sukuk Issuer for payment to the investors.

No collateral, including the Underlying Assets, is pledged as security for sukuk. As unsecured investments, sukuk are backed only by the credit of the Obligor. Sukuk are also subject to the risks associated with developing and emerging market economies, which include, among others, inconsistent accounting and legal principles.

The process to resolve a default or other non-payment event in respect of sukuk is likely to take longer than resolving a default in respect of a bond. In addition, it is possible that evolving interpretations of Sharia law by courts or Islamic scholars on sukuk structures and sukuk transferability, or a determination subsequent to the issuance of a sukuk by courts or Islamic scholars that such sukuk does not comply with Sharia law and its investment principles, could have an adverse effect on the price and liquidity of a such sukuk, similarly-structured sukuk or the sukuk market in general and give rise to defenses of the Obligor and the Sukuk Issuer that amounts under the sukuk are not payable either in full or in part. In addition, investors’ ability to pursue and enforce actions with respect to these payment obligations or to otherwise enforce the terms of the sukuk, restructure the sukuk, obtain a judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction or attach assets of the Sukuk Issuer or the Obligor may be limited. In addition, as with conventional debt instruments, sukuk prices may change in response to global interest rate changes.

While the global sukuk market has grown in recent years, it is significantly smaller than bond market and there may be times when the market is illiquid and it is difficult to make an investment in, or dispose of, sukuk. Unlike bonds, sukuk are generally held to maturity, and trading is limited to the primary market.

Global Risks. Due to highly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value of our securities and our underlying investments may go up or down in response to governmental actions and/or general economic conditions throughout the world. Events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also significantly impact us and its investments.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY RISK. The Fund may invest in the shares of one or more wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries (each, a “Subsidiary”). Investments in a Subsidiary are expected to provide the Fund with exposure to investments within the limitations of Subchapter M of the Code and IRS revenue rulings, as discussed below. Each Subsidiary is advised by the Adviser and managed pursuant to compliance policies and procedures that are the same, in all material respects, as the policies and procedures adopted by the Fund. However, unlike the Fund,

a Subsidiary is not subject to diversification requirements. The Fund is the sole shareholder of each Subsidiary, and shares of a Subsidiary are not sold or offered to other investors. Each Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in the Fund's prospectus or this SAI, is not subject to the investor protection mechanisms or oversight regime of the 1940 Act. However, because the Fund wholly owns and controls each Subsidiary, and the Fund and each Subsidiary are both managed by the Adviser, it is unlikely that a Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION RISK. The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large shareholders purchase or request repurchases of large numbers of shares of the Fund. These shareholders (or a single shareholder) may purchase shares or request repurchases of the Fund in large amounts unexpectedly or rapidly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Fund's investment adviser. Such transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program. Such large shareholder repurchases may cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's net asset value and liquidity. Large repurchase requests could also cause the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers to be oversubscribed and result in shareholders only having a prorated portion of the shares they requested repurchased. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, large shareholder repurchases could result in the Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund's expense ratios.

LEVERAGE RISK. Certain transactions, including derivatives, to-be-announced investments and other when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, involve a form of leverage. Transactions involving leverage provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. Certain derivatives have the potential to cause unlimited losses for the Fund, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Leverage may also cause the Fund's NAV to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged, as relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a leveraged investment. To reduce the risk associated with leveraging, the Fund may "cover" its position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act or the rules and SEC interpretations thereunder. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations when it may not be advantageous to do so.

LIBOR RISK. LIBOR, the London Interbank Offered Rate, was a leading floating rate benchmark used in loans, notes, derivatives and other instruments or investments. As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of most LIBOR settings has ceased. Some LIBOR settings continue to be published but only on a temporary, synthetic and non-representative basis. Regulated entities have generally ceased entering into new LIBOR contracts in connection with regulatory guidance or prohibitions. Public and private sector actors have worked to establish new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. The Fund may invest in certain debt securities, derivatives or other financial instruments that may have earned interest at (or, in some limited circumstances, continue to earn interest at) a floating rate based on LIBOR (or which was previously based on LIBOR) or the relevant benchmark replacement. LIBOR is currently published on a temporary, non-representative and synthetic basis and is expected to cease being published in September 2024 (which may be referred to as "synthetic LIBOR"). Synthetic LIBOR is determined using Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") settings and may perform different from how LIBOR previously performed and could be lower or more volatile than it would have otherwise been if LIBOR's methodology had not changed. The limited universe of instruments still utilizing LIBOR may adversely affect the liquidity of the investments in the secondary market and their market value.

SOFR Risk. Since the discontinuation of LIBOR, certain debt securities, derivatives or other financial interests have generally issued debt based on Term SOFR. 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 data collected from various sources. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). Term SOFR is a forward-looking term rate determined with reference to certain SOFR derivatives. Changes in the levels of Term SOFR will affect the amount of interest payable on debt securities.

Both SOFR and Term SOFR are fundamentally different from LIBOR. LIBOR was intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It was a forward-

looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR was 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 or related derivatives markets, like Term SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR or such 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 like Term SOFR, cannot be predicted based on SOFR's history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR or Term SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of synthetic LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Risks of Replacement Rates. If the applicable rate of interest on any debt security, derivative or financial instrument is calculated with reference to a tenor which is discontinued, such rate of interest will then be determined by the provisions of the affected security, which may include determination by the relevant calculation agent in its discretion. The administrator of a reference rate will not have any involvement in the affected debt securities or loans and may take any actions in respect of such rate without regard to the effect of such actions on the debt securities or loans.

Alteration of the terms of a debt instrument or a modification of the terms of other types of contracts to replace the reference rate could result in a taxable exchange and the realization of income and gain/loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS has issued regulations regarding the tax consequences of the transition from an interbank offered rate ("IBOR") (such as LIBOR) to a new reference rate in debt instruments and non-debt contracts. Under the regulations, alteration or modification of the terms of a debt instrument to replace an operative rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate (as defined in the regulations) including true up payments equalizing the fair market value of contracts before and after such IBOR transition, to add a qualified rate as a fallback rate to a contract whose operative rate uses a discontinued IBOR or to replace a fallback rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate would not be taxable. The IRS may provide additional guidance, with potential retroactive effect.

LIQUIDATION OF FUND. The Board may determine to close and liquidate the Fund at any time. In the event of the liquidation of the Fund, shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Fund. A liquidating distribution may be a taxable event for shareholders who do not hold their shares in a tax deferred account and, depending on a shareholder's basis in his or her Fund shares, may result in the recognition of a gain or loss for tax purposes.

LOANS AND LOAN PARTICIPATIONS. Commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make corporate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on corporate loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the SOFR or the prime rates of U.S. banks. As a result, the value of corporate loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. However, because the trading market for certain corporate loans may be less developed than the secondary market for bonds and notes, the Fund may experience difficulties in selling its corporate loans. The Fund may make certain corporate loan investments as part of a broader group of lenders (together often referred to as a "syndicate") that is represented by a leading financial institution (or agent bank). The syndicate's agent arranges the corporate loans, holds collateral and accepts payments of principal and interest. If the agent develops financial problems or is terminated, the Fund may not recover its investment or recovery may be delayed. Corporate loans may be denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars and are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Further, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans will generally be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit the Fund's rights to the collateral. In addition, the value of collateral may erode during a bankruptcy case. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a corporate loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay.

The Fund may also invest in second lien loans (secured loans with a claim on collateral subordinate to a senior lender's claim on such collateral) and unsecured loans. Holders' claims under unsecured loans are subordinated to claims of creditors holding secured indebtedness and possibly other classes of creditors holding unsecured debt. Unsecured loans have a greater risk of default than secured loans, particularly during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. Also, since they do not afford the lender recourse to collateral, unsecured loans are subject to greater risk of nonpayment in the event of default than secured loans. Many such loans are relatively illiquid and may be difficult to value.

Some bank loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the bank loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of the bank loans, including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such bank loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it could negatively affect Fund performance.

Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness or pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, the Fund bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

Investments in bank loans through a direct assignment of the financial institution's interest with respect to the bank loan may involve additional risks. For example, if a secured bank loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the Fund could be held liable as a co-lender.

Bank loans may be structured to include both term loans, which are generally fully funded at the time of investment, and revolving credit facilities, which would require the Fund to make additional investments in the bank loans as required under the terms of the credit facility at the borrower's demand.

A financial institution's employment as agent bank may be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent bank would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent bank, and assets held by the agent bank under the loan agreement would remain available to the holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of the Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general creditors, the Fund may incur certain costs and delays in realizing payments on a bank loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest.

Floating Rate Loans. The Fund may invest in interests in floating rate loans (often referred to as "floaters"). Senior floating rate loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a business entity (the "Borrower"), are typically secured by specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debtholders and stockholders of the Borrower. The Fund may also invest in second lien loans (secured loans with a claim on collateral subordinate to a senior lender's claim on such collateral) and unsecured loans. The Fund may also invest in companies whose financial condition is uncertain and that may be involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations or financial restructurings. Floating rate loans typically have rates of interest that are reset or redetermined daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate, plus a spread. The base lending rates are primarily SOFR and secondarily the prime rate offered by one or more major United States banks (the "Prime Rate") and the certificate of deposit ("CD") rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. Floating rate loans are typically structured and administered by a financial institution that acts as the agent of the lenders participating in the floating rate loan. Floating rate loans may be acquired directly through the agent, as an assignment from another lender who holds a direct interest in the floating rate loan or as a participation interest in another lender's portion of the floating rate loan.

The value of the collateral securing a floating rate loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value. Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate loans, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate loans. For example, if the credit quality of a floating rate loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline for a

period of time. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate loan can be more difficult, and buying and selling a floating rate loan at an acceptable price can be more difficult and delayed. Difficulty in selling a floating rate loan can result in a loss and can hinder the Fund's ability to meet repurchase requests.

Many loans in which the Fund may invest may not be rated by a rating agency, and many, if not all, loans will not be registered with the SEC or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available with respect to loans will generally be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. In evaluating the creditworthiness of Borrowers, the investment adviser considers, and may rely in part, on analyses performed by others. In the event that loans are not rated, they are likely to be the equivalent of below investment grade quality. Debt securities that are rated below-investment-grade and comparable unrated bonds are viewed by the rating agencies as having speculative characteristics and are commonly known as "junk bonds". Historically, senior-secured floating rate loans tend to have more favorable loss recovery rates than more junior types of below-investment-grade debt obligations. The Adviser does not view ratings as the primary factor in its investment decisions and relies more upon its credit analysis abilities than upon ratings.

Loans and other corporate debt obligations are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. Floating rate loans are rated below-investment-grade, which means that rating agencies view them as more likely to default in payment than investment-grade loans. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the investment and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. Some floating rate loans are also subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate such floating rate loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of floating rate loans including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such floating rate loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the Borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it could negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Prepayment Risks. Most floating rate loans and certain debt securities allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Loans and securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise. In addition, with respect to fixed-rate investments, rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate, thereby effectively lengthening the maturity of the investment and making the investment more sensitive to interest rate changes. Accordingly, the potential for the value of a floating rate loan or security to increase in response to interest rate declines is limited. Further, loans or debt securities purchased to replace a prepaid loan or debt security may have lower yields than the yield on the prepaid loan or debt security.

Market Risks. Significant events, such as turmoil in the financial and credit markets, geopolitical events, terrorist events, and other market disruption events, such as weather or infrastructure disruptions that affect the markets generally, can affect the liquidity of the markets and cause spreads to widen or interest rates to rise, resulting in a reduction in value of the Fund's assets. Other economic factors (such as a large downward movement in security prices, a disparity in supply of and demand for certain loans and securities or market conditions that reduce liquidity) can also adversely affect the markets for debt obligations. Rating downgrades of holdings or their issuers will generally reduce the value of such holdings. The Fund is also subject to income risk, which is the potential for a decline in the Fund's income due to falling interest rates or market reductions in spread.

Terrorist attacks and related events, including wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and their aftermath, and the recent rise of the militant group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, have led to increased short-term market volatility and may have long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets, such as the problems in the subprime market, could affect interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to investments in floating rate loans. In particular, junk bonds and floating rate loans tend to be more volatile than higher-rated fixed income securities; as such, these circumstances and any actions resulting from them may have a greater effect on the prices and volatility of junk bonds and floating rate loans than on higher-rated fixed income securities. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy.

Material Non-Public Information. The Fund may be in possession of material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or security of such Borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, the Fund may be unable to

enter into a transaction in a loan or security of such a Borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Regulatory Risk. To the extent that legislation or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make loans, particularly in connection with highly leveraged transactions, floating rate loans for investment may become less available. Any such legislation or regulation could also depress the market values of floating rate loans. Loan interests may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, may, therefore, not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Loan Participations. A participation interest is a fractional interest in a loan, issued by a lender or other financial institution. The lender selling the participation interest remains the legal owner of the loan. Where the Fund is a participant in a loan, it does not have any direct claim on the loan or any rights of set-off against the borrower and may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan. As a result, the Fund is subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower.

The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the ability to dispose of particular loan participations when necessary to meet repurchase requests of the Fund’s shares, to meet the Fund’s liquidity needs or when necessary in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market for loan participations also may make it more difficult for the Fund to value these investments for purposes of calculating its net asset value.

Senior Loans. Senior debt (frequently issued in the form of senior notes or referred to as senior loans) is debt that takes priority over other unsecured or otherwise more “junior” debt owed by the issuer. Senior debt has greater seniority in the issuer’s capital structure than subordinated debt. In the event the issuer goes bankrupt, senior debt theoretically must be repaid before other creditors receive any payment. There is less readily available, reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities. In addition, there is no minimum rating or other independent evaluation of a borrower or its securities limiting the Fund’s investments in senior loans, and thus the Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower’s credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. As a result, the Fund that invests in senior loans is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of its Adviser.

An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value even before a default occurs. Further, any specific collateral used to secure a senior loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect a senior loan’s value.

No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the Fund’s ability to realize full value in the event that it needs to sell a senior loan and may make it difficult to value senior loans. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded senior loans. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain senior loans, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

Although senior loans in which the Fund invest generally will be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a senior loan. If the terms of a senior loan do not require the borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the already pledged collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the borrowers’ obligations under the senior loans. To the extent that a senior loan is collateralized by stock in the borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy of the borrower. Uncollateralized senior loans involve a greater risk of loss. Some senior loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the senior loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to lenders, including the Fund. Such court action could under certain circumstances include the invalidation of senior loans.

If a senior loan is acquired through an assignment, the Fund may not be able unilaterally to enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to any associated collateral. If a senior loan is acquired through a participation, the acquiring Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the entity selling the participation.

Senior loans in which the Fund may invest may be rated below investment grade. The risks associated with these senior loans are similar to the risks of below investment grade securities, although senior loans are typically senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade securities, which are often subordinated and unsecured. This higher standing of senior loans has historically resulted in generally higher recoveries in the event of a corporate reorganization. In addition, because their interest rates are typically adjusted for changes in short-term interest rates, senior loans generally are subject to less interest rate risk than other below investment grade securities (which are typically fixed rate).

Unsecured Loans. The claims of holders of unsecured loans are subordinated to, and thus lower in priority of payment to, claims of creditors holding secured indebtedness and possibly other classes of creditors holding unsecured debt. Unsecured loans have a greater risk of default than secured loans, particularly during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. In addition, since they do not afford the lender recourse to collateral, unsecured loans are subject to greater risk of nonpayment in the event of default than secured loans.

Delayed Settlement. Compared to securities and to certain other types of financial assets, purchases and sales of senior loans take relatively longer to settle, partly due to the fact that senior loans require a written assignment agreement and various ancillary documents for each transfer, and frequently require discretionary consents from both the borrower and the administrative agent. In addition, recent regulatory changes have increasingly caused dealers to insist on matching their purchases and sales, which can lead to delays in the Fund's settlement of a purchase or sale of a senior loan in circumstances where the dealer's corresponding transaction with another party is delayed. Dealers will also sometimes sell senior loans short, and hold their trades open for an indefinite period while waiting for a price movement or looking for inventory to purchase.

This extended settlement process can (i) increase the counterparty credit risk borne by the Fund; (ii) leave the Fund unable to timely vote, or otherwise act with respect to, senior loans it has agreed to purchase; (iii) delay the Fund from realizing the proceeds of a sale of a senior loan; (iv) inhibit the Fund's ability to re-sell a senior loan that it has agreed to purchase if conditions change (leaving the Fund more exposed to price fluctuations); (v) prevent the Fund from timely collecting principal and interest payments; and (vi) expose the Fund to adverse tax or regulatory consequences.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that such markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities or other investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or individual issuers. The value of a security or other investment may change in value due to general market conditions that are not related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security or other investment may also change in value due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular sector or industry. During a general downturn in the securities or other markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities or other investments held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance. Any market disruptions, including those arising out of geopolitical events, including wars, military conflicts, pandemics and epidemics, or natural/environmental disasters, could also prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner.

A widespread health crisis, such as a global pandemic, could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions or restrictions and closures of securities exchanges and businesses, impact the ability to complete redemptions, and adversely impact Fund performance.

Relatively high market volatility and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may adversely affect many issuers worldwide. Actions taken by the Fed or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as interventions in currency markets, could cause high volatility in the equity and fixed-income markets.

Reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods, and services from emerging markets, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in emerging-market issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may, in turn, cause a decline in their securities prices.

U.S. and global markets recently have experienced increased volatility, including as a result of the recent failures of certain U.S. and non-U.S. banks, which could be harmful to the Fund and the issuers in which it invests. For example, if a bank in which the Fund or issuer has an account(s) fails, any cash or other assets in that account(s) may be temporarily inaccessible or permanently lost by the Fund or issuer. If a bank that provides a subscription line of credit facility, asset-based facility, other credit facility and/or other services to the Fund or an issuer fails, the Fund and the issuer could be unable to draw funds under their credit facilities or obtain replacement credit facilities or other services from other lending institutions with similar terms. Even if banks used by the Fund and issuers in which the Fund invests remain solvent, continued volatility in the banking sector could cause or intensify an economic recession, increase the costs of banking services or result in the Fund and issuers being unable to obtain or refinance indebtedness at all or on as favorable terms as could otherwise have been obtained. Conditions in the banking sector are evolving, and the scope of any potential impacts to the Fund and issuers, both from market conditions and also potential legislative or regulatory responses, are uncertain. Continued market volatility and uncertainty and/or a downturn in market, economic and/or financial conditions as a result of developments in the banking industry or otherwise (including as a result of delayed access to cash or credit facilities), could have an adverse impact on the Fund and/or the issuers in which it invests.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, recently, the Federal Reserve began to raise interest rates as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which the Federal Reserve will continue to increase interest rates, or the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such increases. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve to change its approach in the future and the Federal Reserve's actions may result in an economic slowdown. A significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the market for equity securities. Also, regulators have expressed concern that rate increases may contribute to price volatility. These events and the possible resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the Fund. Political turmoil within the U.S. and abroad may also impact the Fund. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets.

In addition, following the global financial crisis, the Fed attempted to stabilize the economy and support the economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate (the interest rate at which depository institutions lend reserve balances to other depository institutions overnight) at or near zero percent. To the extent that the Fed reduces its holdings in securities and raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the financial industry will rise. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities.

MID CAP SECURITIES RISK. Mid capitalization securities involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. These companies often have narrower markets, more limited operating or business history and more limited managerial or financial resources than larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio. Generally, the smaller the company's size, the greater these risks.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENT STRATEGIES RISK. The Fund may hold cash and invest in money market instruments at any time. The Fund may invest some or all of its assets in cash, high quality money market instruments and shares of money market investment companies for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions when the adviser subject to the overall supervision of the adviser, as applicable, deems it appropriate.

Money market instruments include, but are not limited to: (1) banker's acceptances; (2) obligations of governments (whether U.S. or foreign) and their agencies and instrumentalities; (3) short-term corporate obligations, including commercial paper, notes, and bonds; (4) other short-term debt obligations; (5) obligations of U.S. banks, foreign branches of U.S. banks (SOFR), U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (Yankee dollars) and foreign

branches of foreign banks; (6) asset-backed securities; and (7) repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in registered affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds that invest in money market instruments, as permitted by regulations adopted under the 1940 Act. The Fund's ability to redeem shares of a money market fund may be impacted by liquidity fees and redemption gates under certain circumstances.

MORTGAGE-RELATED AND OTHER ASSET-BACKED INSTRUMENTS RISK. The mortgage-related assets in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, any security, instrument or other asset that is related to U.S. or non-U.S. mortgages, including those issued by private originators or issuers, or issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or by non-U.S. governments or authorities, such as, without limitation, assets representing interests in, collateralized or backed by, or whose values are determined in whole or in part by reference to any number of mortgages or pools of mortgages or the payment experience of such mortgages or pools of mortgages, including real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"), which could include Re-REMICs, mortgage pass-through securities, inverse floaters, CMOs, CLOs, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (generally interest-only and principal-only securities), mortgage-related asset backed securities and mortgage-related loans (including through participations, assignments, originations and whole loans), including commercial and residential mortgage loans. Exposures to mortgage-related assets through derivatives or other financial instruments will be considered investments in mortgage-related assets.

Mortgage "pass-through" securities are securities representing interests in "pools" of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. The issuer of a series of mortgage pass-through securities may elect to be treated as a REMIC, which is a government or private entity formed for the purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by interests in real property. An inverse floater is a type of instrument that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Finally, multiclass pass-through securities are equity interests in a trust composed of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac certificates, or whole loans or private mortgage pass-through securities.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed instruments represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. The mortgage-related securities in which the Fund may invest include those with fixed, floating or variable interest rates, those with interest rates that change based on multiples of changes in a specified index of interest rates and those with interest rates that change inversely to changes in interest rates, as well as those that do not bear interest.

Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related assets, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Fund to lose money. The Fund's investments in other asset-backed instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related assets, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed instruments may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the instruments, and asset-backed instruments may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

The Fund may also invest in the residual or equity tranches of mortgage-related and other asset-backed instruments, which may be referred to as subordinate mortgage-backed or asset-backed instruments and interest-only mortgage-backed or asset-backed instruments. The Fund expects that investments in subordinate mortgage-backed and other asset-backed instruments will be subject to risks arising from delinquencies and foreclosures, thereby exposing its investment portfolio to potential losses. Subordinate securities mortgage-backed and other asset-backed instruments are also subject to greater credit risk than those mortgage-backed or other asset-backed instruments that are more highly rated.

The mortgage markets in the United States and in various foreign countries have experienced extreme difficulties in the past that adversely affected the performance and market value of certain mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential and commercial mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) may increase, and a decline in or flattening of housing and other real property values may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. In addition, reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-

related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

NATURE OF PORTFOLIO COMPANIES. The Investment Funds will include direct and indirect investments in various companies, ventures and businesses. This may include portfolio companies in the early phases of development, which can be highly risky due to the lack of a significant operating history, fully developed product lines, experienced management, or a proven market for their products. The Fund's investments may also include portfolio companies that are in a state of distress or which have a poor record and which are undergoing restructuring or changes in management, and there can be no assurances that such restructuring or changes will be successful. The management of such portfolio companies may depend on one or two key individuals, and the loss of the services of any of such individuals may adversely affect the performance of such portfolio companies.

NEW FUND RISK. The Fund has a limited operating history and, as a result, the Fund's performance may not reflect how the Fund may be expected to perform over the long term. In addition, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. A non-diversified fund is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a "diversified" fund. For this reason, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely, which may result in a greater risk of loss. A non-diversified Fund may also be subject to greater market fluctuation and price volatility than a more broadly diversified fund.

NON-LISTED CLOSED-END; LIQUIDITY RISKS. The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company and designed primarily for long-term investors. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) because investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their shares on a daily basis. Unlike most closed-end funds, which typically list their shares on a securities exchange, the Fund does not currently intend to list the Shares for trading on any securities exchange, and the Fund does not expect any secondary market will develop for the Shares in the foreseeable future. Therefore, an investment in the Fund, unlike an investment in a typical closed-end fund, is not a liquid investment. The Fund is not intended to be a typical traded investment. Although the Fund expects to make regular tender offers for the repurchase of Shares, beginning no later than the fifth full calendar quarter following the date the Fund commences operations, the number of Shares tendered in connection with a repurchase offer may exceed the number of Shares the Fund has offered to repurchase, in which case not all of your Shares tendered in that offer will be repurchased. In connection with any given repurchase offer, it is possible that the Fund may offer to repurchase only a minimum amount of 5% of its outstanding Shares. Hence, you may not be able to sell your Shares when or in the amount that you desire. The Fund is not required to conduct tender offers and may not do so in any given quarter.

OPERATIONAL RISKS. An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, inadequate or failed processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. Among other things, these errors or failures as well as other technological issues may adversely affect the Fund's ability to calculate their net asset values in a timely manner, including over a potentially extended period. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund. In addition, as the use of technology increases, the Fund may be more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or operational capacity. As a result, the Fund may incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrected measures and/or financial loss. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers or issuers in which the Fund invests may also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

In addition, the Fund may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its net asset value. As a result, the Fund is subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on service providers and service providers' data sources. In particular, errors or system failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Fund's calculation of its net asset value, and such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculation, and/or the inability to calculate net asset value over extended periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES. The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, such as open-end or closed-end management investment companies, or in pooled accounts, or other unregistered accounts or investment vehicles to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and applicable SEC staff interpretations thereof, or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC.

These investments are subject to limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and applicable SEC staff interpretations thereof, or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC. Generally, the Fund will not purchase securities of an investment company if, as a result: (1) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies; (2) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any such investment company being held by the Fund; or (3) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in any one such investment company. In some instances, the Fund may invest in an investment company in excess of these limits; for instance, with respect to investments in money market funds or investments made pursuant to exemptive rules adopted and/or orders granted by the SEC.

Investments listed as closed-end funds are subject to the additional risk that shares of closed-end fund may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value per share. There may also not be an active trading market available for shares of some closed-end funds. Additionally, trading closed-end fund shares may be halted and closed-end fund shares may be delisted by the listing exchange. In addition, the Fund pays brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of closed-end funds. Closed-end funds are also subject to specific risks depending on the nature of the closed-end fund, such as liquidity risk, sector risk, and foreign and emerging markets risk, as well as risks associated with fixed income securities, real estate investments and commodities. Closed-end funds may utilize more leverage than other types of investment companies. They can utilize leverage by issuing preferred stocks or debt securities to raise additional capital which can, in turn, be used to buy more securities and leverage its portfolio. A business development company ("BDC"), which is a type of closed-end fund, typically invests in small and medium-sized U.S. companies. A BDC's portfolio is subject to the risks inherent in investing in smaller companies, including that portfolio companies may be dependent on a small number of products or services and may be more adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions. Some BDCs invest substantially, or even exclusively, in one sector or industry group and therefore the BDC may be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector or industry group, which tends to increase volatility and result in higher risk. The Small Business Credit Availability Act permits BDCs to adopt a lower asset coverage ratio, thereby enhancing their ability to use leverage. Investments in BDCs that use greater leverage may be subject to heightened risks.

The Fund will indirectly bear a pro rata share of fees and expenses incurred by any investment companies in which the Fund is invested. The Fund's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the investment companies is calculated as a percentage of the Fund's average net assets. The pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses may be higher or lower depending on the allocation of the Fund's assets among the investment companies and the actual expenses of the investment companies. BDC expenses are similar to the expenses paid by any operating company held by the Fund. They are not direct costs paid by Fund shareholders and are not used to calculate the Fund's net asset value. They have no impact on the costs associated with Fund operations.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK. The prices and yields of nonconvertible preferred stocks generally move with changes in interest rates and the issuer's credit quality, similar to debt securities. The value of convertible preferred stocks varies in response to many factors, including, for example, the value of the underlying equity securities, general market and economic conditions and convertible market valuations, as well as changes in interest rates, credit spreads and the credit quality of the issuer.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT RISK. Investments in private placements are generally considered to be illiquid. Privately placed securities may be difficult to sell promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby cause the Fund difficulty in satisfying repurchase requests. In addition, less information may be available about companies that make private placements than about publicly offered companies and such companies may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Privately placed securities are typically fair valued and generally have no secondary trading market; therefore, such investments may be more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. Difficulty in valuing a private placement may make it difficult to accurately determine the Fund's exposure to private placement investments. Private placement investments may subject the Fund to contingent liabilities in the event a private issuer is acquired by another company during the

period it is held by the Fund. Private placement investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses. These factors may have a negative effect on the Fund's performance.

Some privately placed companies in which the Fund may invest may be operating at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period and may need substantial additional capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain competitive positions. Such companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with much greater financial resources, much more extensive development, production, marketing and service capabilities and a much larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. There is no assurance that the marketing efforts of any particular company will be successful or that its business will succeed. In addition, timely or accurate information may at times not be readily available about the business, financial condition and results of operations of the privately held companies in which the Fund invests. Private debt investments also are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk and duration risk.

Private Investments in Public Equity (PIPES). PIPES are equity securities issued in a private placement by companies that have outstanding, publicly traded equity securities of the same class. Shares in PIPES generally are not registered with the SEC until after a certain time period from the date the private sale is completed. PIPE transactions will generally result in the Fund acquiring either restricted stock or an instrument convertible into restricted stock. As with investments in other types of restricted securities, such an investment may be illiquid. The Fund's ability to dispose of securities acquired in PIPE transactions may depend upon the registration of such securities for resale. Any number of factors may prevent or delay a proposed registration. Alternatively, it may be possible for securities acquired in a PIPE transaction to be resold in transactions exempt from registration in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), or otherwise under the federal securities laws. There is no guarantee, however, that an active trading market for the securities will exist at the time of disposition of the securities, and the lack of such a market could hurt the market value of the Fund's investments. As a result, even if the Fund is able to have securities acquired in a PIPE transaction registered or sell such securities through an exempt transaction, the Fund may not be able to sell all the securities on short notice, and the sale of the securities could lower the market price of the securities.

Indemnification of Investment Funds, Investment Managers and Others. The Fund may agree to indemnify certain of the Investment Funds and their respective managers, officers, directors, and affiliates from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, acts or omissions undertaken in connection with the management of Investment Funds. If the Fund were required to make payments (or return distributions) in respect of any such indemnity, the Fund could be materially adversely affected. Indemnification of sellers of secondaries may be required as a condition to purchasing such securities.

Termination of the Fund's Interest in an Investment Fund. An Investment Fund may, among other things, terminate the Fund's interest in that Investment Fund (causing a forfeiture of all or a portion of such interest) if the Fund fails to satisfy any capital call by that Investment Fund or if the continued participation of the Fund in the Investment Fund would have a material adverse effect on the Investment Fund or its assets. The Fund's over-commitment strategy may increase the risk that the Fund is unable to satisfy a capital call from an Investment Fund.

General Risks of Secondary Investments. The overall performance of the Fund's secondary investments will depend in large part on the acquisition price paid, which may be negotiated based on incomplete or imperfect information. Certain secondary investments may be purchased as a portfolio, and in such cases the Fund may not be able to carve out from such purchases those investments that the Adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires an Investment Fund interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such Investment Fund's constituent documents (*e.g.*, limited partnership agreements) or otherwise negotiate the economic terms of the interests being acquired. In addition, the costs and resources required to investigate the commercial, tax and legal issues relating to secondary investments may be greater than those relating to primary investments.

Where the Fund acquires an Investment Fund interest as a secondary investment, the Fund may acquire contingent liabilities associated with such interest. Specifically, where the seller has received distributions from the relevant Investment Fund and, subsequently, that Investment Fund recalls any portion of such distributions, the Fund (as the purchaser of the interest to which such distributions are attributable) may be obligated to pay an amount equivalent to such distributions to such Investment Fund. While the Fund may be able, in turn, to make a claim against

the seller of the interest for any monies so paid to the Investment Fund, there can be no assurance that the Fund would have such right or prevail in any such claim.

The Fund may acquire secondary investments as a member of a purchasing syndicate, in which case the Fund may be exposed to additional risks including, among other things: (i) counterparty risk, (ii) reputation risk, (iii) breach of confidentiality by a syndicate member, and (iv) execution risk.

Force Majeure Risk. Investment Funds may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labor strikes). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party (including an Investment Fund or a counterparty to the Fund or an Investment Fund) to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, the cost to an Investment Fund or the Fund of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which the Fund may invest specifically. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more Investment Funds or its assets, could result in a loss to the Fund, including if its investment in such Investment Fund is canceled, unwound or acquired (which could be without what the Fund considers to be adequate compensation). Any of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the performance of the Fund and its investments.

Substantial Fees and Expenses Risk. A shareholder in the Fund that meets the eligibility conditions imposed by one or more Investment Funds, including minimum initial investment requirements that may be substantially higher than those imposed by the Fund, could potentially invest directly in primaries of such Investment Funds. By investing in the Investment Funds through the Fund, a shareholder in the Fund will bear a portion of the Management Fee and other expenses of the Fund. A shareholder in the Fund will also indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, carried interests or incentive allocations (which are a share of an Investment Fund's returns which are paid to the Investment Manager) and fees and expenses borne by the Fund as an investor in the Investment Funds. In addition, to the extent that the Fund invests in an Investment Fund that is itself a "fund of funds," the Fund will bear a third layer of fees. Each Investment Manager receives any incentive-based allocations to which it is entitled irrespective of the performance of the other Investment Funds and the Fund generally. As a result, an Investment Fund with positive performance may receive compensation from the Fund, even if the Fund's overall returns are negative.

Incentive Allocation Arrangements. Each Investment Manager may receive a performance fee, carried interest or incentive allocation generally equal to 20% of the net profits earned by the Investment Fund that it manages, typically subject to a preferred return. These performance incentives may create an incentive for the Investment Managers to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that might have been made in the absence of the performance fee, carried interest, or incentive allocation.

Control Positions. Investment Funds may take control positions in companies. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise and other types of liability related to business operations. In addition, the act of taking a control position, or seeking to take such a position, may itself subject an Investment Fund to litigation by parties interested in blocking it from taking that position. If those liabilities were to arise, or such litigation were to be resolved adversely to the Investment Funds, the investing Investment Funds likely would suffer losses on their investments.

Inadequate Return. No assurance can be given that the returns on the Fund's investments will be commensurate with the risk of investment in the Fund. Shareholders should not commit money to the Fund unless they have the resources to sustain the loss of their entire investment in the Fund.

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

Recourse to the Fund's Assets. The Fund's assets, including any investments made by the Fund and any interest in the Investment Funds held by the Fund, are available to satisfy all liabilities and other obligations of the Fund. If the Fund becomes subject to a liability, parties seeking to have the liability satisfied may have recourse to the

Fund's assets generally and not be limited to any particular asset, such as the asset representing the investment giving rise to the liability.

Limitations on Transfer; Shares Not Listed; No Market for Shares. The transferability of Shares is subject to certain restrictions contained in the Fund's Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") and is affected by restrictions imposed under applicable securities laws. Shares are not traded on any national securities exchange or other market. No market currently exists for Shares, and the Fund contemplates that one will not develop. The Shares are, therefore, not readily marketable. Although the Adviser and the Fund expect to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Fund offer to repurchase Shares quarterly, no assurances can be given that the Fund will do so and, in any case, repurchases will not begin until two years after the Fund has commenced operations. Consequently, Shares should only be acquired by investors able to commit their funds for an indefinite period of time.

REGIONAL/COUNTRY FOCUS RISK. To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, social, environmental, regulatory and other risks not typically associated with investing in a larger number of regions or countries. In addition, certain foreign economies may themselves be focused in particular industries or more vulnerable to political changes than the U.S. economy, which may have a pronounced impact on the Fund's investments. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments. Regional and country focus risk is heightened in emerging markets.

The following sets forth additional information regarding risks associated with investing in certain geographic regions and countries.

Investments in Europe Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or European Union regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain European Union countries), the default or threat of default by an European Union member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an European Union member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of European Union member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness (which may be located in other countries). These events may have an adverse effect on the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including European Union member countries that do not use the euro and non-European Union member countries. If any member country exits the European Monetary Union, the departing country would face the risks of currency devaluation and its trading partners and banks and others around the world that hold the departing country's debt would face the risk of significant losses. In addition, the resulting economic instability of Europe and the currency markets in general could have a severe adverse effect on the value of securities held by the Fund.

The impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, commonly known as "Brexit," and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union has and may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. These consequences include greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence and an increased likelihood of a recession in such markets. Uncertainty relating to the United Kingdom's post-departure framework and relationships may have adverse effects on asset valuations and the renegotiation of trade agreements, as well as an increase in financial regulation in such markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

Certain European countries have also developed increasingly strained relationships with the U.S., and if these relations were to worsen, they could adversely affect European issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain and the independence movement in Scotland, as well as governmental or other responses to such movements, may also create instability and uncertainty in the region. In addition, the national politics of countries in the European Union have been unpredictable and subject to influence by disruptive political groups and ideologies. The governments of European Union countries may be subject to change and such countries may experience social and political unrest. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. The occurrence of terrorist incidents throughout Europe also could impact financial markets. The impact of these events is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching and could adversely affect the value (and liquidity) of the Fund's investments.

Investments in Asia Risk. Certain Asian economies have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. During the global recession that began in 2009, many of the export-driven Asian economies experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States and Europe, and certain Asian governments implemented stimulus plans, low-rate monetary policies and currency devaluations. Economic events in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on some or all of the economies of the countries in which the Fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions.

Investments in China Risk. Investments in securities of companies domiciled in the People's Republic of China ("China" or the "PRC") involve a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the U.S. securities markets. Such heightened risks include, among others, an authoritarian government, popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions, the impact of regional conflict on the economy and hostile relations with neighboring countries. Military conflicts, either in response to internal social unrest or conflicts with other countries, could disrupt economic development. The Chinese economy is vulnerable to the long-running disagreements with Hong Kong related to integration. China has a complex territorial dispute regarding the sovereignty of Taiwan; Taiwan-based companies and individuals are significant investors in China. Potential military conflict between China and Taiwan may adversely affect securities of Chinese issuers. In addition, China has strained international relations with Japan, India, Russia and other neighbors due to territorial disputes, historical animosities and other defense concerns. China could be affected by military events on the Korean peninsula or internal instability within North Korea. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Chinese market and may adversely affect the performance of the Chinese economy.

The U.S. government may occasionally place restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, on June 3, 2021, President Biden issued an executive order prohibiting U.S. persons from purchasing or selling publicly traded securities (including publicly traded securities that are derivative of, or are designed to provide exposure to, such securities) of any Chinese company identified as a Chinese Military Industrial Complex Company ("CMIC"). The substantive requirements of this executive order were subsequently implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control through formal rulemaking ("OFAC Rules"). A number of Chinese issuers have been designated under this program and more could be added. Certain implementation matters related to the scope of, and compliance with, the OFAC Rules have not yet been fully resolved, and the ultimate application and enforcement of the OFAC Rules may change. As a result, the OFAC Rules and related guidance may significantly reduce the liquidity of such securities, force the Fund to sell certain positions at inopportune times or for unfavorable prices, and restrict future investments by the Fund.

The Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in the economy, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. But there can be no assurance that these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite reforms and privatizations of companies in certain sectors, the Chinese government still exercises substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector and may own or control many companies. The Chinese government continues to maintain a major role in economic policy making and investing in China involves risks of losses due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and the imposition of restrictions on foreign

investments and on repatriation of capital invested. In addition, the imposition of sanctions and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses.

The Chinese government may intervene in the Chinese financial markets, such as by the imposition of trading restrictions, a ban on “naked” short selling or the suspension of short selling for certain stocks. This may affect market price and liquidity of these stocks, and may have an unpredictable impact on the investment activities of the Fund. Additionally, Chinese regulators may suspend trading in Chinese issuers (or permit such issuers to suspend trading) during market disruptions. Such market interventions may have a negative impact on market sentiment which may in turn affect the performance of the securities markets and as a result the performance of the Fund. Segments of China’s private debt markets (e.g., non-investment grade debt or “junk bonds”) may at times become relatively concentrated by a limited number of large issuers in one or more industries (e.g., real estate). The default or threat of default by one or more such large issuers could have adverse consequences on other issuers in such industries or related industries.

In addition, there is less regulation and monitoring of the securities markets and the activities of investors, brokers and other participants in China than in the United States. Accordingly, issuers of securities in China are not subject to the same degree of regulation as those in the United States with respect to such matters as insider trading rules, tender offer regulation, stockholder proxy requirements and the requirements mandating timely and accurate disclosure of information. Stock markets in China are in the process of change and further development. This may lead to trading volatility, and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions and interpretation and application of the relevant regulations. Custodians may not be able to offer the level of service and safe-keeping in relation to the settlement and administration of securities in China that is customary in more developed markets. In particular, there is a risk that the Fund may not be recognized as the owner of securities that are held on behalf of the Fund by a sub-custodian. The Fund thus faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its holdings of Chinese investments.

The RMB, China’s official currency, is currently not a freely convertible currency and is subject to foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government. The imposition of currency controls may negatively impact performance and liquidity of the Fund as capital may become trapped in the PRC. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. At times, there may be insufficient offshore RMB for the Fund to remain fully invested in Chinese equities. Investing in entities either in, or which have a substantial portion of their operations in, the PRC may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs and delays to the Fund.

While the Chinese economy has grown rapidly in recent years, there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. China may experience substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, causing a negative effect on the economy and securities market. China’s economy is heavily dependent on export growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a downturn in any of the economies of China’s key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the securities of Chinese issuers. The tax laws and regulations in the PRC are subject to change, including the issuance of authoritative guidance or enforcement, possibly with retroactive effect. The interpretation, applicability and enforcement of such laws by the PRC tax authorities are not as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary over time and from region to region. The application and enforcement of the PRC tax rules could have a significant adverse effect on the Fund and its investors, particularly in relation to capital gains withholding tax imposed upon non-residents. In addition, the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to Chinese companies may be less rigorous, and may result in significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards and practices and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. A repurchase agreement is an agreement between two parties whereby one party sells the other a security at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the security later at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. A reverse repurchase agreement is a term used to describe the opposite side of a repurchase transaction and represents a form of borrowing. The party that purchases and later resells a security is said to perform a repurchase; the other party, that sells and later repurchases a security is said to perform a reverse repurchase. The Fund is permitted to enter into fully collateralized repurchase agreements. The Fund’s Board of Trustees has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility of evaluating the

creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which the Fund will engage in repurchase agreements. The Adviser will monitor such transactions to ensure that the value of underlying collateral will be at least equal to the total amount of the repurchase obligation as required by the valuation provision of the repurchase agreement, including the accrued interest. Repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities declines below the repurchase price. The Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of any collateral held by the Fund, if applicable, to cover the transaction is less than the value of the securities. In the event the borrower commences bankruptcy proceedings, a court may characterize the transaction as a loan. If the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the underlying collateral, the Fund may be required to return the underlying collateral to the borrower's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund could lose some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value.

REPURCHASE OFFERS RISK. The Fund expects to make periodic quarterly offers to repurchase Shares at NAV, pursuant to Rule 13e-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Fund believes that these repurchase offers are generally beneficial to the Fund's shareholders, and repurchases generally will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund decreases the assets of the Fund and, therefore, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratios. Repurchase offers and the need to fund repurchase obligations may also affect the ability of the Fund to be fully invested or force the Fund to maintain a higher percentage of its assets in liquid investments, which may harm the Fund's investment performance. Moreover, diminution in the size of the Fund through repurchases may result in untimely sales of portfolio securities and may limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities or to achieve its investment objective. If the Fund uses leverage, repurchases of Shares may compound the adverse effects of leverage in a declining market. In addition, if the Fund borrows money to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their Shares by increasing Fund expenses and reducing any net investment income. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed and the Fund determines not to repurchase additional Shares beyond the repurchase offer amount, the Fund will repurchase the Shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and shareholders will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. Shareholders will be subject to the risk of NAV fluctuations during that period. Thus, there is also a risk that some shareholders, in anticipation of proration, may tender more Shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, thereby increasing the likelihood that proration will occur. The NAV of Shares tendered in a repurchase offer may fluctuate between the date a shareholder submits a repurchase request and closing date of the tender offer. Such fluctuations may be exacerbated by currency fluctuations to the extent the Fund invests in foreign markets and other market developments. The NAV on the valuation date for the tender offer may be higher or lower than on the date a shareholder submits a repurchase request. See *"Repurchases and Transfers of Shares"* in the *Prospectus*.

The Fund may postpone or suspend repurchase offers or may elect not to make a tender offer in any given quarter. A postponement or suspension may occur only if approved by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Fund or your financial intermediary will send you a notice if there is such a determination and if a repurchase offer is renewed after a suspension or postponement.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES RISK. The Fund may invest in securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale ("restricted securities"). Restricted securities may be sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers and may be neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. Restricted securities include private placement securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, such as Rule 144A securities, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S. In many cases, privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, privately placed securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. To the extent that privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales, due to illiquidity, could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than their fair market value. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by the Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration. Certain of the Fund's investments in private placements may consist of direct investments and may include investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks. These issuers may

have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in such securities, the Fund may obtain access to material nonpublic information, which may restrict the Fund's ability to conduct portfolio transactions in such securities.

Some of these securities are new and complex, and trade only among institutions; the markets for these securities are still developing, and may not function as efficiently as established markets. Owning a large percentage of restricted securities could hamper the Fund's ability to raise cash to meet repurchase requests. Also, because there may not be an established market price for these securities, the Fund may have to estimate their value, which means that their valuation (and, to a much smaller extent, the valuation of the Fund) may have a subjective element. Transactions in restricted securities may entail registration expense and other transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in unrestricted securities. Where registration is required for restricted securities a considerable time period may elapse between the time the Fund decides to sell the security and the time it is actually permitted to sell the security under an effective registration statement. If during such period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain less favorable pricing terms than when it decided to sell the security. The Fund may purchase securities that may have restrictions on transfer or resale (including Rule 144A securities and Regulation S securities). "Rule 144A" securities (and equivalent securities issued pursuant to Regulation S of the 1933 Act) are privately placed, restricted securities that may only be resold under certain circumstances to other qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A investments are subject to certain additional risks compared to publicly traded securities. If there are not enough qualified buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A securities when the Fund wishes to sell such securities, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. For this reason, although Rule 144A securities are generally considered to be liquid, the Fund's holdings in Rule 144A securities may adversely affect the Fund's overall liquidity if qualified buyers become uninterested in buying them at a particular time. Issuers of Rule 144A securities are required to furnish information to potential investors upon request. However, the required disclosure is much less extensive than that required of public companies and is not publicly available. Further, issuers of Rule 144A securities can require recipients of the information (such as the Fund) to agree contractually to keep the information confidential, which could also adversely affect the Fund's ability to dispose of a security. Offerings of Regulation S securities may be conducted outside of the United States. Regulation S securities are generally less liquid than registered securities, as a result, the Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although Regulation S securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, Regulation S securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Depending upon the circumstances, the Fund may only be able to sell these securities in the United States if an exemption from registration under the federal and state securities laws is available or may only be able to sell these securities outside of the United States (such as on a foreign exchange). These securities may either be determined to be liquid or illiquid pursuant to policies and guidelines established by the Fund's Board of Trustees. *See also "Private Placement Risk" above.*

SECTOR CONCENTRATION RISK. An Investment Fund may concentrate its investments in specific industry sectors. This focus may constrain the liquidity and the number of portfolio companies available for investment by an Investment Fund. In addition, the investments of such an Investment Fund will be disproportionately exposed to the risks associated with the industry sectors of concentration. The Fund expects to focus its investments in the information technology, healthcare, consumer discretionary and consumer staples, business services, and industrials sectors.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The Fund's performance may be closely tied to the performance of information technology issuers and, as a result, the Fund will be sensitive to changes in, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, factors impacting this sector. The information technology sector includes companies engaged in internet software and services, technology hardware and storage peripherals, electronic equipment instruments and components, and semiconductors and semiconductor equipment. Information technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on their profit margins. Like other technology companies, information technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of information technology companies may face obsolescence due to rapid technological developments, frequent new product

introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights. The loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer discretionary and consumer staples sectors are subject to the risks associated with adverse changes in consumer sentiment and buying patterns, the effects of inflation and disruptions in the supply chain that negatively impact the availability of products. Companies in these sectors may also be adversely affected by supply and demand for certain products and services, price fluctuations, product obsolescence and product liability claims, governmental regulation, exchange rates, world events, general economic conditions and other factors. In addition, certain companies in the consumer sectors may be cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements resulting from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.

Healthcare Sector Risk. Many healthcare-related companies are smaller and less seasoned than companies in other sectors. Healthcare-related companies may also be strongly affected by scientific or technological developments, and their products may quickly become obsolete. The profitability of healthcare-related companies may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising or falling costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, a limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many healthcare companies are heavily dependent on patent protection and the actual or perceived safety and efficiency of their products. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Patents have a limited duration, and, upon expiration, other companies may market substantially similar “generic” products that are typically sold at a lower price than the patented product, which can cause the original developer of the product to lose market share and/or reduce the price charged for the product, resulting in lower profits for the original developer. As a result, the expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies.

Many healthcare companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Further, many healthcare-related companies offer products and services that are subject to governmental regulation and may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies or laws. Changes in governmental policies or laws may span a wide range of topics, including cost control, national health insurance, incentives for compensation in the provision of healthcare services, tax incentives and penalties related to healthcare insurance premiums, and promotion of prepaid healthcare plans. In addition, a number of legislative proposals concerning healthcare have been considered by the U.S. Congress in recent years. It is unclear what proposals will ultimately be enacted, if any, and what effect they may have on companies in the healthcare sector. Many new products in the healthcare sector may be subject to regulatory approvals. The process of obtaining such approvals may be long and costly, which can result in increased development costs, delayed cost recovery and loss of competitive advantage to the extent that rival companies have developed competing products or procedures, adversely affecting the company’s revenues and profitability. In other words, delays in the regulatory approval process may diminish the opportunity for a company to profit from a new product or to bring a new product to market, which could have a material adverse effect on a company’s business.

Healthcare companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Additionally, the expansion of facilities by healthcare-related providers may be subject to “determinations of need” by certain government authorities. This process not only generally increases the time and costs involved in these expansions, but also makes expansion plans uncertain, limiting the revenue and profitability growth potential of healthcare-related facilities operators and negatively affecting the prices of their securities.

Business Services Risk. Companies in the business services sector can be significantly affected by competitive pressures, such as technological developments, fixed-rate pricing, and the ability to attract and retain skilled employees. The success of companies that provide business-related services is, in part, subject to continued demand for business services as companies and other organizations seek alternative, cost-effective means to meet their economic goals.

Industrials Sector Risk. The Fund’s performance may be closely tied to the performance of industrials issuers

and, as a result, may be more volatile than the performance of more broadly diversified funds. The prices of securities in the industrials sector can be volatile and can be impacted significantly by supply and demand for certain products and services, product obsolescence and product liability claims, government regulation, exchange rates, world events, general economic conditions and other factors. In addition, certain companies in the industrials sector may be cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements resulting from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.

SMALL CAPITALIZATION SECURITIES RISK. The Fund may invest in equity securities (including securities issued in initial public offerings) of companies with smaller market capitalizations. Because the issuers of small capitalization securities tend to be smaller or less well-established companies, they may have limited product lines, market share or financial resources, may have less historical data with respect to operations and management and may be more dependent on a limited number of key employees. As a result, small capitalization securities are often less marketable than securities of larger or more well-established companies. Historically, small market capitalization securities and securities of recently organized companies are subject to increased price volatility due to: (i) less certain growth prospects; (ii) lower degrees of liquidity in the markets for such securities; (iii) thin trading that could result in the securities being sold at a discount or in small lots over an extended period of time; (iv) limited product lines, markets or financial resources; (v) dependence on a few key management personnel; (vi) increased sensitivity to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings; (vii) difficulty in obtaining information on smaller capitalization companies as compared with larger capitalization companies; (viii) greater sensitivity to changing economic conditions and increased risk of bankruptcy due to adverse developments or management changes affecting the company; and (ix) greater difficulty borrowing money to continue or expand operations. When the Fund invests in smaller company stocks that might trade infrequently, investors might seek to trade Fund shares based on their knowledge or understanding of the value of those securities (this is sometimes referred to as “price arbitrage”). If such price arbitrage were successful, it might interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio and the Fund may be required to sell securities at disadvantageous times or prices to satisfy the liquidity requirements created by that activity. Successful price arbitrage might also dilute the value of Fund shares held by other shareholders.

SPECIAL TAX RISKS. Special tax risks are associated with an investment in the Fund. The Fund intends to satisfy the requirements each taxable year necessary to qualify as a “regulated investment company” or “RIC” under Subchapter M of the Code. As such, the Fund must satisfy, among other requirements, certain ongoing asset diversification, source-of-income and annual distribution requirements. Each of these ongoing requirements for qualification for the favorable tax treatment available to RICs require.

Some of the income that the Fund may earn directly or through an Investment Fund, such as income recognized from an equity investment in an operating partnership, may not satisfy the gross income test. To manage the risk that such income might jeopardize the Fund’s tax status as a RIC resulting from a failure to satisfy the gross income test, one or more subsidiary entities treated as U.S. corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be employed to earn such income and (if applicable) hold the related investment. Such subsidiary entities generally will be required to incur entity-level income taxes on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce the return to shareholders.

If before the end of any quarter of its taxable year, the Fund believes that it may fail any of the asset diversification requirements, the Fund may seek to take certain actions to avert such a failure. However, certain actions typically taken by RICs to avert such a failure (e.g., the disposition of assets causing the diversification discrepancy) may be difficult for the Fund to pursue because the Fund may redeem its interest in an Investment Fund only at certain times specified by the governing documents of each respective Investment Fund. While the Code ordinarily affords the Fund a 30-day period after the end of the relevant quarter in which to cure a diversification failure by disposing of non-diversified assets, the constraints on the Fund’s ability to effect a redemption from an Investment Fund referred to above may limit utilization of this cure period.

If the Fund fails to satisfy the asset diversification or other RIC requirements, it may lose its status as a RIC under the Code. In that case, all of its taxable income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In addition, all distributions (including distributions of net capital gain) to shareholders would be characterized as dividend income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Accordingly, disqualification as a RIC would have a material adverse effect on the value of the Fund’s Shares and the amount of the Fund’s distributions.

Additional Tax Considerations; Distributions to Shareholders and Potential Fund-Level Tax Liabilities. The Fund expects to distribute substantially all of its net ordinary income and net capital gains to shareholders. These distributions are respectively characterized as ordinary dividend income or long-term capital gain when distributed as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to shareholders. The Fund will inform shareholders of the amount and character of its distributions to shareholders. See “Taxation” below for more information. If the Fund distributes (or is deemed to have distributed) in respect of any calendar year less than an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its calendar year ordinary income (taking into account certain deferrals and elections), 98.2% of its capital gain net income (determined on the basis of a one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year, and adjusted for certain ordinary losses), plus any such amounts that were not distributed in previous calendar years, then the Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax with respect to the Fund’s undistributed amounts. The Fund will not be subject to this excise tax on any amount which the Fund incurred an entity-level U.S. federal income tax.

In addition, the Fund may invest in Investment Funds located outside of the U.S. or other non-U.S. portfolio company or entities which may be considered passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”) or controlled foreign corporations (“CFCs”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Fund may, in a particular taxable year, be required to make ordinary income distributions in excess of the net economic income from such investments with respect to such taxable year. Furthermore, income or gain from such Investment Funds or other entities may be subject to non-U.S. withholding or other taxes. Any such withholding or other taxes would reduce the return on the Fund’s investment in such Investment Funds and thus on the shareholders’ investment in the Fund.

TO BE ANNOUNCED (TBA) TRANSACTIONS RISK. TBA investments include when-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments. The Fund is permitted to purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis. When-issued or delayed-delivery transactions arise when securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. The Fund may sell the securities before the settlement date if the Adviser deems it advisable. Distributions attributable to any gains realized on such a sale are taxable to shareholders. When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. The Fund is subject to this risk whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities on the settlement date for a transaction. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price. The Fund may also take a short position in a TBA investment when it owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, identical securities. If the Fund takes such a short position, it may reduce the risk of a loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit if the price rises. The Fund may purchase or sell undrawn or delayed draw loans.

Short Sales of TBA Investments Risk. The Fund may also engage in shorting of TBAs. When the Fund enters into a short sale of a TBA investment it effectively agrees to sell at a future price and date a security it does not own. Although most TBA short sales transactions are closed before the Fund would be required to deliver the security, if the Fund does not close the position, the Fund may have to purchase the securities needed to settle the short sale at a higher price than anticipated, which would cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund may not always be able to purchase the securities required to settle a short sale at a particular time or at an attractive price. The Fund may incur increased transaction costs associated with selling TBA securities short. In addition, taking short positions in TBA securities results in a form of leverage, which could increase the volatility of the Fund’s returns.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities are also subject to default risk, which is the risk that the U.S. Treasury will be unable to meet its payment obligations. 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.

VALUATION RISK. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund on, or whose repurchase requests are valued on, days when the Fund is holding instruments that have been fair valued may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher repurchase proceeds than they would have received if the instruments had not been fair valued or if an alternate valuation methodology was employed. Such risks may be more pronounced in a rising interest rate environment, and, to the extent the Fund holds a significant percentage of fair valued or otherwise difficult to value securities, it may be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with valuation. For additional information about valuation determinations, see “Determination of Net Asset Value” in the Prospectus. Portions of the Fund’s portfolio that are fair valued or difficult to value vary from time to time. The Fund’s shareholder reports (when available) contain detailed information about the Fund’s holdings that are fair valued or difficult to value, including values of such holdings as of the dates of the reports.

Valuation of Private Investments Risk. The Fund’s ownership interest in private investments are not publicly traded and the Fund will use a third party pricing service or internal pricing methodologies to provide pricing information for certain private investments. The value of investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable, and the Valuation Designee will value these investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to the Valuation Procedures, including to reflect significant events affecting the value of the Fund’s investments. Many of the Fund’s investments may be classified as Level 3 under Topic 820 of the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification, as amended, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC Topic 820”). This means that the Fund’s portfolio valuations will be based on significant unobservable inputs and the Fund’s own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability in question. The Fund expects that inputs into the determination of fair value of the Fund’s portfolio investments will require significant judgment or estimation. Even if observable market data are available, such information may be the result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes, which include a disclaimer that the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimers materially reduces the reliability of such information. The valuation of the Fund’s investments in Investment Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations provided by the Investment Managers on a quarterly basis. Although such valuations are provided on a quarterly basis, the Fund will provide valuations, and will issue Shares, on a monthly basis. In this regard, an Investment Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value may affect the Investment Manager’s compensation or its ability to raise additional funds. The Valuation Designee may face a similar conflict of interest with respect to its valuation of the Fund’s assets. No assurances can be given regarding the valuation methodology or the sufficiency of systems utilized by any Investment Manager or the Valuation Designee, the accuracy of the valuations provided by the Investment Managers, that the Investment Managers will comply with their own internal policies or procedures for keeping records or making valuations, or that the Investment Managers’ policies and procedures and systems will not change without notice to the Fund. As a result, an Investment Manager’s valuation of the securities may fail to match the amount ultimately realized with respect to the disposition of such securities. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, the Valuation Designee’s determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. The Fund’s net asset value could be adversely affected if the Valuation Designee’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.

Valuations Subject to Adjustment. The Fund determines its month-end net asset value based upon the quarterly valuations reported by the Investment Funds, which may not reflect market or other events occurring subsequent to the quarter-end. The Valuation Designee will fair value the Fund’s holdings in Investment Funds to reflect such events, consistent with its valuation policies; however, there is no guarantee the Valuation Designee will correctly fair value such investments. Additionally, the valuations reported by Investment Funds may be subject to later adjustment or revision. For example, fiscal year-end net asset value calculations of the Investment Funds may be revised as a result of audits by their independent auditors. Other adjustments may occur from time to time. Because such adjustments or revisions, whether increasing or decreasing the net asset value of the Fund, and therefore the Fund, at the time they occur, relate to information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, the adjustment or revision may not affect the amount of the repurchase proceeds of the Fund received by shareholders who had their Shares repurchased prior to such adjustments and received their repurchase proceeds. As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations from the Investment Funds or revisions to the net asset value of an Investment Fund or direct private equity investment adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value, the remaining outstanding Shares may be adversely affected by prior repurchases to the benefit of shareholders who had their Shares

repurchased at a net asset value higher than the adjusted amount. Conversely, any increases in the net asset value resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations may be entirely for the benefit of the outstanding Shares and to the detriment of shareholders who previously had their Shares repurchased at a net asset value lower than the adjusted amount. The same principles apply to the purchase of Shares. New shareholders may be affected in a similar way.

VENTURE CAPITAL. An Investment Fund may invest and the Fund may co-invest in venture capital. Venture capital is usually classified by investments in private companies that have a limited operating history, are attempting to develop or commercialize unproven technologies or implement novel business plans or are not otherwise developed sufficiently to be self-sustaining financially or to become public. Although these investments may offer the opportunity for significant gains, such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses, which risks generally are greater than the risks of investing in public companies that may be at a later stage of development.

VOLATILITY RISK. The risk that the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Volatility may cause the Fund's share price, yield and/or total return to experience significant changes in value over short periods of time.

WARRANTS AND RIGHTS RISK. Warrants are instruments giving holders the right, but not the obligation, to buy equity or fixed income securities of a company at a specific price during a specified period. Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a short life span to expiration. The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security. Buying a warrant does not make the Fund a shareholder of the underlying stock. The warrant holder has no voting or dividend rights with respect to the underlying stock. A warrant does not carry any right to assets of the issuer, and for this reason investment in warrants may be more speculative than other equity-based investments. The market for warrants may be limited and it may be difficult for the Fund to sell a warrant promptly at an advantageous price.

ZERO COUPON SECURITIES. Zero-coupon securities pay no interest prior to their maturity date or another specified date in the future but are issued and traded at a discount to their face value. The discount varies as the securities approach their maturity date (or the date on which interest payments are scheduled to begin). While interest payments are not made on such securities, holders of such securities are deemed to have received income ("phantom income") annually, notwithstanding that cash may not be received currently. As with other fixed income securities, zero coupon bonds are subject to interest rate and credit risk. Some of these securities may be subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market rates than comparable securities that pay interest currently. Longer term zero coupon bonds have greater interest rate risk than shorter term zero coupon bonds.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The investment objectives and principal investment strategies of the Fund are described in the Fund's prospectus. Additional information concerning certain of the Fund's investments, strategies and risks is set forth below.

A. FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE FUND

The Fund has adopted the fundamental investment restrictions set forth below. Fundamental investment restrictions may not be changed with respect to the Fund without the approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Under the 1940 Act and as used in the prospectus and this SAI, a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of (1) the holders of 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund (or a class of the outstanding shares of the Fund) represented at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund (or class) are present in person or by proxy or (2) the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund (or of the class).

Unless otherwise provided below, all references below to the assets of the Fund are in terms of current market value.

The Fund:

1. will not borrow money or issue any class of senior securities, except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by regulatory authority;
2. will not “concentrate” its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction;
3. will not make loans, except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by regulatory authority;
4. will not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under applicable laws;
5. will not purchase or sell real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction;
6. will not invest in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time and as set forth in the Fund’s prospectus and SAI;
7. will not purchase securities on margin, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction; and
8. will not engage in short sales or write put or call options, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction.

B. CLASSIFICATION

The Fund has elected to be classified as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company. As a non-diversified management investment company, the Fund is not required to comply with the diversification rules of the 1940 Act, although the Fund must meet tax-related diversification requirements under the Code.

The Fund may change its classification status from non-diversified to diversified without the prior approval of shareholders.

C. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The information below is not considered to be part of the Fund’s fundamental policies and is provided for informational purposes only.

If the percentage restrictions on investments described in this SAI and any Prospectus are adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the values of securities or loans, a change in the Fund’s net assets or a change in security characteristics is not a violation of any of such restrictions.

With respect to investment restriction A.2, the 1940 Act does not define what constitutes “concentration” in an industry. However, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has taken the position that an investment in excess of 25% of the Fund’s total assets in one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry generally constitutes concentration. The Fund does not apply this restriction to tax-exempt municipal securities, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies. For purposes of this restriction, each foreign government is

considered to be a separate industry. Currency positions are not considered to be an investment in a foreign government for industry concentration purposes. In addition, for purposes of the Fund's concentration policy set forth in investment restriction A.2, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities that are not mortgage-backed securities shall not be considered part of any industry. To the extent an underlying Investment Fund has adopted an 80% policy that requires investments in a particular industry, the Fund will take such policy into consideration for purposes of the Fund's industry concentration policy set forth in investment restriction A.2. For the purposes of the Fund's concentration policy set forth in investment restriction A.2, the Fund will consider holdings of other investment companies in which it invests for the purposes of determining the Fund's compliance with its concentration policy. With respect to investment restriction A.5, the 1940 Act does not directly restrict the Fund's ability to invest in real estate but does require that every fund have the fundamental investment policy governing such investments. The Fund may acquire real estate as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or real estate investment trusts.

With respect to investment restriction A.6, although the 1940 Act does not directly limit the Fund's ability to invest in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, the Fund's investments in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities may be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a registered investment company, as at least 90% of its gross income must come from certain qualifying sources of income, and income from physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities does not constitute qualifying income for this purpose. Other restrictions that could also limit the Fund's investment in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities include where that investment implicates the Fund's diversification, concentration, or securities-related issuer policies, and where the Fund would need to take certain steps as set forth in its policies to avoid being considered to issue any class of senior securities.

D. CERTAIN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The investment objective and principal investment strategies for the Fund are discussed in the Fund's prospectus. Certain descriptions in the Fund's prospectus and this SAI of a particular investment practice or technique in which the Fund may engage or a financial instrument that the Fund may purchase are meant to describe the spectrum of investments that the Fund's Adviser, in its discretion, might, but is not required to, use in managing the Fund's portfolio assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. The Adviser, in its discretion, may employ any such practice, technique or instrument for the Fund for which it serves as Adviser. It is possible that certain types of financial instruments or techniques may not be available, permissible or effective for their intended purposes in all markets.

The rules under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") require that adviser either operate within certain guidelines and restrictions with respect to the Fund's use of futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps, or be subject to registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") with respect to the Fund and be required to operate the Fund in compliance with certain disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

Under current CFTC rules, the investment adviser of a registered investment company may claim an exemption from registration as a CPO only if the registered investment company that it advises uses futures contracts, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps solely for "bona fide hedging purposes," or limits its use of such instruments for non-bona fide hedging purposes to certain de minimis amounts.

The Adviser has elected to claim an exclusion from the definition of CPO with respect to the Fund. As a result, the Fund will not purchase commodity futures, commodity options contracts, or swaps if, immediately after and as a result of such purchase, (i) the Fund's aggregate initial margin and premiums posted for its non-bona fide hedging trading in these instruments exceeds 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and losses and excluding the in-the-money amount of an option at the time of purchase) or (ii) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund's positions in such instruments not used solely for bona fide hedging purposes exceeds 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and losses).

The Fund may choose to change its election at any time. If the Fund operates subject to CFTC regulation, it may incur additional expenses.

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by an investment company evidencing indebtedness, including the issuance of debt or preferred shares of beneficial interest. Current law, as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, provides that, in the case of a senior security representing indebtedness, a closed-end investment company must have asset coverage of 300% immediately after such issuance, and no dividends on the company’s stock may be made unless the indebtedness generally has an asset coverage at that time of 300%. In the case of a class of senior security representing a stock, a closed-end investment company must have asset coverage of 200% immediately after such issuance, and no dividends on the company’s stock may be made unless the preferred stock generally has an asset coverage at that time of 200%. Shareholders of preferred stock also must have the right, as a class, to elect at least two trustees at all times and to elect a majority of trustees if dividends on their stock are unpaid in certain amounts.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing policies, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Fund, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Fund shall, within 90 days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

FUND MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees and officers of the Fund, their business addresses, principal occupations for at least the past five years and years of birth are listed in the tables below. The Fund’s Board of Trustees (i) provides broad supervision over the affairs of the Fund and (ii) elects officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and the execution of policies formulated by the Board of Trustees. The first table below provides information about those trustees who are deemed not to be “interested persons” of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (i.e., “non-interested trustees”), and the second table below provides information about the Fund’s “interested” trustee and the Fund’s officers.

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH AND ADDRESS*	POSITION HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE** AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS FOR PUBLIC COMPANIES AND OTHER REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES HELD BY TRUSTEE
Austin Adams (1943) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2023	Consultant and Independent Board Member	Spectra Energy (2008-2018) (NYSE), CommScope Holding Company, Inc. (2010-2019) (Nasdaq).
Frank Easterly (1946) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2023	Manager of The Franker Fund LLC, CFO and Co- Manager of AMGI Animation and Consultant at Harbour Partners Holdings	N/A
Richard Wilson (1979) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2023	Founder and President of Patrician Capital and Founder of Lokahi Capital	N/A

* The address for each Trustee is c/o CAZ Investments Registered Adviser LLC, One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056.

** Term of Office: Each Trustee holds an indefinite term until his or her retirement, resignation, removal, or death.

OFFICERS AND INTERESTED TRUSTEE

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH AND ADDRESS*	POSITION HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE** AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
Christopher Zook (Chairman) (1969) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	Since 2023	Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of CAZ Investments, LP	N/A
Matthew Lindholm (1980) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2023	Partner at CAZ Investments, LP	N/A
Marcie McVeigh (1979) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Chief Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer, and Treasurer	Since 2023	Managing Director of PFO Services at PINE Advisor Solutions (since 2020), Assistant Vice President at Brown Brothers Harriman (2019- 2020) and Senior Financial Reporting Specialist at American Century Investments (2011-2018)	N/A
Kent Barnes (1968) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Secretary	Since 2024	Chief Compliance Officer, Rafferty Asset Management, LLC (2016-2018); Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2018-2023); Vice President and Senior Management Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, (2023-present)	N/A
Randi Jean Roessler (1981) One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2023	Director of PINE Advisor Solutions (since 2023), Chief Compliance Officer of Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., Davis Distributors, LLC, Davis Funds, Selected Funds, Clipper Fund Trust, and Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (2018-2023)	N/A

* The address for each officer and Trustee is c/o CAZ Investments Registered Adviser LLC, One Riverway, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77056.

** Term of Office: Each Trustee holds an indefinite term until the Trustee’s retirement or the Trustee’s resignation, removal, or death prior to the Trustee’s retirement. Each Fund officer generally serves until his or her resignation, removal or death.

*** “Interested person,” as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Fund because of the person’s affiliation with, or equity ownership of, the Adviser and its affiliates.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Fund has a Board of Trustees. The Board is responsible for oversight of the Fund. The Board elects officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund. The Board oversees the Adviser and the other principal service providers of the Fund. As described in more detail below, the Board has established two standing committees that assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities: the Audit Committee, and Nominating Committee (collectively, the “Committees”).

The Board is chaired by an Interested Trustee. The Chair (i) presides at Board meetings and participates in the preparation of agendas for the meetings, (ii) acts as a liaison with the Fund’s officers, investment adviser and other trustees between meetings and (iii) coordinates Board activities and functions with the Chair of the Committees. The Chair may also perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board has determined that the Board’s leadership and committee structure is appropriate because it provides a foundation for the Board to work effectively with management and service providers and facilitates the exercise of the Board’s independent judgment. In addition, the committee structure permits an efficient allocation of responsibility among the Trustees.

The Board oversees risk as part of its general oversight of the Fund and risk is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, financial, operational and valuation risks. The Fund’s service providers, which are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund, apply risk management in conducting their activities. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Fund, and that it is not possible to develop processes and controls to eliminate all risks and their possible effects. The Audit Committee receives reports or other information from management regarding risk assessment and management. The Board oversees the activities of the Fund’s chief compliance officer (“CCO”), and the CCO provides an annual report to the Board regarding material compliance matters. The Board receive and consider other reports from the CCO throughout the year. The Audit Committee assists the Board in reviewing financial matters, including matters relating to financial reporting risks and valuation risks. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts its risk oversight role.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Audit Committee.

The audit committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by our Board. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the audit committee. The primary function of the audit committee is to serve as an independent and objective party to assist the Board in selecting, engaging and discharging our independent registered public accounting firm, reviewing the plans, scope and results of the audit engagement with our independent registered public accounting firm, approving professional services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm (including compensation therefore), reviewing the independence of our independent registered public accounting firm and reviewing the adequacy of our internal controls over financial reporting. The Audit Committee also has principal oversight of the valuation process used to establish the Fund’s NAV. The audit committee is presently composed of

three persons, including Austin Adams, Frank Easterly and Richard Wilson, all of whom are considered independent for purposes of the 1940 Act. Austin Adams serves as the chair of the Audit Committee. Our Board has determined that Mr. Adams qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in Item 407 of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act. Each of the members of the audit committee meet the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and, in addition, is not an “interested person” of the Fund or of the Adviser as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. The audit committee met one time during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

A copy of the charter of the Audit Committee is available in print to any shareholder who requests it, and it is also available on the Fund’s website at www.cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com.

Nominating and Governance Committee.

The nominating and governance committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by our Board. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the nominating and governance committee, including making nominations for the appointment or election of Independent Trustees. The nominating and governance committee also has principal oversight over the process used to approve co-investments for the Fund. The nominating and governance committee consists of three persons, including Austin Adams, Frank Easterly and Richard Wilson, all of whom are considered independent for purposes of the 1940 Act. Mr. Adams serves as the chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee. The nominating and governance committee met one time during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees to the Board recommended by a shareholder, if such shareholder complies with the advance notice provisions of our Bylaws. Our Bylaws provide that a shareholder who wishes to nominate a person for election as a Trustees at a meeting of shareholders must deliver written notice to our Corporate Secretary. This notice must contain, as to each nominee, all of the information relating to such person as would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement meeting the requirements of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, and certain other information set forth in the Bylaws. In order to be eligible to be a nominee for election as a Trustees by a shareholder, such potential nominee must deliver to our Corporate Secretary a written questionnaire providing the requested information about the background and qualifications of such person and a written representation and agreement that such person is not and will not become a party to any voting agreements, any agreement or understanding with any person with respect to any compensation or indemnification in connection with service on the Board, and would be in compliance with all of our publicly disclosed corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality and share ownership and trading policies and guidelines.

A copy of the charter of the Nominating and Governance Committee is available in print to any shareholder who requests it, and it is also available on the Fund’s website at www.cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com.

TRUSTEE QUALIFICATIONS.

The governing documents for the Fund do not set forth any specific qualifications to serve as a Trustee. The Charter for the Nominating Committee sets forth criteria that the Committee should consider as minimum requirements for consideration as an independent trustee.

The Board has concluded, based on each trustee’s experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills, on an individual basis and in combination with those of other trustees, that each trustee is qualified to serve as a trustee for the Fund. Among the attributes and skills common to all trustees are the ability to review, evaluate and discuss information and proposals provided to them regarding the Fund, the ability to interact effectively with management and service providers, and the ability to exercise independent business judgment. Where applicable, the Board has considered the actual service of each trustee in concluding that the trustee should continue to serve. Each trustee’s ability to perform his or her duties effectively has been attained through the trustee’s education and work experience, as well as service as a trustee for the Fund and/or other entities. Set forth below is a brief description of the specific experience of each trustee. Additional details regarding the background of each trustee are included in the chart earlier in this section.

OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES.

The following table discloses the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each trustee as of December 31, 2023 (i) in the Fund and (ii) on an aggregate basis in any registered investment companies overseen by the trustee within the same family of investment companies:

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME OF TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND*	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Austin Adams	N/A	None
Frank Easterly	N/A	None
Richard Wilson	N/A	None

* The Fund commenced operation on March 1, 2024.

INTERESTED TRUSTEE

NAME OF TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND*	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Christopher Zook	N/A ¹	None
Matthew Lindholm	N/A	None

* The Fund commenced operation on March 1, 2024.

¹ As of March 31, 2024, the dollar range of equity securities in the Fund directly or indirectly held by Mr. Zook was \$500,001-\$1,000,000.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

The Fund does not pay salaries or compensation to any of its officers or trustees who are employed by CAZ Investments Registered Adviser LLC or its affiliates. The chart below sets forth the compensation paid by the Fund to the following trustees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Estimated Compensation From the Fund*	Pension Or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From the Fund Paid To Trustees**
Christopher Zook, Trustee, President and CEO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Austin Adams, Trustee	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,667
Frank Easterly, Trustee	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,500
Matthew Lindholm, Trustee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Richard Wilson, Trustee	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,500

* Aggregate estimated compensation from the Fund is estimated for the Fund's first full fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

** The Fund commenced operation on March 1, 2024. Total Compensation reflects compensation paid from November 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024.

The sales load for Class A Shares of the Fund is waived for present and former officers, trustees and employees of the Fund, the Adviser, the transfer agent and their affiliates. Such waiver is designed to provide an incentive for individuals that are involved and affiliated with the Fund and its operations to invest in the Fund. Present and former officers, trustees and employees of the Fund, the Adviser, the transfer agent and their affiliates are also permitted to purchase Class I Shares of the Fund.

The Fund's Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund, to the full extent permitted by Delaware law and the federal securities laws, shall indemnify the trustees and officers of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust does not authorize the Fund to indemnify any trustee or officer against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of or for willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of such person's duties.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement with the Adviser. The investment advisory agreement provides that the Adviser, subject to the supervision and approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees, is responsible for the management of the Fund. The Adviser administers the business and affairs of the Fund. Among other services, the Adviser: (i) provides and, as necessary, re-evaluates and updates the investment objectives and parameters, asset classes, and risk profiles of the Fund; (ii) determines what securities and other financial instruments should be purchased for the Fund and the portion of the Fund's portfolio to be held in cash; (iii) monitors the Fund's performance and examines and recommends ways to improve performance; (iv) meets with and monitors investment personnel to confirm their compliance with the Fund's investment strategies and policies and for their adherence to legal and compliance procedures; (v) researches and recommends portfolio managers for the Fund; and (vi) reports to the Board on the performance of the Fund and recommends action as appropriate.

In addition, the Adviser or its affiliate(s) may provide administrative services to the Fund, including personnel, services, equipment and facilities and office space for proper operation of the Fund. Although the Adviser, or its affiliates, may arrange for the provision of additional services necessary for the proper operation of the Fund, the Fund pays for these services. Among other services, the Adviser may: (i) assist in all aspects of the Fund's operations, including the supervision and coordination of service providers (e.g., the custodian, transfer agent or other shareholder servicing agents, accountants, and attorneys), and serves as the liaison between such service providers and the Board; (ii) draft and negotiates agreements between service providers and the Fund; (iii) prepare meeting materials for the Fund's Board and produces such other materials as the Board may request; (iv) coordinate and oversees filings with the SEC; (v) develop and implement compliance programs for the Fund; (vi) provide day-to-day legal and regulatory support for the Fund; (vii) assist the Fund in the handling of regulatory examinations; and (viii) make reports to the Board regarding the performance of the Fund.

As provided by the investment advisory agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee that is paid monthly, equal on an annual basis to 1.25% of the average of the Fund's net assets, including assets purchased with borrowed funds or other forms of leverage, at the end of the two most recently completed months.

The Adviser may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a bank or other financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Fund believes that there would be no material impact on the Fund or shareholders. Banks and other financial institutions may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the bank services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Fund may from time to time

purchase securities issued by banks and other financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The personnel of the Adviser who have primary responsibility for management of the Fund are the members of the Adviser's Investment Committee. Each investment recommendation brought forward by the Fund's investment team must be approved unanimously by the Investment Committee. Specific investment decisions take into account the merits of the specific investment opportunity, as well as portfolio allocation and risk management considerations. The Investment Committee is composed of:

CHRISTOPHER ZOOK – *Chairman and Chief Investment Officer* – Christopher founded CAZ in 2001. He is a frequent guest of major media outlets, including CNBC, Fox Business, Bloomberg, and is quoted regularly in the international media. He is also the founder of the Texas Hedge Fund Association where he served as Chairman for seven years. Known as one of the preeminent experts on alternative investments, Christopher has more than 25 years of experience investing in unconventional asset classes. Prior to starting the Investment Manager, he served in senior leadership positions with Oppenheimer, Prudential Securities, Lehman Brothers and Paine Webber.

MARK WADE – *Partner* – Mark serves on the firm's Executive and Investment Committees and is responsible for sourcing and evaluating investment themes as well as monitoring existing investments. Mark also facilitates the ability of outside investors, including family offices, registered investment advisors and institutions, to co-invest with the firm and our principals & shareholders. Prior to joining CAZ, he worked almost a decade in the healthcare industry at Johnson & Johnson and St. Jude Medical with experience in their orthopedics and neurosurgery affiliates, respectively. He graduated from the University of Virginia with a B.A. in Foreign Affairs – Middle East Studies. He continued his education at the Jones Graduate School of Business at Rice University with a Master of Business Administration and is a Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst.

MATTHEW LINDHOLM – *Partner* – Matt focuses on portfolio management of both traditional and alternative investments. He has over 15 years of investment management experience, including significant experience in derivatives, options, futures, commodities, swaps and hedge funds. Most recently Matt co-founded Absolute Private Wealth Management LLC, where he served as Co-Portfolio Manager to the Quantitative Managed Futures Strategy Fund, a registered 1940 Act mutual fund. Matt graduated Cum Laude from Texas A&M University's Mays Business School Honors Program with a BBA in Finance and a Certificate in International Business.

CLARK EDLUND – *Partner* – Clark serves on the firm's Executive and Investment Committees and has over a decade of investment specific industry experience, including asset management, business development and client relations. He most recently served as Senior Investment Advisor and Portfolio Manager to a boutique healthcare focused private equity manager. Clark graduated from Texas A&M University with a B.S. in Economics and minor in Business Administration. He also became a Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) in 2012 and currently serves on the advisory committee for the Texas Alternative Investment Association.

MICHAEL O'KEEFE – *Chief of Staff* – Michael serves on the firm's Executive and Investment Committees and is responsible for portfolio management, as well as operating alongside the Chairman to execute on strategic initiatives. Michael served previously as President, Chief Operating Officer, & Chief Financial Officer of PlantSwitch, a bioplastics compounding company, and also worked for Thomist Capital, a market-neutral long-short hedge fund. Michael graduated valedictorian from Southern Methodist University with degrees in Finance, Mathematics, and Mechanical Engineering.

OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED OR ADVISED BY CAZ'S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the number and types of other accounts managed by the Fund's portfolio managers and assets under management in those accounts as of March 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted:

FUND AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	ASSETS MANAGED* (in millions)	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE* (in millions)
Christopher A. Zook				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	96	\$7,426	93	\$7,224
Other Accounts	1	\$1	0	\$0
Mark Wade				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0
Matthew Lindholm				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0
Clark Edlund				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0
Michael O'Keefe¹				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

* Assets Managed are estimated and unaudited and may vary from final audited figures.

¹ Mr. O'Keefe's information is as of June 10, 2024.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE FUND ADVISED BY CAZ'S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

Whenever a portfolio manager of the Fund manages other accounts, potential conflicts of interest exist, including potential conflicts between the investment strategy of the Fund and the investment strategy of the other accounts. For example, in certain instances, a portfolio manager may take conflicting positions in a particular security for different accounts, by selling a security for one account and continuing to hold it for another account. In addition, the fact that other accounts require the portfolio manager to devote less than all of his or her time to the Fund may be seen itself to constitute a conflict with the interest of the Fund.

Each portfolio manager may also execute transactions for another fund or account at the direction of such fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by the Fund. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than the Fund may outperform the securities selected for the Fund. In addition, some of these accounts managed by the portfolio managers may have fee structures, including performance fees, that are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees the Adviser receives for managing the Fund. Finally, if the portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, the Fund may not be able to take advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of that opportunity to or across eligible funds and accounts. CAZ's policies, however, require that portfolio managers allocate investment opportunities among accounts managed by them in an equitable manner over time. Orders are normally allocated on a pro rata basis, except that in certain circumstances, such as the small size of an issue, orders will be allocated among clients in a manner believed by CAZ to be fair and equitable over time.

The structure of a portfolio manager’s compensation may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. A portfolio manager’s base pay tends to increase with additional and more complex responsibilities that include increased assets under management, which indirectly links compensation to sales. Also, potential conflicts of interest may arise since the structure of CAZ’s compensation may vary from account to account.

CAZ has adopted certain compliance procedures that are designed to address these, and other, types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation where a conflict arises.

COMPENSATION OF CAZ’S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Adviser receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Fund as set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. The Adviser pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Fund. The following information is as of March 31, 2024.

CAZ’s methodology for measuring and rewarding the contribution made by portfolio managers combines quantitative measures with qualitative measures. The Fund’s portfolio managers are compensated for their services to the Fund and to other accounts they manage in a combination of base salary and annual discretionary bonus, as well as the standard retirement, health and welfare benefits available to all CAZ employees. Certain fund managers may also receive awards under a long-term incentive program. Base salary of CAZ’s employees is determined by reference to the level of responsibility inherent in the role and the experience of the incumbent, and is benchmarked annually against market data to ensure that CAZ is paying competitively. CAZ reviews base salaries annually, targeting increases at employees whose roles have increased in scope materially during the year and those whose salary is behind market rates. At more senior levels, base salaries tend to be adjusted less frequently as the emphasis is increasingly on the discretionary bonus. Discretionary bonuses for portfolio managers may be comprised of an agreed contractual floor, a revenue component and/or a discretionary component. Any discretionary bonus is determined by a number of factors. At a macro level the total amount available to spend is a function of the bonus to pre-bonus profit ratio before tax and the compensation to revenue ratio achieved by CAZ globally. CAZ then assesses the performance of the division and of a management team to determine the share of the aggregate bonus pool that is spent in each area. This focus on “team” maintains consistency and minimizes internal competition that may be detrimental to the interests of CAZ’s clients. For each team, CAZ assesses the performance of their funds relative to competitors and to relevant benchmarks (which may be internally-and/or externally-based and are considered over a range of performance periods), the level of funds under management, and the level of performance fees generated, if any. CAZ also reviews “softer” factors such as leadership, contribution to other parts of the business, and an assessment of the employee’s behavior and the extent to which it is in line with our corporate values of excellence, integrity, teamwork, passion and innovation.

EQUITY SECURITIES BENEFICIALLY OWNED BY CAZ PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table shows the portfolio managers’ ownership of securities in the Fund as of March 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Manager
Christopher A. Zook	\$500,001-\$1,000,000
Mark Wade	\$10,001-\$50,000
Matthew Lindholm	None
Clark Edlund	None
Michael O’Keefe ¹	None

¹ Mr. O’Keefe’s information is as of June 10, 2024.

REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

Repurchase Offers

Beginning no later than the fifth full calendar quarter following the date the Fund commences operations, the Adviser intends to recommend to the Board (subject to the Board's discretion) that the Fund offer to repurchase Shares from shareholders on a quarterly basis in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Fund's net asset value. In determining whether the Fund should repurchase Shares from shareholders of the Fund pursuant to written tenders, the Fund's Board will consider the recommendation of the Adviser. The Board also will consider various factors, including, but not limited to, those listed in the prospectus, in making its determinations.

The Fund's Board will cause the Fund to make offers to repurchase Shares from shareholders pursuant to written tenders only on terms it determines to be fair to the Fund and to all shareholders of the Fund. When the Fund's Board determines that the Fund will repurchase Shares, notice will be provided to each shareholder of the Fund describing the terms thereof, and contain information shareholders should consider in deciding whether and how to participate in such repurchase opportunity. Shareholders who are deciding whether to tender their Shares during the period that a repurchase offer is open may ascertain an estimated net asset value of their Shares (which is calculated once a month at month-end) from the Adviser, the administrator for the Fund, during such period. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by shareholders, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each shareholder, extend the repurchase offer, or take any other action with respect to the repurchase offer permitted by applicable law.

The Fund generally expects to distribute to the holder of Shares that are repurchased a payment of cash in satisfaction of such repurchase. Although the Fund will have a reasonable basis to believe that it will be able to satisfy all conditions of each tender offer when it commences the tender offer, including paying cash for shares being repurchased, there can be no assurance that the Fund will have sufficient cash to pay for Shares that are being repurchased or that it will be able to liquidate Investments at favorable prices to pay for repurchased Shares at the time of the repurchase. The Fund has the right to distribute securities as payment for repurchased Shares in unusual circumstances, including if making a cash payment would result in a material adverse effect on the Fund.

Upon its acceptance of tendered Shares for repurchase, the Fund will maintain daily on its books a segregated account consisting of (i) cash, (ii) liquid securities or (iii) interests in Investment Funds that the Fund has requested be withdrawn (or any combination of the foregoing), in an amount equal to the aggregate estimated unpaid dollar amount of any outstanding repurchase offer.

Payment for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser would otherwise liquidate these holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Adviser intends to take measures (subject to such policies as may be established by the Fund's Board) to attempt to avoid or minimize potential losses and turnover resulting from the repurchase of Shares.

Mandatory Repurchases and Redemptions

As noted in the prospectus, the Fund has the right to repurchase and/or redeem Shares of a shareholder or any person acquiring Shares from or through a shareholder under certain circumstances, in accordance with the terms of its Declaration of Trust and the 1940 Act, including Rule 23c-2 under the 1940 Act. Such mandatory redemptions may be made if:

- Shares have been transferred to or vested in any person other than by operation of law as the result of the death, dissolution, bankruptcy or incompetency of a shareholder or with the consent of the Fund;
- ownership of Shares by a shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities or other laws of the U.S. or any other relevant jurisdiction;
- continued ownership of such shares may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or the Adviser, or may subject the Fund or any shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; or

- any of the representations and warranties made by a shareholder in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true.

Transfers of Shares

Shares are subject to restrictions on transferability and liquidity will be provided by the Fund only through repurchase offers, which may be made from time to time by the Fund as determined by the Fund's Board of Trustees in its sole discretion. No transfer of Shares will be permitted by the Fund unless the transferee is an "Eligible Investor" (as defined in the prospectus), and, after the transfer, the value of the Shares beneficially owned by each of the transferor and the transferee is at least equal to the Fund's minimum investment requirement.

The Fund's organizational documents provide that each shareholder has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, each other shareholder and any affiliate of the foregoing against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses, including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any such losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses or any judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement, joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by such shareholder in violation of these provisions or any misrepresentation made by such shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

See "Types of Investments and Related Risks – Repurchase Offers Risks" in the Prospectus for a description of the risks associated with the Fund's repurchase offers. In addition, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund will be a taxable event to shareholders. For a discussion of these tax consequences, see "Taxation" below.

Subject to its investment limitations, the Fund may borrow to finance the repurchase of shares or to make a tender offer. Interest on any borrowings to finance share repurchase transactions or the accumulation of cash by the Fund in anticipation of share repurchases or tenders will reduce the Fund's net income and gains. Any share repurchase, tender offer or borrowing that might be approved by the Board would have to comply with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder and other applicable law.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Fund has no obligation to deal with any dealer or group of dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities.

Subject to any policy established by the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Adviser is primarily responsible for the investment decisions of the Fund and the placing of its portfolio transactions. In placing brokerage orders, it is the policy of the Fund to obtain the most favorable net results, taking into account various factors, including price, dealer spread or commission, if any, size of the transaction and difficulty of execution. While the Adviser generally seeks reasonably competitive spreads or commissions, the Fund does not necessarily pay the lowest possible spread or commission. The Adviser may direct certain brokerage transactions, using best efforts, subject to obtaining best execution, to broker/dealers in connection with a commission recapture program used to defray fund expenses for the Fund.

The Adviser generally deals directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved (unless better prices and execution are available elsewhere) if the securities are traded primarily in the over-the-counter market. Such dealers usually act as principals for their own account. On occasion, securities may be purchased directly from the issuer. In addition, the Adviser may effect certain "riskless principal" transactions through certain dealers in the over-the-counter market under which commissions are paid on such transactions. Bonds and money market securities are generally traded on a net basis and do not normally involve either brokerage commissions or transfer taxes.

While the Adviser seeks to obtain the most favorable net results in effecting transactions in the Fund's portfolio securities, broker-dealers who provide investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for transactions from the Adviser. Such research services ordinarily consist of assessments and analyses of or affecting the business or prospects of a company, industry, economic sector or financial market. To the extent consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), the Adviser may cause the Fund to pay a broker-dealer that provides brokerage and research services (as defined in the 1934 Act) to the Adviser an amount in respect

of securities transactions for the Fund in excess of the amount that another broker-dealer would have charged in respect of that transaction. See “Soft Dollar Practices” below.

To the extent that accounts managed by the Adviser are simultaneously engaged in the purchase of the same security as the Fund, then, as authorized by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, available securities may be allocated to the Fund and another client account and may be averaged as to price in a manner determined by the Adviser to be fair and equitable. Such allocation and pricing may affect the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund. In some cases, this system might adversely affect the price paid by the Fund (for example, during periods of rapidly rising or falling interest rates) or limit the size of the position obtainable for the Fund (for example, in the case of a small issue).

Accounts managed by the Adviser (or its affiliates) may hold securities also held by the Fund. Because of different investment objectives or other factors, a particular security may be purchased by the Adviser for one client when one or more other clients are selling the same security.

SOFT DOLLAR PRACTICES.

The Adviser is responsible for effecting securities transactions for the Fund. As noted above, to the extent consistent with Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, the Adviser may obtain “soft dollar” benefits in connection with the execution of transactions for the Fund. The Adviser may cause the Fund to pay a broker-dealer an amount in excess of the amount that another broker-dealer would have charged for the same transaction, in exchange for “brokerage and research services” (as defined in the 1934 Act). Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of the services that the Adviser is required to perform under the Investment Advisory Agreement. In circumstances where two or more broker-dealers are equally capable of providing best execution, the Adviser may, but is under no obligation to, choose the broker-dealer that provides superior research or analysis as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion. The advisory fees are not reduced because the Adviser or its affiliates receive these services even though the Adviser or its affiliates might otherwise be required to purchase some of these services for cash. Some of these services are of value to the Adviser or its affiliates in advising various of their clients (including the Fund), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in managing the Fund. These products and services may include research reports, access to management personnel, financial newsletters and trade journals, seminar and conference fees, quantitative analytical software, data services, communication services relating to (or incidental to) the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions, post-trade services relating to functions incidental to trade execution, and other products and services that are permitted under Section 28(e), as interpreted by the SEC from time to time. In certain instances, these products and services may have additional uses that are not related to brokerage or research. For such “mixed use” items, in accordance with SEC guidance, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation of the cost of the item according to its expected use, and will pay for that portion of the item that does not have a brokerage or research-related component out of its own pocket.

Commission rates are established by country and trade method used to execute a given order.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund paid \$0 in brokerage commissions.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Board believes that the voting of proxies with respect to securities held by the Fund is an important element of the overall investment process. Investments in the Investment Funds do not typically convey traditional voting rights, and the occurrence of corporate governance or other consent or voting matters for this type of investment is typically substantially less than that encountered in connection with registered equity securities. Pursuant to the Fund’s Policy Related to Proxy Voting, as approved by the Fund’s Board, the Fund has delegated to the Adviser the authority to vote all proxies relating to the Fund’s portfolio securities. The Adviser’s exercise of this delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of the Fund is subject to oversight by Board. The Adviser has a duty to vote or not vote such proxies in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, and to avoid the influence of conflicts of interest. The Adviser may choose to echo vote, vote in accordance with stated guidelines set forth by a proxy voting service or in accordance with its recommendations, abstain or hire a third-party fiduciary.

The policies and procedures used by the Adviser to determine how to vote certain proxies relating to portfolio securities are set forth in Appendix A. However, more complete information should be obtained by reviewing the Fund’s voting records. Information on how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most

recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is or will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling (713) 403-8250; (2) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and (3) on the Fund's website at cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com.

The Fund intends to hold a portion of its interests in the Investment Funds in non-voting form when required by law or regulation. Where the Fund anticipates that it would own voting securities of an Investment Fund in an amount that is in excess of amounts permitted by law or regulation, the Fund will typically seek to either purchase non-voting securities of such Investment Fund or to enter into contractual arrangements with such Investment Funds, typically before the initial purchase, which relinquish the right to vote in respect of a portion of those voting securities to the extent required to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Fund will file a Form N-PX, with the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31st of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (713) 403-8250 and on SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

TAXATION

SHAREHOLDER TAXATION

The following is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the Fund and an investment in the Fund. The discussion below provides general tax information related to an investment in the Fund, but does not purport to be a complete description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund and does not address any state, local, non-U.S. or other tax consequences. It is based on the Code and U.S. Treasury regulations thereunder and administrative pronouncements, all as of the date of this SAI, any of which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, it does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant in light of a shareholder's particular circumstances, including (but not limited to) alternative minimum tax consequences and tax consequences applicable to shareholders subject to special tax rules, such as certain financial institutions; dealers or traders in securities who use a mark-to-market method of tax accounting; persons holding Shares as part of a hedging transaction, wash sale, conversion transaction or integrated transaction or persons entering into a constructive sale with respect to Shares; entities classified as partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes; insurance companies; U.S. Shareholders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or tax-exempt entities, including "individual retirement accounts" or "Roth IRAs." As with any taxable investment, shareholders may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax on their income (including taxable income from the Fund), depending on their individual circumstances. Unless otherwise noted, the following discussion applies only to a shareholder that holds Shares as a capital asset and is a U.S. Shareholder. A "U.S. Shareholder" generally is a beneficial owner of Shares who is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder that is a partner in a partnership holding Shares should consult his, her or its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares.

The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Tax laws are complex and often change, and shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund intends to elect to be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and intends to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund generally will not be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes as dividends to shareholders. To qualify as a RIC in any tax year, the Fund must, among other things, satisfy both a source of income test and asset diversification tests. The Fund will qualify as a RIC if (i) at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income for such tax year consists of dividends; interest; payments with respect to certain securities loans; gains from the sale or other disposition of shares, securities or foreign currencies; other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies; and net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly-traded partnerships” (such income, “Qualifying RIC Income”); and (ii) the Fund’s holdings are diversified so that, at the end of each quarter of such tax year, (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash equivalents, securities of other RICs, U.S. government securities and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested (x) in securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or (y) in the securities of one or more “qualified publicly-traded partnerships.” The Fund’s share of income derived from a partnership other than a “qualified publicly-traded partnership” will be treated as Qualifying RIC Income only to the extent that such income would have constituted Qualifying RIC Income if derived directly by the Fund. A “qualified publicly-traded partnership” is generally defined as an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes if (1) interests in such entity are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (2) less than 90% of its gross income for the relevant tax year consists of Qualifying RIC Income. The Code provides that the Treasury Department may by regulation exclude from Qualifying RIC Income foreign currency gains that are not directly related to the RIC’s principal business of investing in shares or securities (or options and futures with respect to shares or securities). The Fund anticipates that, in general, its foreign currency gains will be directly related to its principal business of investing in shares and securities.

In addition, to maintain RIC tax treatment, the Fund must distribute on a timely basis with respect to each tax year dividends of an amount at least equal to 90% of the sum of its “investment company taxable income” and its net tax-exempt interest income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid, to shareholders (the “90% distribution requirement”). If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and satisfies the 90% distribution requirement, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its “investment company taxable income” and net capital gains (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes as dividends to shareholders (including amounts that are reinvested pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan). In general, a RIC’s “investment company taxable income” for any tax year is its taxable income, determined without regard to net capital gains and with certain other adjustments. The Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its “investment company taxable income,” net tax-exempt interest income (if any) and net capital gains on an annual basis. Any taxable income, including any net capital gains that the Fund does not distribute in a timely manner, will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates.

If the Fund retains any net capital gains for reinvestment, it may elect to treat such capital gains as having been distributed to Shareholders. If the Fund makes such an election, each shareholder will be required to report its share of such undistributed net capital gains attributed to the Fund as long-term capital gain and will be entitled to claim its share of the U.S. federal income taxes paid by the Fund on such undistributed net capital gains as a credit against its own U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and to claim a refund on a properly-filed U.S. federal income tax return to the extent that the credit exceeds such liability. In addition, each shareholder will be entitled to increase the adjusted tax basis of its Shares by the difference between its share of such undistributed net capital gain and the related credit. There can be no assurance that the Fund will make this election if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain for a tax year.

As a RIC, the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on certain undistributed amounts for each calendar year (the “4% excise tax”). To avoid the 4% excise tax, the Fund must distribute in respect of each calendar year dividends of an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary taxable income (taking into

account certain deferrals and elections) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of its capital gain net income (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) generally for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous calendar years that were not distributed during those calendar years. For purposes of determining whether the Fund has met this distribution requirement, the Fund will be deemed to have distributed any income or gains previously subject to U.S. federal income tax. Furthermore, any distribution declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders, of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following calendar year, will be treated for tax purposes as if it had been paid on December 31 of the calendar year in which the distribution was declared. The Fund generally intends to avoid the imposition of the 4% excise tax, but there can be no assurance in this regard.

It is intended that the Fund will invest a portion of its assets in Investment Funds, some of which may be classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. An entity that is properly classified as a partnership (and not an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation) generally is not subject to an entity-level U.S. federal income tax. Instead, each partner of the partnership is required to take into account its distributive share of the partnership's net capital gain or loss, net short-term capital gain or loss, and its other items of ordinary income or loss (including all items of income, gain, loss and deduction allocable to that partnership from investments in other partnerships) for each taxable year of the partnership ending with or within the partner's taxable year. Each such item will have the same character to a partner and will generally have the same source (either United States or foreign), as though the partner realized the item directly. Partners of a partnership must report these items regardless of the extent to which, or whether, the partnership or the partners receive cash distributions for such taxable year. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to recognize items of taxable income and gain prior to the time that any corresponding cash distributions are made to or by the Fund and certain Investment Funds (including in circumstances where investments by the Investment Funds, such as investments in debt instrument with "original issue discount," generate income prior to a corresponding receipt of cash). In such case, the Fund may have to dispose of interests in Investment Funds that it would otherwise have continued to hold, or devise other methods of cure, to the extent certain Investment Funds earn income of a type that is not qualifying gross income for purposes of the gross income test or hold assets that could cause the Fund not to satisfy the RIC asset diversification test. Some of the income that the Fund may earn directly or through an Investment Fund, such as income recognized from an equity investment in an operating partnership, may not satisfy the gross income test. To manage the risk that such income might jeopardize the Fund's tax status as a RIC resulting from a failure to satisfy the gross income test, one or more subsidiary entities treated as U.S. corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be employed to earn such income and (if applicable) hold the related investment. Such subsidiary entities generally will be required to incur entity-level income taxes on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce the return to shareholders.

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, REFERENCES IN THIS DISCUSSION TO THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS, ACTIVITIES, INCOME, GAIN AND LOSS, INCLUDE THE DIRECT INVESTMENTS OR CO-INVESTMENTS, ACTIVITIES, INCOME, GAIN AND LOSS OF BOTH THE FUND, AS WELL AS THOSE INDIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE FUND AS A RESULT OF THE FUND'S INVESTMENT IN ANY INVESTMENT FUND (OR OTHER ENTITY) THAT IS PROPERLY CLASSIFIED AS A PARTNERSHIP OR DISREGARDED ENTITY FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES (AND NOT AN ASSOCIATION OR PUBLICLY TRADED PARTNERSHIP TAXABLE AS A CORPORATION).

If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC or fails to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in respect of any tax year, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on its taxable income, including its net capital gains, even if such income were distributed, and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed as ordinary dividend income. Such distributions generally would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of certain corporate shareholders and may be eligible to be qualified dividend income in the case of certain non-corporate shareholders. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay taxes and make distributions (any of which could be subject to interest charges) before re-qualifying for taxation as a RIC. If the Fund fails to satisfy either the income test or asset diversification test described above, in certain cases, however, the Fund may be able to avoid losing its status as a RIC by timely providing notice of such failure to the IRS, curing such failure and possibly paying an additional tax or penalty.

Some of the investments that the Fund is expected to make, such as investments in debt instruments having market discount and/or treated as issued with "original issue discount" ("OID"), may cause the Fund to recognize income or gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes prior to the receipt of any corresponding cash or other property.

As a result, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the 90% distribution requirement necessary to maintain RIC tax treatment. Because this income will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income for the tax year it is accrued, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to shareholders to meet the distribution requirements described above, even though the Fund will not have received any corresponding cash or property. The Fund may be required to borrow money, dispose of other securities or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose.

There may be uncertainty as to the appropriate treatment of certain of the Fund's investments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In particular, the Fund expects to invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. U.S. federal income tax rules with respect to such instruments are not entirely clear about issues such as whether and to what extent the Fund should recognize 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, in connection with the Fund's general intention to distribute sufficient income to qualify, and maintain its qualification to be subject to tax as a RIC and to minimize the risk that it becomes subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Income received by the Fund from sources outside the United States may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries, thereby reducing income available to the Fund. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. The Fund generally intends to conduct its investment activities to minimize the impact of foreign taxation, but there is no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in this regard. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its tax year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass-through" to shareholders the foreign source amount of income deemed earned and the respective amount of foreign taxes paid by the Fund. If at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its tax year is represented by interests in other RICs, the Fund may elect to "pass-through" to shareholders the foreign source amount of income deemed earned and the respective amount of foreign taxes paid or deemed paid by the Fund. If the Fund so elects, each shareholder would be required to include in gross income, even though not actually received, each shareholder's *pro rata* share of the foreign taxes paid or deemed paid by the Fund, but would be treated as having paid its *pro rata* share of such foreign taxes and would therefore be allowed to either deduct such amount in computing taxable income or use such amount (subject to various limitations) as a foreign tax credit against federal income tax (but not both).

The Fund may invest in shares of foreign companies that are classified under the Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign company is considered a PFIC if at least 50% of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. In general, under the PFIC rules, an "excess distribution" received with respect to PFIC shares is treated as having been realized ratably over the period during which the Fund held the PFIC shares. The Fund generally will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of the excess distribution that is allocated to the Fund's holding period in prior tax years (and an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had actually been payable in such prior tax years) even though the Fund distributes the corresponding income to shareholders. Excess distributions include any gain from the sale of PFIC shares as well as certain distributions from a PFIC. All excess distributions are taxable as ordinary income.

The Fund may be eligible to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to PFIC shares. Under one such election (i.e., a "QEF" election), the Fund generally would be required to include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether any distributions are received from the PFIC. If this election is made, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply. Alternatively, the Fund may be able to elect to mark its PFIC shares to market, resulting in any unrealized gains at the Fund's tax year end being treated as though they were recognized and reported as ordinary income. Any mark-to-market losses and any loss from an actual disposition of the PFIC's Shares would be deductible as ordinary losses to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains included in income in prior tax years with respect to shares in the same PFIC.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income, gain or loss with respect to PFIC shares, as well as subject the Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares, the amount that must be distributed to Fund shareholders, and which will be recognized by Fund shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not invest in PFIC shares. Note that distributions from a PFIC are not eligible for the reduced rate of tax on distributions of "qualified dividend income" as discussed below.

Applicable treasury regulations generally treat the Fund's income inclusion from an investment in a PFIC with respect to which the Fund has made a QEF election as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the PFIC that are attributable to such income inclusion.

If the Fund holds more than 10% of the interests treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a foreign corporation that is treated as a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC"), including equity tranche investments and certain debt tranche investments in a CLO treated as CFC, the Fund may be treated as receiving a deemed distribution (taxable as ordinary income) each tax year from such foreign corporation of an amount equal to the Fund's *pro rata* share of the foreign corporation's earnings for such tax year (including both ordinary earnings and capital gains), whether or not the corporation makes an actual distribution to the Fund during such tax year. This deemed distribution is required to be included in the income of certain U.S. Shareholders of a CFC, such as the Fund, regardless of whether a U.S. shareholder has made a QEF election with respect to such CFC. The Fund is generally required to distribute such income in order to satisfy the distribution requirements applicable to RICs, even to the extent the Fund's income from a CFC exceeds the distributions from the CFC and the Fund's proceeds from the sales or other dispositions of CFC stock during that tax year. In general, a foreign corporation will be treated as a CFC for U.S. federal income tax purposes if more than 50% of the shares of the foreign corporation, measured by reference to combined voting power or value, is owned (directly, indirectly or by attribution) by U.S. Shareholders. A "U.S. Shareholder," for this purpose, is any U.S. person that possesses (actually or constructively) 10% or more of the combined value or voting power of all classes of shares of a corporation. Additionally, applicable treasury regulations generally treat a fund's income inclusion with respect to a CFC as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the CFC that are attributable to such income inclusion.

The functional currency of the Fund, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is the U.S. dollar. Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that occur between the time the Fund accrues interest income or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities generally are respectively characterized as ordinary income or ordinary loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Similarly, on the sale of other disposition of certain investments, including debt securities, certain forward contracts, as well as other derivative financial instruments, denominated in a foreign currency, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the security or contract and the date of disposition also are generally treated as ordinary gain or loss. These gains and losses, referred to under the Code as "section 988" gains and losses, may increase or decrease the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income subject to distribution to Fund shareholders as ordinary income. For example, fluctuations in exchange rates may increase the amount of income that the Fund must distribute to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC and to prevent application of an excise tax on undistributed income. Alternatively, fluctuations in exchange rates may decrease or eliminate income available for distribution. If section 988 losses exceed other investment company taxable income during a tax year, the Fund would not be able to distribute amounts considered dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and any distributions during a tax year made by the Fund before such losses were recognized would be re-characterized as a return of capital to Fund shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes, rather than as ordinary dividend income, and would reduce the Fund shareholder's tax basis in Fund Shares.

If the Fund uses leverage through the issuance of preferred Shares or borrowings, it will be prohibited from declaring a distribution or dividend if it would fail the applicable asset coverage test(s) under the 1940 Act after the payment of such distribution or dividend. In addition, certain covenants in credit facilities or indentures may impose greater restrictions on the Fund's ability to declare and pay dividends on Fund Shares. Limits on the Fund's ability to pay dividends on Fund Shares may prevent the Fund from meeting the distribution requirements described above and, as a result, may affect the Fund's ability to be subject to tax as a RIC or subject the Fund to the 4% excise tax. The Fund endeavors to avoid restrictions on its ability to make distribution payments. If the Fund is precluded from making distributions on Fund Shares because of any applicable asset coverage requirements, the terms of preferred Shares (if any) may provide that any amounts so precluded from being distributed, but required to be distributed by the Fund to enable the Fund to satisfy the distribution requirements that would enable the Fund to be subject to tax as a RIC, will be paid to the holders of preferred Shares as a special distribution. This distribution can be expected to decrease the amount that holders of preferred Shares would be entitled to receive upon repurchase or liquidation of such preferred Shares.

Certain of the Fund's investments are expected to be subject to special U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (1) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (2) convert lower-taxed long-term capital gains into higher-taxed short-term capital gains or ordinary income, (3) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss, the deductibility of which is more limited, (4) adversely affect when a purchase or sale of shares or securities is deemed to occur, (5) adversely alter the intended characterization of certain complex financial transactions, (6) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (7) treat dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income as non-qualified dividend income, (8) treat dividends that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as ineligible for such treatment and (9) produce income that will not constitute Qualifying RIC Income. The application of these rules could cause the Fund to be subject to U.S. federal income tax or the 4% excise tax and, under certain circumstances, could affect the Fund's status as a RIC. The Fund monitors its investments and may make certain tax elections to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

Unless and until the Fund is considered under the Code to be a "publicly offered regulated investment company," for purposes of computing the taxable income of U.S. Shareholders that are individuals, trusts or estates, (1) the Fund's earnings will be computed without taking into account such U.S. Shareholders' allocable shares of the Management Fees and certain other expenses, (2) each such U.S. Shareholder will be treated as having received or accrued a dividend from the Fund in the amount of such U.S. Shareholder's allocable share of these fees and expenses for such taxable year, (3) each such U.S. Shareholder will be treated as having paid or incurred such U.S. Shareholder's allocable share of these fees and expenses for the calendar year and (4) each such U.S. Shareholder's allocable share of these fees and expenses will be treated as miscellaneous itemized deductions by such U.S. stockholder. For taxable years beginning before 2026, miscellaneous itemized deductions generally are not deductible by a U.S. Shareholder that is an individual, trust or estate. For taxable years beginning in 2026 or later, miscellaneous itemized deductions generally are deductible by a U.S. Shareholder that is an individual, trust or estate only to the extent that the aggregate of such U.S. Shareholder's miscellaneous itemized deductions exceeds 2% of such U.S. stockholder's adjusted gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, are not deductible for purposes of the alternative minimum tax and are subject to the overall limitation on itemized deductions under Section 68 of the Code. In addition, if the Fund is not treated as a "publicly offered regulated investment company," the Fund will be subject to limitations on the deductibility of certain "preferential dividends" that are distributed to U.S. stockholders on a non-pro-rata basis. A "publicly offered regulated investment company" is a RIC whose equity interests are (i) continuously offered pursuant to a public offering, (ii) regularly traded on an established securities market, or (iii) held by at least 500 persons at all times during the RIC's taxable year.

The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund has qualified and maintain its qualification as a RIC and has satisfied the distribution requirements described above.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

Distributions

Distributions of the Fund's ordinary income and net short-term capital gains will, except as described below with respect to distributions of "qualified dividend income," generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income to the extent such distributions are paid out of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions (or deemed distributions, as described above), if any, of net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time a shareholder has owned Shares. The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a tax year cannot be determined until after the end of the tax year. As a result, the Fund may make total distributions during a tax year in an amount that exceeds the current and accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated by a shareholder as a return of capital that will be applied against and reduce the shareholder's tax basis in its Shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's tax basis in its Shares, the excess will be treated as gain from a sale or exchange of Shares. Distributions will be treated in the manner described above regardless of whether such distributions are paid in cash or invested in additional Shares. Generally, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a shareholder receiving Shares under the dividend reinvestment plan will generally be treated as having received a distribution equal to the fair market value of such Shares on the date the Shares are credited to the shareholder's account.

A return of capital to shareholders is a return of a portion of their original investment in the Fund, thereby reducing the tax basis of their investment. As a result, from such reduction in tax basis, shareholders may be subject to tax in connection with the sale of Fund Shares, even if such Shares are sold at a loss relative to the shareholder's original investment.

With respect to certain taxable years, a substantial portion of the Fund's income may consist of ordinary income. For example, interest and OID derived by the Fund characterized as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, gain derived by the Fund from the disposition of debt instruments with "market discount" (generally, securities with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance acquired by the Fund at a price below the lesser of their stated redemption price at maturity or accreted value, in the case of securities with OID) will be characterized as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of the market discount that has accrued, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, at the time of such disposition, unless the Fund makes an election to accrue market discount on a current basis. In addition, certain of the Fund's investments will be subject to other special U.S. federal income tax provisions that may affect the character, increase the amount and/or accelerate the timing of distributions to shareholders.

Distributions made by the Fund to a corporate shareholder will qualify for the dividends-received deduction only to the extent that the distributions consist of qualifying dividends received by the Fund. In addition, any portion of the Fund's dividends otherwise qualifying for the dividends-received deduction will be disallowed or reduced if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy certain requirements, including a holding period requirement, with respect to its Shares. Distributions of "qualified dividend income" to an individual or other non-corporate shareholder will be treated as "qualified dividend income" to such shareholder and generally will be taxed at long-term capital gain rates, provided the shareholder satisfies the applicable holding period and other requirements. "Qualified dividend income" generally includes dividends from domestic corporations and dividends from foreign corporations that meet certain specified criteria.

If a person acquires Shares shortly before the record date of a distribution, the price of the Shares may include the value of the distribution, and the person will be subject to tax on the distribution even though economically it may represent a return of his, her or its investment in such Shares.

Distributions paid by the Fund generally will be treated as received by a shareholder at the time the distribution is made. However, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a distribution that is paid during the following tax year as if it had been paid during the tax year in which the income or gains supporting the distribution was earned. If the Fund makes such an election, the shareholder will still be treated as receiving the distribution in the tax year in which the distribution is received. In this instance, however, any distribution declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following calendar year, will be treated for tax purposes as if it had been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which the distribution was declared.

Certain distributions reported by the Fund as Section 163(j) interest dividends may be treated as interest income by shareholders for purposes of the tax rules applicable to interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. Such treatment by the shareholder is generally subject to holding period requirements and other potential limitations, although the holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. The amount that the Fund is eligible to report as a Section 163(j) dividend for a tax year is generally limited to the excess of the Fund's business interest income over the sum of the Fund's (i) business interest expense and (ii) other deductions properly allocable to the Fund's business interest income.

Shareholders will be notified annually, as promptly as practicable after the end of each calendar year, as to the U.S. federal tax status of distributions, and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional Shares will receive a report as to the NAV of those Shares.

Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. Shareholder's particular situation.

Sale or Exchange of Shares

The repurchase or transfer of Shares may result in a taxable gain or loss to the tendering shareholder. Different tax consequences may apply for tendering and non-tendering shareholders in connection with a repurchase offer. For example, if a shareholder does not tender all of his or her Shares, such repurchase may be treated as a dividend (as opposed to a sale or exchange) for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and may result in deemed distributions to non-tendering shareholders. On the other hand, shareholders holding Shares as capital assets who tender all of their Shares (including Shares deemed owned by shareholders under constructive ownership rules) will be treated as having sold their Shares and generally will recognize capital gain or loss. The amount of the gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount received for the Shares and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the relevant Shares. Such gain or loss generally will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held such Shares as capital assets for more than one year. Otherwise, the gain or loss will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

Losses realized by a shareholder on the sale or exchange of Shares held as capital assets for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital losses to the extent of any distribution of long-term capital gains received (or deemed received, as discussed above) with respect to such Shares. In addition, no loss will be allowed on a sale or other disposition of Shares if the shareholder acquires (including through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) Shares, or enters into a contract or option to acquire Shares, within 30 days before or after any disposition of such Shares at a loss. In such a case, the basis of the Shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Under current law, net capital gains recognized by non-corporate shareholders are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax at lower rates than the rates applicable to ordinary income.

In general, U.S. Shareholders currently are generally subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of either 15% or 20% (depending on whether the shareholder's income exceeds certain threshold amounts) on their net capital gain (i.e., the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital losses), including any long-term capital gain derived from an investment in Shares.

Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. Corporate U.S. Shareholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at the maximum 21% rate also applied to ordinary income. Non-corporate shareholders with net capital losses for a tax year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each tax year. Any net capital losses of a non-corporate shareholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent tax years as provided in the Code. Corporate shareholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a tax year, but may carry back such losses for three tax years or carry forward such losses for five tax years.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from repurchases or other taxable dispositions of Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. U.S. persons that are individuals, estates or trusts are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of this tax to their income and gains in respect of their investment in the Fund.

The Fund (or if a U.S. Shareholder holds Shares through an intermediary, such intermediary) will send to each of its U.S. Shareholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice detailing, on a per Share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such U.S. Shareholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS, including the amount of distributions, if any, eligible for the preferential maximum rate generally applicable to long-term capital gains. Distributions paid by the Fund generally will not be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction or the preferential tax rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends because the Fund's income generally will not consist of dividends.

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes losses with respect to Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct owners of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Reporting of adjusted cost basis information is required for covered securities, which generally include shares of a RIC to the IRS and to taxpayers. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Information returns will be filed with the IRS in connection with payments on Shares and the proceeds from a sale or other disposition of Shares. A shareholder will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments if it fails to provide the payor with its correct taxpayer identification number (generally, in the case of a U.S. resident shareholder, on an IRS Form W-9) and to make required certifications or otherwise establish an exemption from backup withholding. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders generally are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against the applicable shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

Whether an investment in the Fund is appropriate for a non-U.S. Shareholder (as defined below) will depend upon that investor's particular circumstances. An investment in the Fund by a non-U.S. Shareholder may have adverse tax consequences. Non-U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors before investing in Shares.

The U.S. federal income taxation of a shareholder that is a nonresident alien individual, a foreign trust or estate or a foreign corporation, as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes (a "non-U.S. Shareholder"), depends on whether the income that the shareholder derives from the Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the shareholder.

If the income that a non-U.S. Shareholder derives from the Fund is not "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such non-U.S. Shareholder, distributions of "investment company taxable income" (including any deemed distributions with respect to a repurchase offer) will generally be subject to a U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower rate provided under an applicable treaty). Alternatively, if the income that a non-U.S. Shareholder derives from the Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. Shareholder, the Fund will not be required to withhold U.S. federal tax if the non-U.S. Shareholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements, although such income will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the manner described below and at the rates applicable to U.S. residents. Backup withholding will not, however, be applied to payments that have been subject to this 30% withholding tax applicable to non-U.S. Shareholders.

A non-U.S. Shareholder whose income from the Fund is not "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business will generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on capital gains distributions, any amounts retained by the Fund that are designated as undistributed capital gains and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Shares. If, however, such a non-U.S. Shareholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the United States for 183 days or more during the tax year and meets certain other requirements such capital gains distributions, undistributed capital gains and gains from the sale or exchange of Shares will be subject to a 30% U.S. tax.

Furthermore, properly reported distributions by the Fund and received by non-U.S. Shareholders are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax when they (a) are paid by the Fund in respect of the Fund's "qualified net interest income" (i.e., the Fund's U.S. source interest income, subject to certain exceptions, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (b) are paid by the Fund in connection with the Fund's "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gains over the Fund's long-term capital losses for such tax year). However, depending on the circumstances, the Fund may report all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible distributions as derived from such qualified net interest income or from such qualified short-term capital gains, and a portion of such distributions (e.g., derived from interest from non-U.S. sources or any foreign currency gains) would be ineligible for this potential exemption from withholding. Moreover, in the case of Shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may have withheld amounts even if the Fund reported all or a portion of a distribution as exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax. To qualify for this exemption from withholding, a non-U.S. Shareholder must comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. tax residency status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E, IRS Form W-8ECI, IRS Form

W-8IMY or IRS Form W-8EXP, or an acceptable substitute or successor form). Thus, an investment in the Shares by a non-U.S. Shareholder may have adverse tax consequences as compared to a direct investment in the assets in which the Fund will invest.

If the income from the Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a non-U.S. Shareholder, any distributions of “investment company taxable income,” capital gains distributions, amounts retained by the Fund that are designated as undistributed capital gains and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Shares will be subject to U.S. income tax, on a net income basis, in the same manner, and at the graduated rates applicable to, U.S. persons. If such a non-U.S. Shareholder is a corporation, it may also be subject to the U.S. branch profits tax.

A non-U.S. Shareholder other than a corporation may be subject to backup withholding on net capital gains distributions that are otherwise exempt from withholding tax or on distributions that would otherwise be taxable at a reduced treaty rate if such shareholder does not certify its non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establish an exemption.

If the Fund distributes net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions, a non-U.S. Shareholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the shareholder’s allocable share of the tax the Fund pays on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed. To obtain the refund, the non-U.S. Shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a federal income tax return even if the non-U.S. Shareholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a federal income tax return.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act provisions of the Code, withholding of U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) is required on payments of taxable dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements in the Code designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Fund to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

The tax consequences to a non-U.S. Shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. Non-U.S. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund, including the potential application of the U.S. estate tax.

State and Local Taxes

In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, shareholders and prospective shareholders should consider the potential state and local tax consequences associated with an investment in the Fund. The Fund may become subject to income and other taxes in states and localities based on the Fund’s investments in entities that conduct business in those jurisdictions. Shareholders will generally be taxable in their state of residence with respect to their income or gains earned and distributed by the Fund as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or the amount of their investment in the Fund.

Other Taxes

Under a Notice issued by the IRS, the Code and Treasury regulations to be issued, a portion of the Fund’s income from a U.S. REIT that is attributable to the REIT’s residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit (“REMICs”) or equity interests in a “taxable mortgage pool” (referred to in the Code as an excess inclusion) will be subject to federal income tax in all events. The 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 or, if applicable, taxable mortgage pool directly.

In general, 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 qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) plans, Keogh plans or other tax-exempt entities) subject to tax on unrelated business income (“UBTI”), 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 stockholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a “disqualified organization” (which generally includes certain cooperatives, governmental entities, and tax-exempt organizations not subject to UBTI) 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. The Notice imposes certain reporting requirements upon RIC that have excess inclusion income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will not allocate to shareholders excess inclusion income.

These rules are potentially applicable to the Fund with respect to any income it receives from the equity interests of certain mortgage pooling vehicles, either directly or through an investment in a U.S. REIT.

Shareholders may be subject to state, local and non-U.S. taxes applicable to their investment in the Fund. In those states or localities, entity-level tax treatment and the treatment of distributions made to shareholders under those jurisdictions’ tax laws may differ from the treatment under the Code. Accordingly, an investment in Shares may have tax consequences for shareholders that are different from those of a direct investment in the Fund’s portfolio investments. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of August 31, 2024, the following Shareholders owned of record 5% or more of outstanding shares of a class of the Fund:

Name/Address	Shares	Percentage of Shares
<i>Class I Shares</i>		
CAZ Founders Class/SOF AGGREGATOR LP ONE RIVERWAY STE 2000 HOUSTON, TX 77056	2,500,000	94.77%
<i>Class F Shares</i>		
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST/FBO ANDREW D WELL & BENJAMIN J WELLS TTEES WELLS IRREVOCABLE TRUST 11767 E BUCKSKIN TRL SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85255	126,786	6.41%

A control person generally is a person who beneficially owns more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or has the power to exercise control over the management or policies of such company.

As of August 31, 2024, the officers and trustees of the Fund as a group directly and/or indirectly owned approximately 1.87% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

TRANSFER AGENT

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022, is the transfer agent for the Fund. As transfer agent, Ultimus, among other things, receives and processes purchase orders and repurchase requests, effects transfers of shares, prepares and transmits payments for dividends and distributions, maintains records of account, and provides oversight of service providers and financial intermediaries providing sub-transfer agency, sub-accounting, and similar shareholder services on behalf of Fund shareholders. A Transfer Agency and Service Agreement provides the terms pursuant to which Ultimus provides such services to the Fund and the terms pursuant to which the Fund pays compensation to Ultimus for providing such services. Under the terms of the Master Services Agreement, Ultimus receives fees for its transfer agency and dividend disbursing services from the Fund.

In some cases, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may make additional compensation payments out of their own assets (and not as an expense of the Fund) to financial intermediaries – please see the sub-section titled “DISTRIBUTION PLAN – ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES” for more information.

CUSTODIAN

Portfolio securities of the Fund are held pursuant to a Custodian Agreement between the Fund and Fifth Third Bank, National Association, 38 Fountain Square Plaza, MD 1090X9, Cincinnati, OH 45263.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP is the Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Deloitte & Touche LLP is located at 1111 Bagby Street, Suite 4500, Houston, TX 77002.

DISTRIBUTOR

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") serves as the principal underwriter for the Fund pursuant to an Underwriting Agreement initially approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Distributor's principal business address is 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022.

Shares of the Fund are continuously offered and sold by selected broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries who have selling agreements with the Distributor. Except as discussed below under "Distribution Plan," the Distributor bears all the expenses of providing services pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement, including expenses relating to the distribution of prospectuses for sales purposes and any advertising or sales literature. The Underwriting Agreement continues in effect for two years from initial approval and for successive one-year periods thereafter, provided that each such continuance is specifically approved (1) by the vote of a majority of the trustees of the Fund, including a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the Underwriting Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, or (2) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of shares of the Fund.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has approved the adoption of distribution and service plans (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Class A Shares, Class D Shares, and Class R Shares. The Distributor or its affiliates are entitled to retain all service fees payable for which there is no dealer of record or for which qualification standards have not been met as partial consideration for personal services and/or account maintenance services performed by the Distributor or its affiliates for shareholder accounts.

CLASS A PLAN. Pursuant to the Class A Plan, the Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.60% of the average monthly net assets on an annualized basis attributable to Class A Shares for distribution financing activities, and up to 0.25% may be used for shareholder account servicing activities.

CLASS D PLAN. Pursuant to the Class D Plan, the Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.60% of the average monthly net assets on an annualized basis attributable to Class D Shares for distribution financing activities, and up to 0.25% may be used for shareholder account servicing activities.

CLASS R PLAN. Pursuant to the Class R Plan, the Fund may pay financial intermediaries a fee of up to 0.25% of the average monthly net assets attributable to Class R Shares for shareholder account servicing activities. The entire amount of the fee may be used for shareholder servicing expenses.

GENERAL. Distribution fees paid to the Distributor may be spent on any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of the Fund's Shares including, but not limited to: (a) payment of initial and ongoing commissions and other compensation payments to brokers, dealers, financial institutions or others who sell the Fund's Shares; (b) compensation to employees of the Distributor; (c) compensation to and expenses, including overhead such as communications and telephone, training, supplies, photocopying and similar types of expenses, of the Distributor incurred in the printing and mailing or other dissemination of all prospectuses and statements of additional information; and (d) the costs of preparation, printing and mailing reports used for sales literature and related expenses, advertisements and other distribution related expenses (including personnel of the Distributor). Service fees paid under the Plan are payments for the provision of personal service and/or the maintenance of shareholder accounts. The Plan is considered a compensation type plan, which means that the Fund pays the Distributor the entire fee regardless of

the Distributor's expenditures. Even if the Distributor's actual expenditures exceed the fee payable to the Distributor at any given time, the Fund will not be obligated to pay more than that fee. If the Distributor's actual expenditures are less than the fee payable to the Distributor at any given time, the Distributor may realize a profit from the arrangement.

In accordance with the terms of the Plan, the Distributor provides to the Fund, for review by the Fund's Board of Trustees, a quarterly written report of the amounts expended under the Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made. In its quarterly review of the Plan, the Fund's Board of Trustees reviews the level of compensation the Plan provide.

The Plan was adopted by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, including at least a majority of trustees who are not, and were not at the time they voted, interested persons of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act and do not and did not have any direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan in accordance with the 1940 Act. In approving the Plan, the trustees identified and considered a number of potential benefits that the Plan may provide to the Fund and its shareholders, including shareholder servicing, the potential to increase assets and possibly benefit from economies of scale, the potential to avoid a decrease in assets through repurchase activity, the ability to sell Shares of the Fund through adviser and broker distribution channels, and the ability to provide investors with an alternative to paying front end sales loads. The Board of Trustees of the Fund believes that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Fund and its current and future shareholders. Under its terms, the Plan remains in effect from year to year provided such continuance is approved annually by vote of the trustees of the Fund in the manner described above. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for distribution without approval of the shareholders of the Fund affected by the increase, and material amendments to the Plan must also be approved by the Board of Trustees in the manner described above. The Plan may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of the majority of the trustees of the Board who are not interested persons of the Fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Plan, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Plan will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the distribution and service fees paid by the Fund pursuant to the Plan were as follows:

CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund	Class A	Class D	Class R
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 545

(1) The Fund commenced operations on March 1, 2024.

COMMISSIONS TO DEALERS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Distributor received \$0 in commissions for the sale of Fund Shares. However, the Distributor does not receive any front-end sales commissions in connection with the sale of Class D, Class E, Class F, Class I and Class R Shares.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. As stated in the prospectus under Payments to Financial Intermediaries and Other Entities, the Adviser and/or its affiliates make additional compensation payments out of their own assets and not as an expense to or out of the assets of the Fund to Financial Intermediaries to support the sale of the Fund's shares ("Additional Payments"). These Additional Payments, which are in addition to commissions, Rule 12b-1 fees, Administrative Fees and Servicing Payments (as defined in the prospectus), and which may be paid to such Financial Intermediary in its capacity as a Servicing Intermediary, may create an incentive for your Financial Intermediary to sell and recommend the Fund over other products for which it may receive less compensation. You may contact your Financial Intermediary if you want information regarding the payments it receives.

OTHER MATTERS

CODE OF ETHICS

The Fund and the Adviser have each adopted a code of ethics designed to protect the interests of the Fund's shareholders. Under each code of ethics, personnel subject to the code are permitted to trade securities for their own

account, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, subject to certain restrictions. Each code of ethics has been filed with the SEC and may be viewed by the public.

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all the information included in the Fund's registration statement filed with the SEC under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered hereby. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, are qualified by, reference to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as exhibits to the registration statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and the associated report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, contained in [the Fund's 2024 Annual Report are hereby incorporated by reference](#). The audited financial statements in the Fund's Annual Report have been incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. No other parts of any Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein.

The Fund's Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports are available without charge by calling the Fund at 1-(713) 403-8250 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

APPENDIX A



**CAZ INVESTMENTS REGISTERED ADVISOR
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

November, 2023

Confidential and Proprietary

Introduction

In Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers, Investment Advisers Act Release No. 2106 (January 31, 2003), the SEC noted, “The federal securities laws do not specifically address how an adviser must exercise its proxy voting authority for its clients. Under the Advisers Act, however, an adviser is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients a duty of care and loyalty with respect to all services undertaken on the client’s behalf, including proxy voting. The duty of care requires an adviser with proxy voting authority to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies.”

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires each registered investment adviser that exercises proxy voting authority with respect to client securities to:

- Adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure the adviser votes client securities in the clients’ best interests. Such policies and procedures must address the manner in which the adviser will resolve material conflicts of interest that can arise during the proxy voting process;
- Disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser about how the adviser voted with respect to their securities; and
- Describe to clients the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy of the policies and procedures.

Additionally, paragraph (c)(2) of Rule 204-2 imposes additional recordkeeping requirements on investment advisers that execute proxy voting authority, as described in the *Maintenance of Books and Records* section of this Manual. The Advisers Act lacks specific guidance regarding an adviser’s duty to direct clients’ participation in class actions. However, many investment advisers adopt policies and procedures regarding class actions.

CAZ Investments Registered Advisor (“CAZ IRA”) understands that voting proxies with respect to securities held by its client(s) is an important element of the overall investment process. In accordance with applicable rules and as a matter of fiduciary duty, CAZ IRA has adopted these proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Policies”).

Policy

Investments held by the client(s) do not typically convey traditional voting rights, and the occurrence of corporate governance or other consent or voting matters from such investments is typically substantially less than that encountered in connection with registered equity securities.

CAZ IRA understands the fiduciary duty owed to its client(s) and shall approach the voting of proxies in the manner consistent with the duties required of such a relationship. As such, CAZ IRA will review all proxies received and will determine if the action(s) will add value on a case-by-case basis. Generally, considerations for value add to the client(s) will be based on impacts and maximization to the value of client assets. CAZ IRA may abstain from any votes where it does not possess knowledge to enhance the value add to its client(s).

Procedure

CAZ IRA, to the greatest extent possible, will leverage the proxy voting systems and infrastructure in place with its affiliated registered firm, CAZ Investments L.P. (“CAZ I”). Utilizing these operational proxy voting systems will benefit CAZ IRA by providing established and reliable protocols.

Absent specific instructions from the client(s), CAZ IRA shall adhere to the following proxy voting procedures designed to ensure that proxies are properly identified, voted, and documented, and that any conflicts of interest are addressed appropriately.

- CAZ IRA will vote with the recommendations of management except in situations where there is a vote about executive compensation;
- Votes about changes to executive compensation will be individually reviewed and discussed with the CAZ I CIO to determine what conflicts of interest, if any, require a vote that deviates from management’s

recommended action;

- The Traders, as defined in CAZ I's Compliance Manual, have voting responsibility for all proxies, including any necessary discussions regarding conflicts of interests with the CCO;
- Notifications from ISS-Proxy, email notifications to pe@cazinvestments.com or hf@cazinvestments.com, or physical mailings received will be the source of notification of upcoming proxy votes;
- CAZ IRA will maintain the books and records for votes that have been cast; and,
- CAZ IRA generally does not take specific instructions on proxy votes from external parties and maintains responsibility for voting all proxies pursuant to its discretionary authority.

Conflicts of Interest

CAZ IRA will identify conflicts that exist between the interests of itself as the adviser, CAZ I as the affiliated registered advisory firm, and its client(s) by reviewing the relationship of CAZ IRA with the issuer of each security to determine if CAZ IRA or its employees has any financial, business, or personal relationship with the issuer.

In circumstances when there may be a material conflict of interest between CAZ IRA's interests and clients' interests in how proxies are voted, CAZ IRA will work with appropriate third-parties as necessary to mitigate or eliminate the conflict of interest in order to vote proxies in the best interest of the client(s).

CAZ IRA will maintain a record of the voting resolution to any material conflict of interest.

Disclosures to Clients

CAZ IRA provides advisory services only to registered investment companies, and as such, does not file Form ADV Part 2. Clients, partners, or interested parties may request a copy of the Policies from the CCO. Any requests for information about proxy voting should be promptly forwarded to the CCO.

As a matter of policy, CAZ IRA does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, CAZ IRA generally does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third-parties.

Form N-PX

Form N-PX is filed by the administrator to CAZ IRA's fund, by no later than August 31st of each year, and it details all proxies voted on behalf of the fund for the prior twelve (12) months period ended June 30th. In connection with this filing, the CCO must sign and return no later than July 30th the Form N-PX certification to the Trust Board.

Record Keeping and Review

CAZ IRA, in accordance with Rule 204-2 of the Advisers Act (the "Books and Records Rule"), shall maintain for a period of at least five (5) years from the end of the fiscal year voted: a record of each proxy statement received regarding client securities, records of votes cast on behalf of clients, record of client requests for proxy voting information, correspondence and documentation prepared in connection to any conflicts of interest identified, and all proxy voting policies and procedures including any amendments.

The CCO will review the Policies no less than annually and shall retain a copy of this review for Books and Records Rule purposes.