



CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund

cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com



DISCLOSURES

The CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund is distributed by Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, Member FINRA/SIPC. CAZ Investments is not affiliated with Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the Fund before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information about the Fund(s) and should be read carefully before investing. The prospectus may be obtained at www.cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com, or by calling (855) 886-2307.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss.

Investing involves risk, including loss of principal. The value of the fund's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

There is no guarantee that any investment strategy will achieve its objectives, generate profits or avoid losses.

This Presentation has been prepared solely for informational purposes and is not an offer to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell interests or any other security or instrument or to participate in any particular investment strategy. An offer can only be made by the prospectus and only in jurisdictions in which such an offer would be lawful. The prospectus contains important information concerning risk factors and other material aspects of the Fund to carefully consider and must be read carefully before a decision to invest is made. An investor should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. This and other important information can be found in the Fund's prospectus. To obtain a prospectus please visit cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF CURRENT OR FUTURE RESULTS.

Alpha: often considered the active return on an investment, gauges the performance of an investment against a market index or benchmark that is considered to represent the market's movement as a whole.

Investing in the commodities markets through commodity-linked ETFs, ETNs and mutual funds will subject the Fund to potentially greater volatility than traditional securities.

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Shareholders should not expect to be able to sell their Shares regardless of how the Fund performs. An investment in the Fund is considered illiquid. The Fund's Board of Trustees has complete discretion to determine whether the Fund will engage in any share repurchase, and if so, the terms of such repurchase. No assurances can be given that the Fund will engage in a share repurchase in any given quarter and, in any case, repurchases will not begin until fifth full calendar quarter after the Fund has commenced operations.

The Fund's distributions may be funded from unlimited amounts of offering proceeds or borrowings, which may constitute a return of capital and reduce the amount of capital available to the Fund for investment. Any capital returned to shareholders through distributions will be distributed after payment of fees and expenses. 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 of 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.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means it 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. The Fund may also be subject to greater market fluctuation and price volatility than a more broadly diversified fund. Please refer to the fund's prospectus for these and other important risk considerations.

General Partner Stakes: Minority equity interests in the management companies of established private market alternative asset managers, typically a fund manager; **Venture Capital:** Capital invested, typically a new or expanding business. **Derivatives:** Financial contracts whose value is derived from an underlying asset, a group of assets, or a benchmark. **Long/Short:** An investment strategy that involves taking both long positions in assets expected to appreciate and short positions in assets expected to depreciate. **VIX Index:** a market index representing the market's expectations for volatility over the coming 30 days.

The All Seasons Blended Index is comprised of: 40% ICE U.S. Treasury 20+ Year Bond Index which is a benchmark that measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of twenty years or more, 30% MSCI World Index which is a stock market index that represents the performance of large and mid-cap equities across 23 developed countries, 15% ICE BofA 1-10 Year U.S. Treasury & Agency Index which is a subset of the broader ICE BofA U.S. Treasury & Agency Index. It is designed to track the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated public debt issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and U.S. government agencies, with a remaining term to final maturity of less than 10 years and greater than or equal to 1 year, 7.5% Bloomberg Commodity Index which is a broadly diversified commodity price index that tracks the prices of futures contracts on physical commodities in the commodity markets and 7.5% SPDR Gold Shares which is the world's largest physically backed gold exchange-traded fund.

Investments in private equity and private debt involve various potential risks that should be carefully evaluated. These assets are typically long-term commitments with restricted withdrawal rights and a potentially limited secondary market. Valuation uncertainty may arise because underlying assets are not publicly traded; therefore, carrying values are based on periodic appraisals and management estimates which may differ from actual realizable value. While private equity offers potential for growth, it may involve operational or financial leverage risks depending on the strategy of the underlying companies. Private debt investments are subject to credit risk, where changes in a borrower's financial health or broader economic conditions could affect the timely payment of interest or principal. Furthermore, the performance of these investments is often contingent upon the manager's ability to execute a specific strategy, introducing manager-specific risk and potential variance in historical versus future results.

Content Overview

- What does it mean when experts talk about “uncorrelated investment strategies?”
- Why is it so hard for most people to execute the strategy?
- Is there a way to overcome those obstacles?
- Who we are
- The potential solution



The Potential Benefits of Less Correlation

POTENTIAL BENEFITS FROM LESS CORRELATION

“a portfolio of eight to twelve *uncorrelated* investments which, together, will dramatically reduce risk without sacrificing returns.”

- Ray Dalio

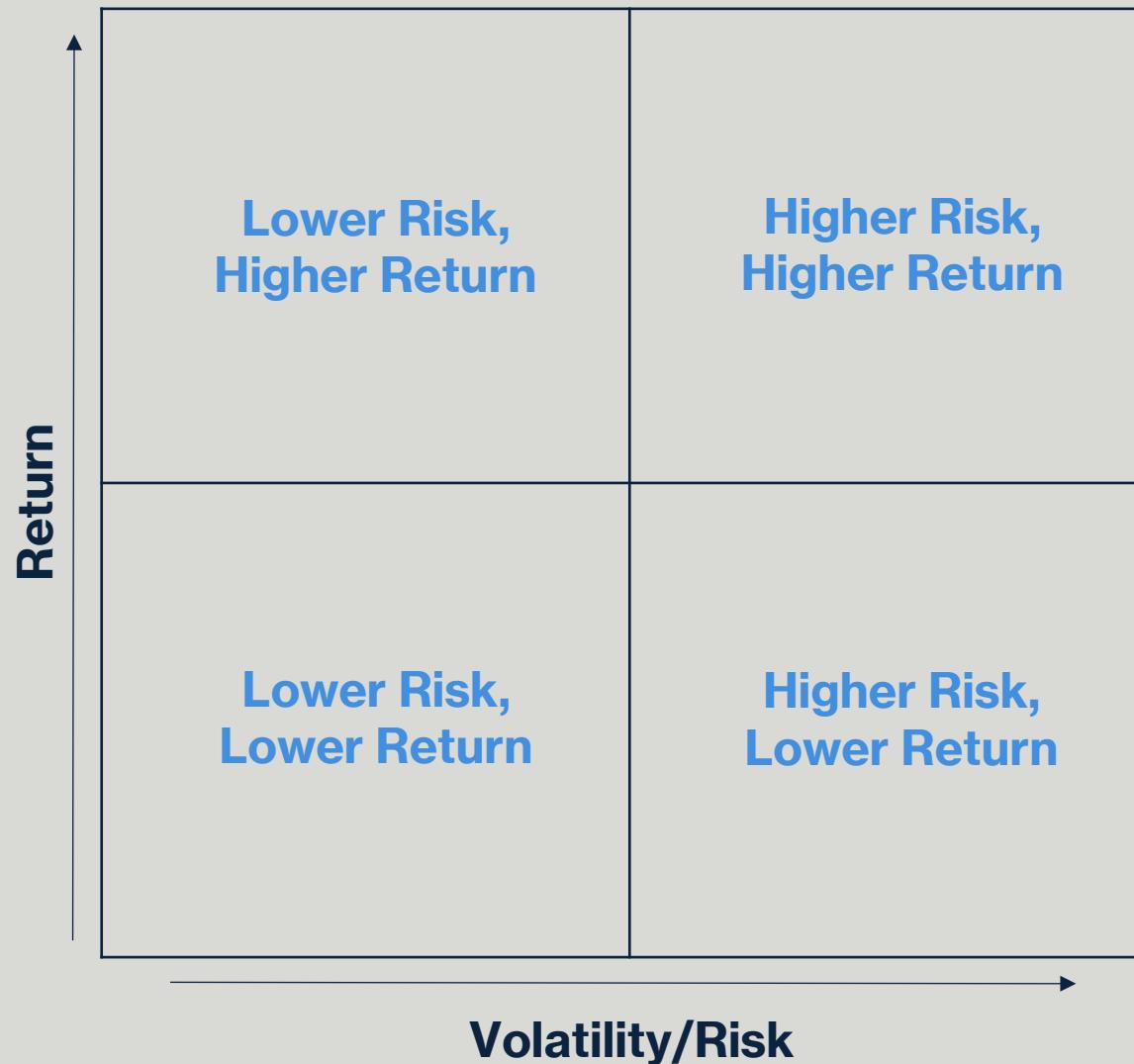
THE CONCEPT IS NOT NEW

- Harry Markowitz won the Nobel Prize in 1990 for developing “Modern Portfolio Theory”
- His work popularized concepts like diversification and overall portfolio risk & return
- He also demonstrated that optimal risk & return in a portfolio of assets depends on the correlations of those assets to one another



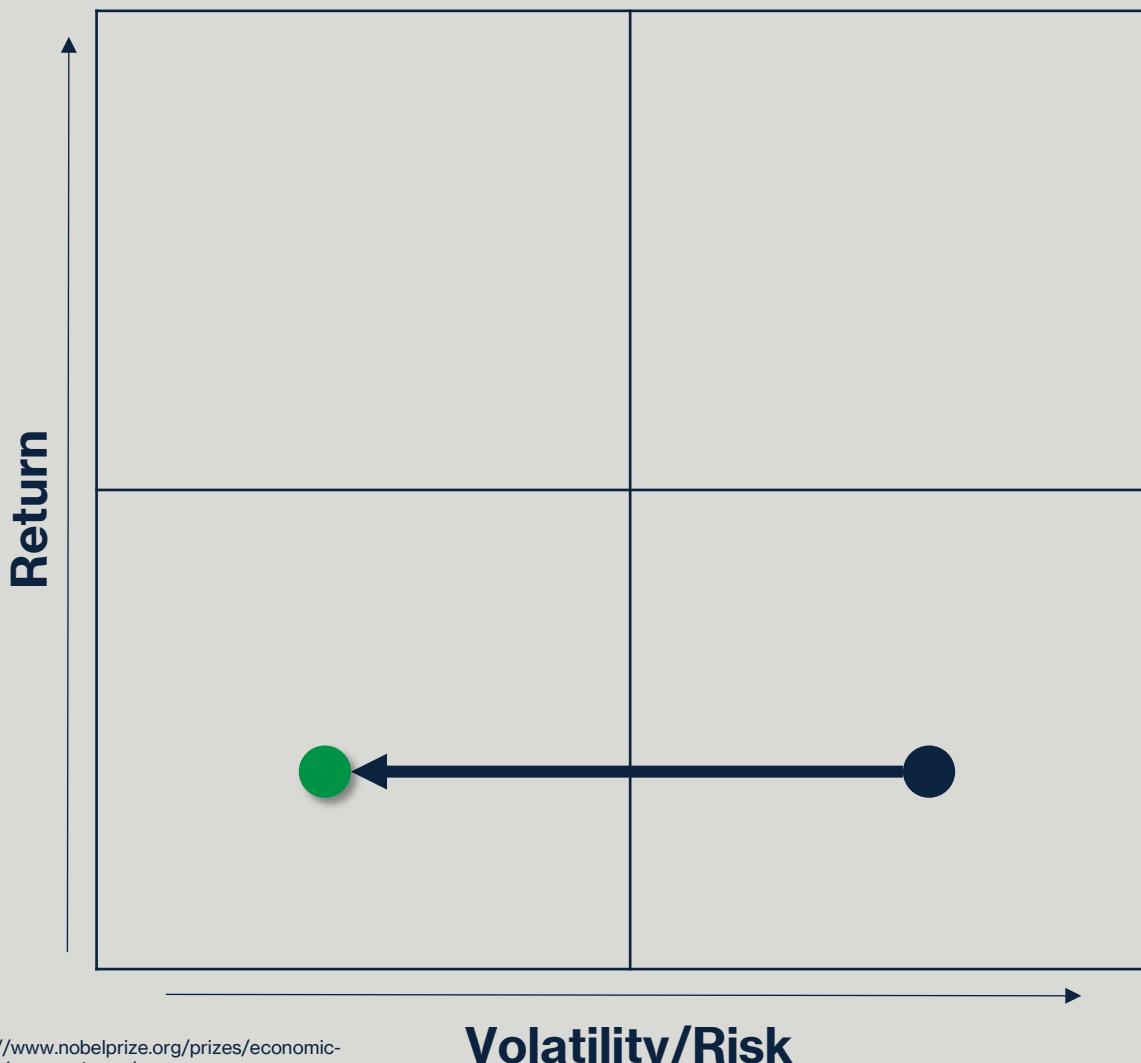
Image Credit: Investopedia

HOW THIS CONCEPT CAN HELP US



This is a hypothetical illustration and is not intended to reflect the actual performance of any particular security.

HOW THIS CONCEPT CAN HELP US

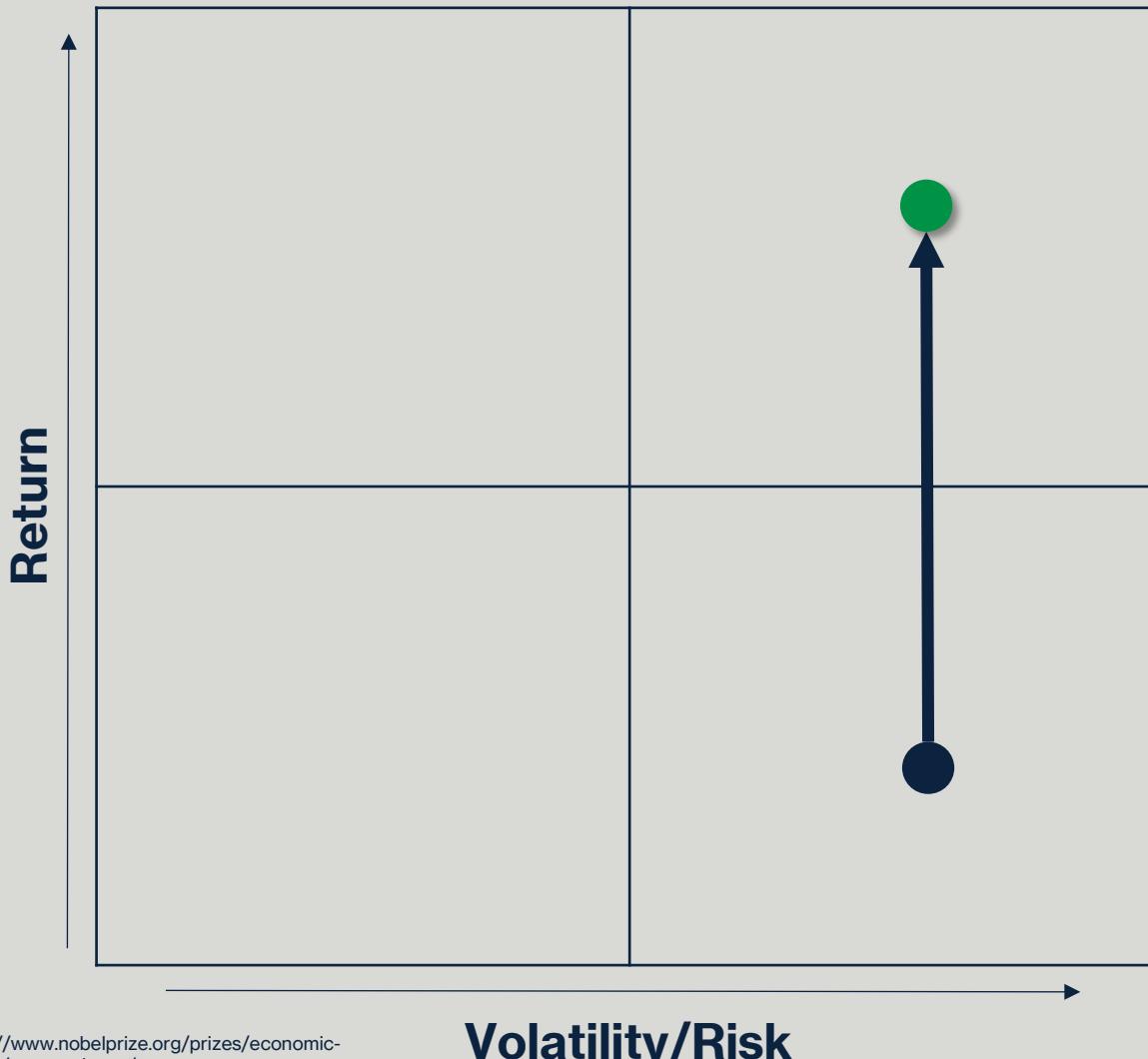


Source: <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/1990/press-release/>

Adding noncorrelated assets to the portfolio may allow us to reduce risk without sacrificing return.

This is a hypothetical illustration and is not intended to reflect the actual performance of any particular security.

HOW THIS CONCEPT CAN HELP US

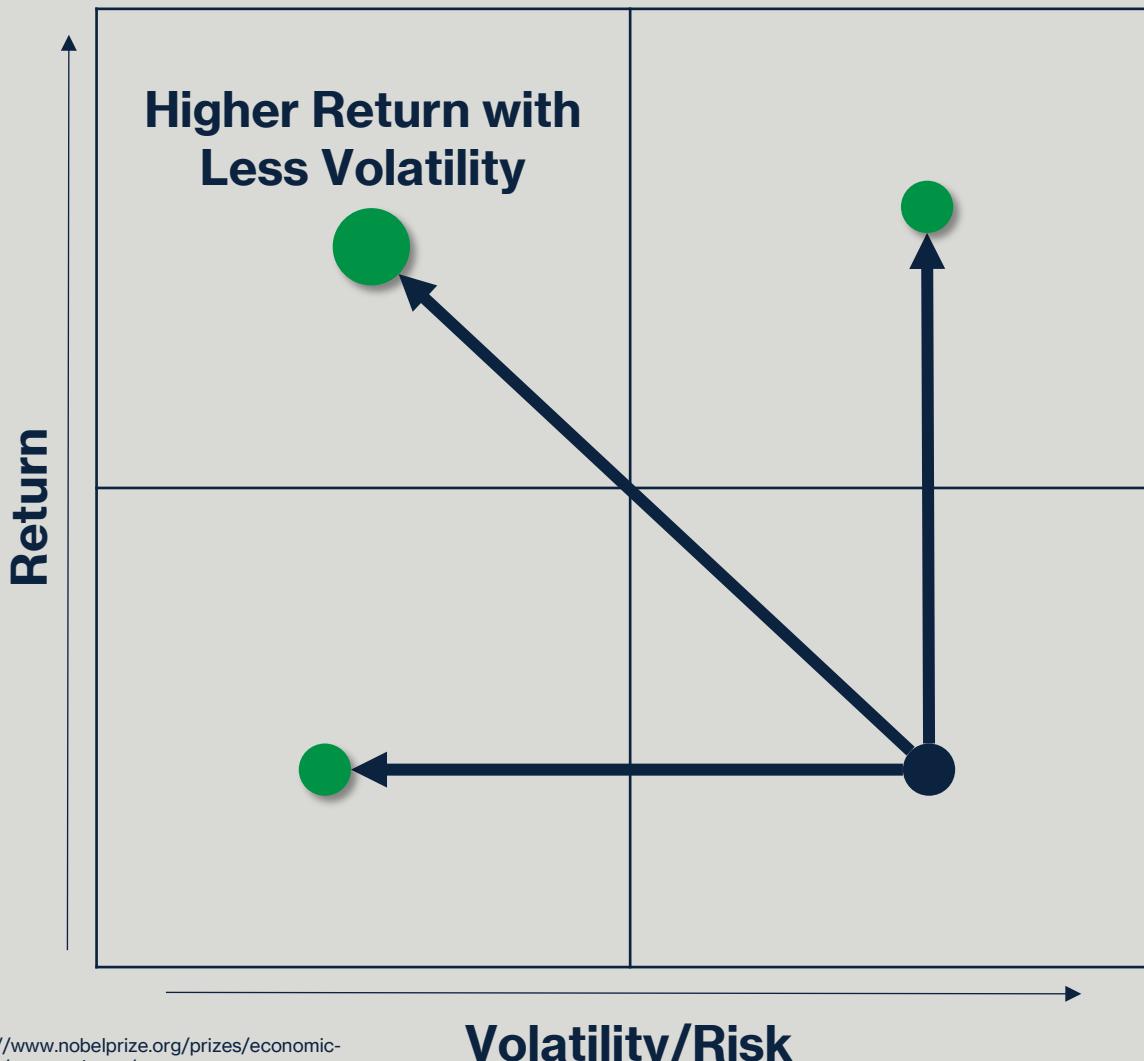


Source: <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/1990/press-release/>

Alternatively, adding noncorrelated assets may allow the portfolio to achieve a higher return without adding risk.

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HOW THIS CONCEPT CAN HELP US

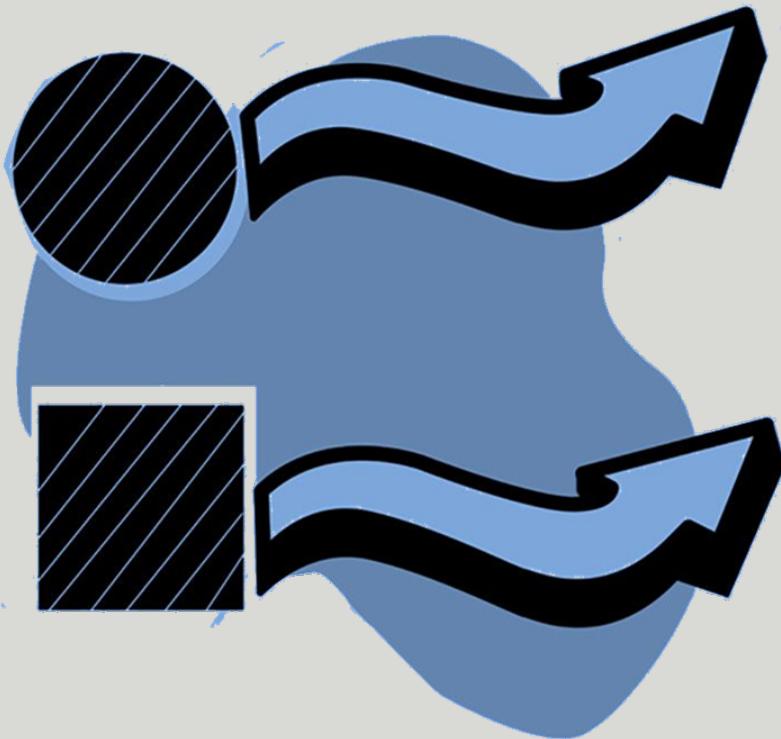


Source: <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/1990/press-release/>

Markowitz won the Nobel Prize because he proved that adding non-correlated assets can increase the return of the portfolio, while actually reducing volatility/risk.

This is a hypothetical illustration and is not intended to reflect the actual performance of any particular security.

WHAT IS ASSET CORRELATION?



Correlation

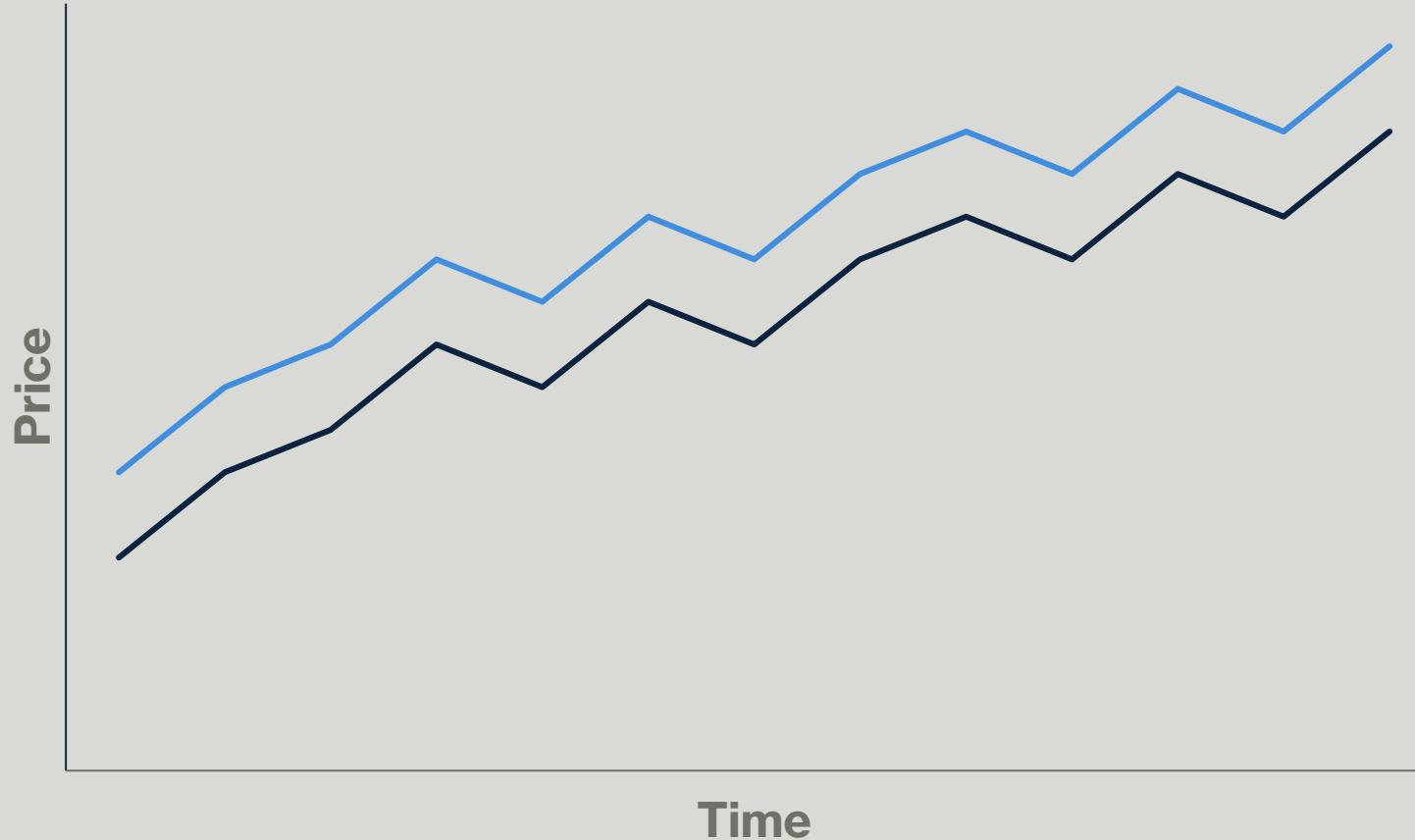
[, kör-ə-'lā-shən]

A statistic that measures the degree to which two securities move in relation to each other.

Correlation is measured from -1.00 to +1.00.

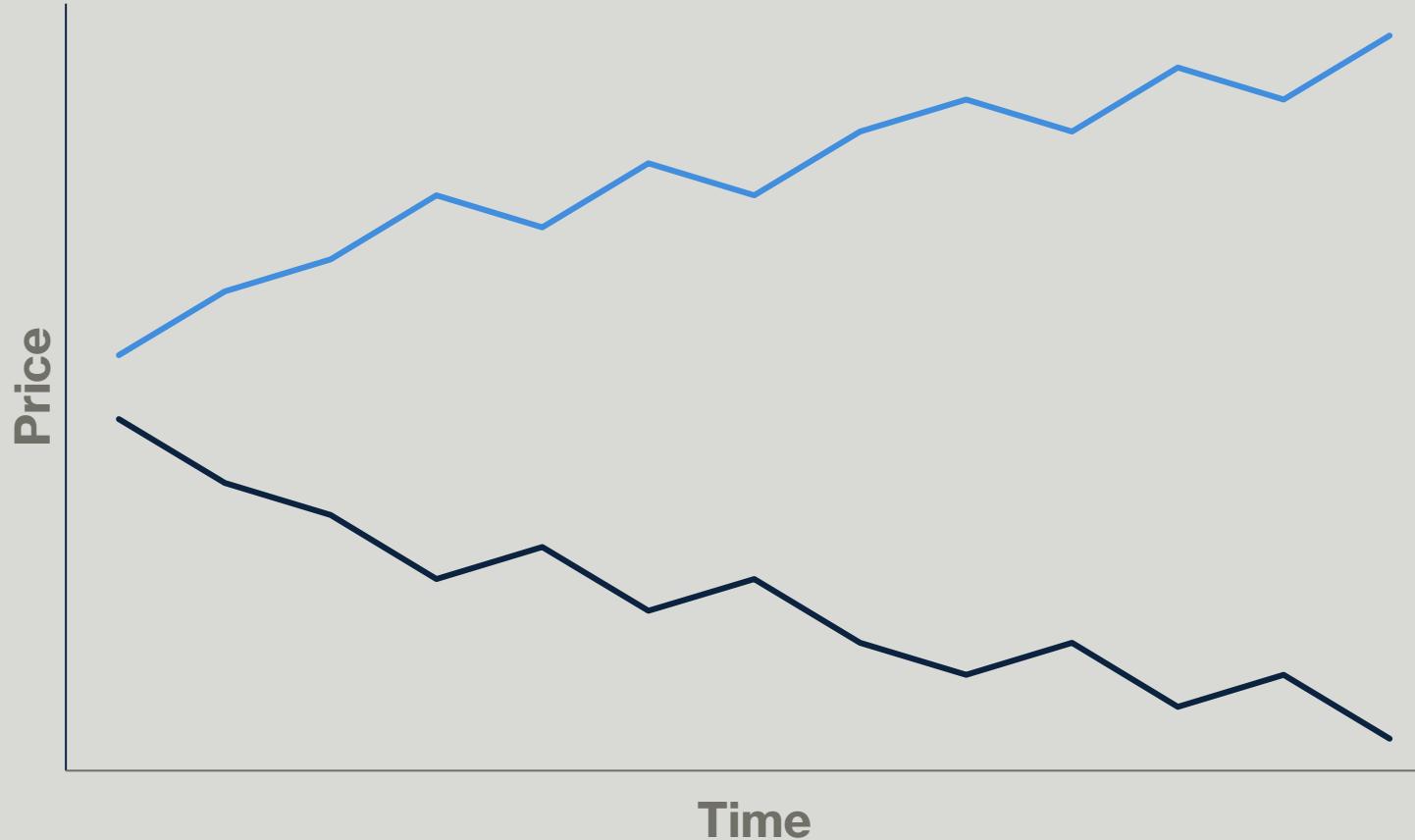
Source: Investopedia

POSITIVE CORRELATION



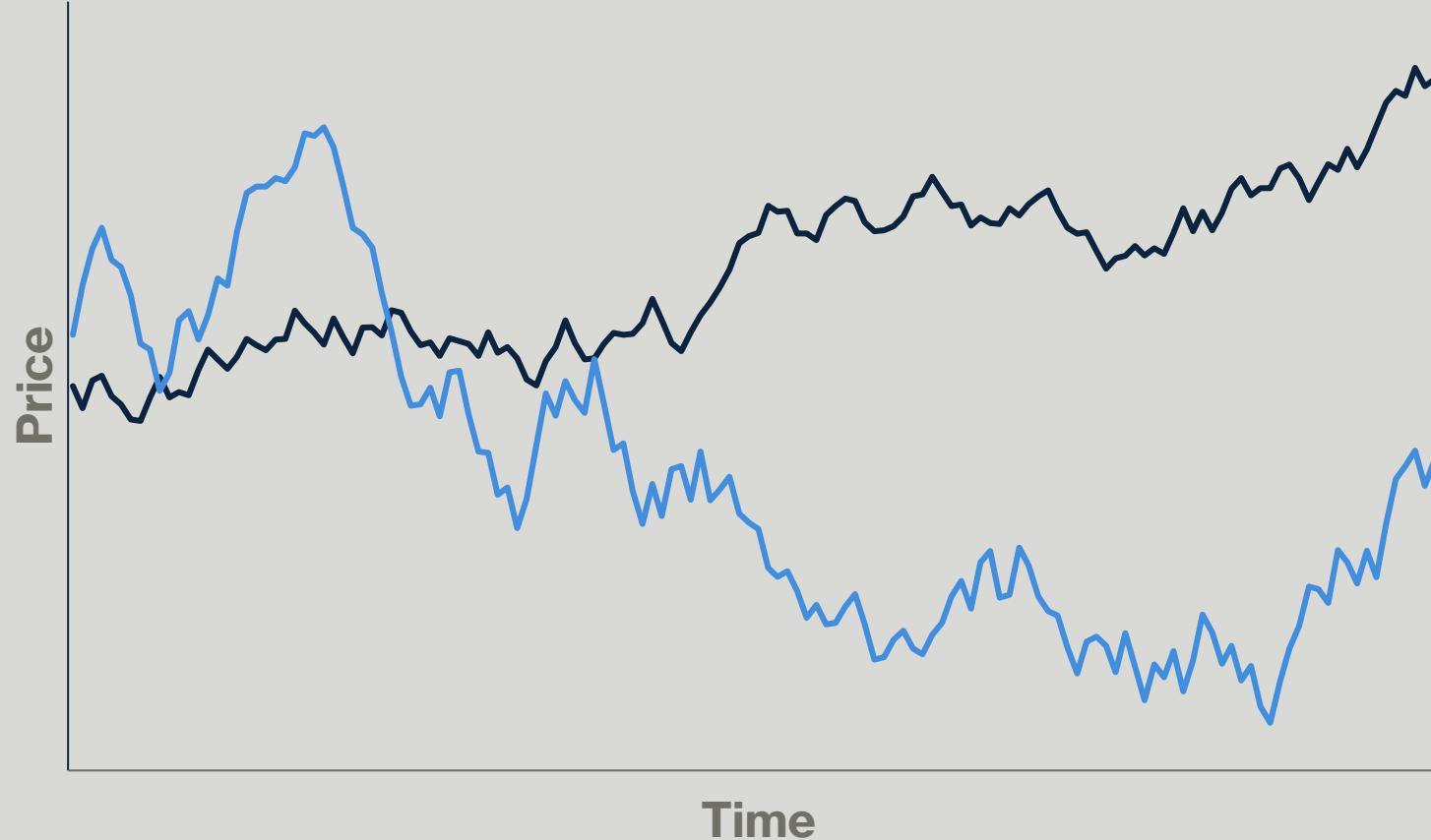
Assets that typically move in the same direction are said to have positive correlation, up to a maximum of +1.00, or perfect positive correlation.

NEGATIVE CORRELATION



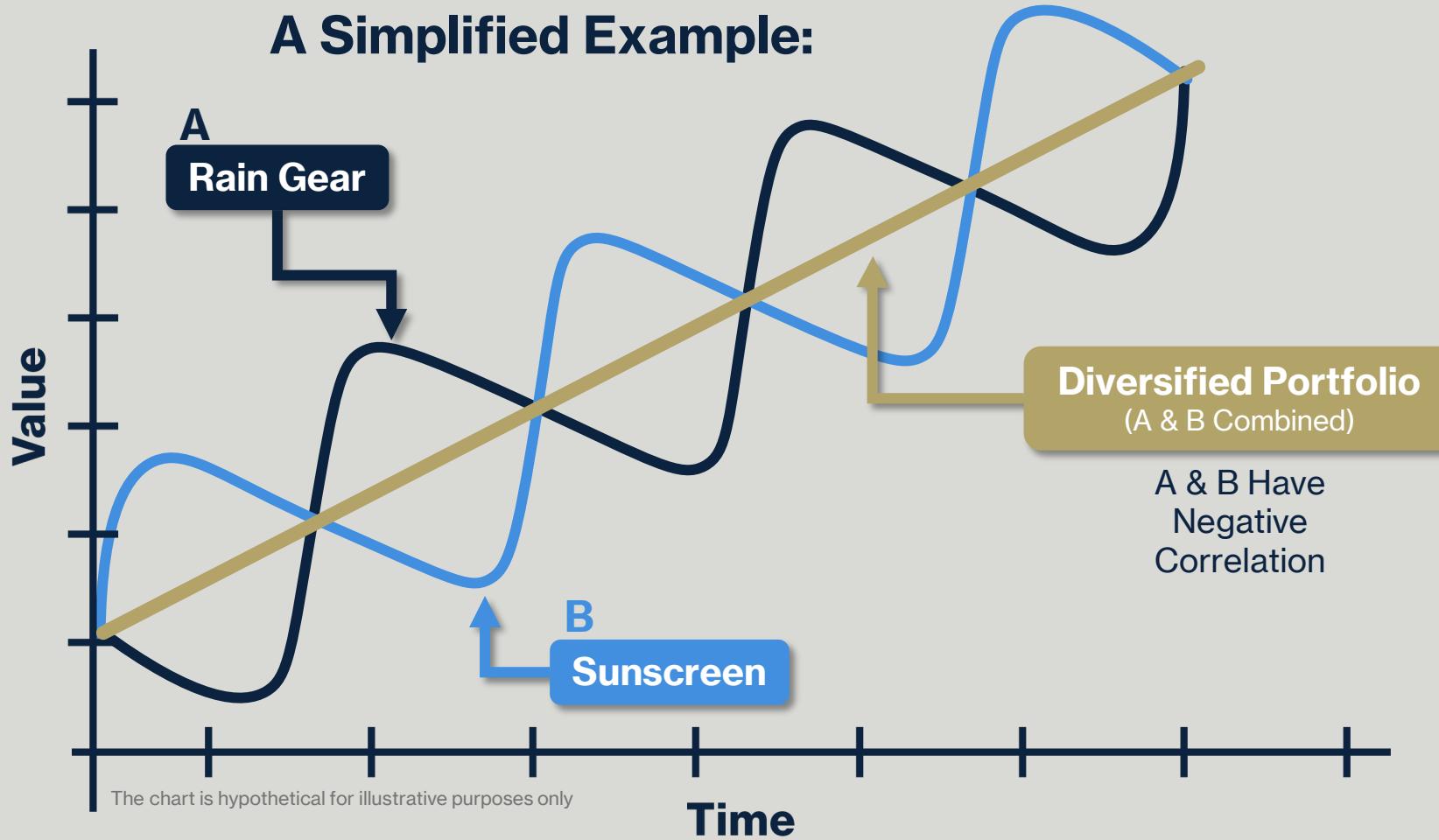
Assets that typically move in opposite directions are said to have negative correlation, down to a minimum of -1.00, or perfect negative correlation.

NON-CORRELATION



Non-correlated assets have no discernible relationship and tend to move independently of one another.

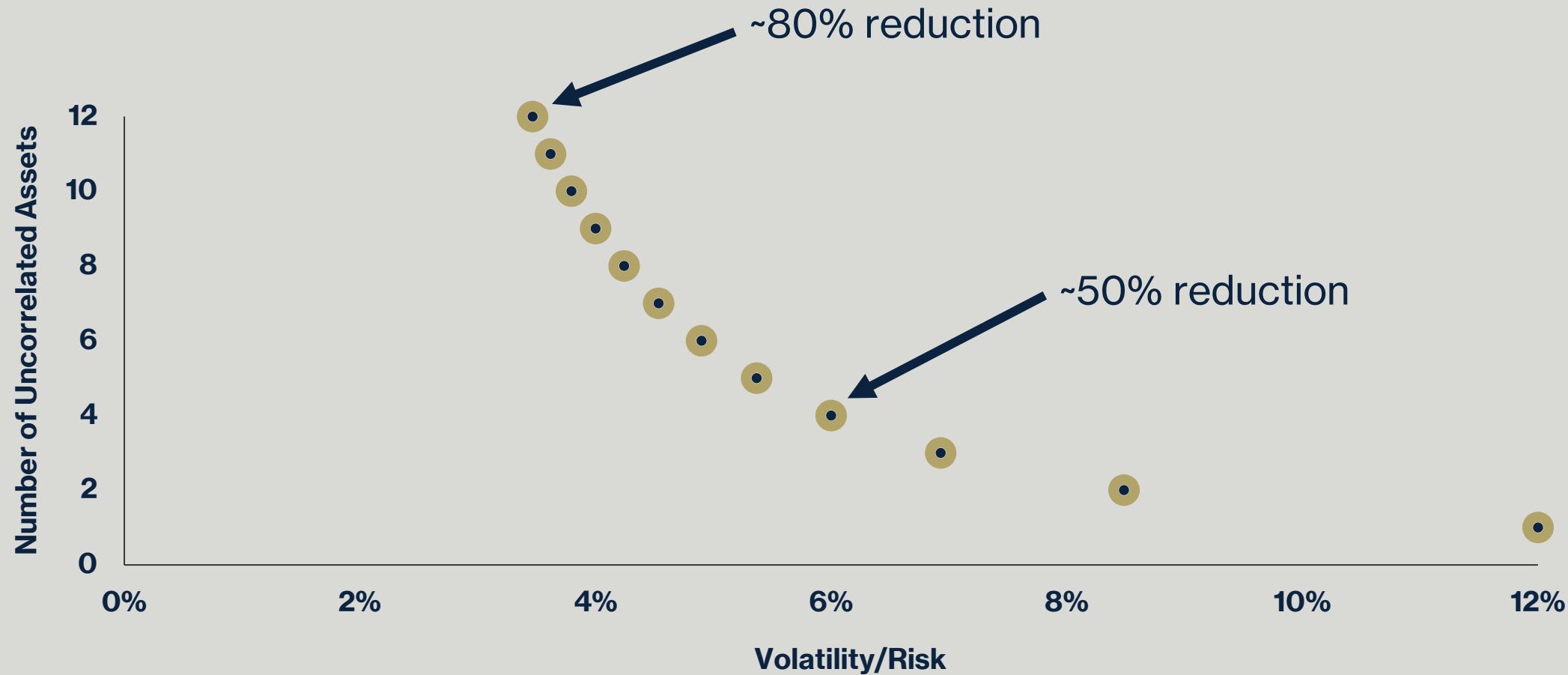
LESS CORRELATION CAN REDUCE VOLATILITY



By owning assets with different correlations, investors can potentially reduce volatility **while targeting better returns.**

This is a hypothetical illustration and is not intended to reflect the actual performance of any particular security.

NONCORRELATED ASSETS CAN REDUCE RISK

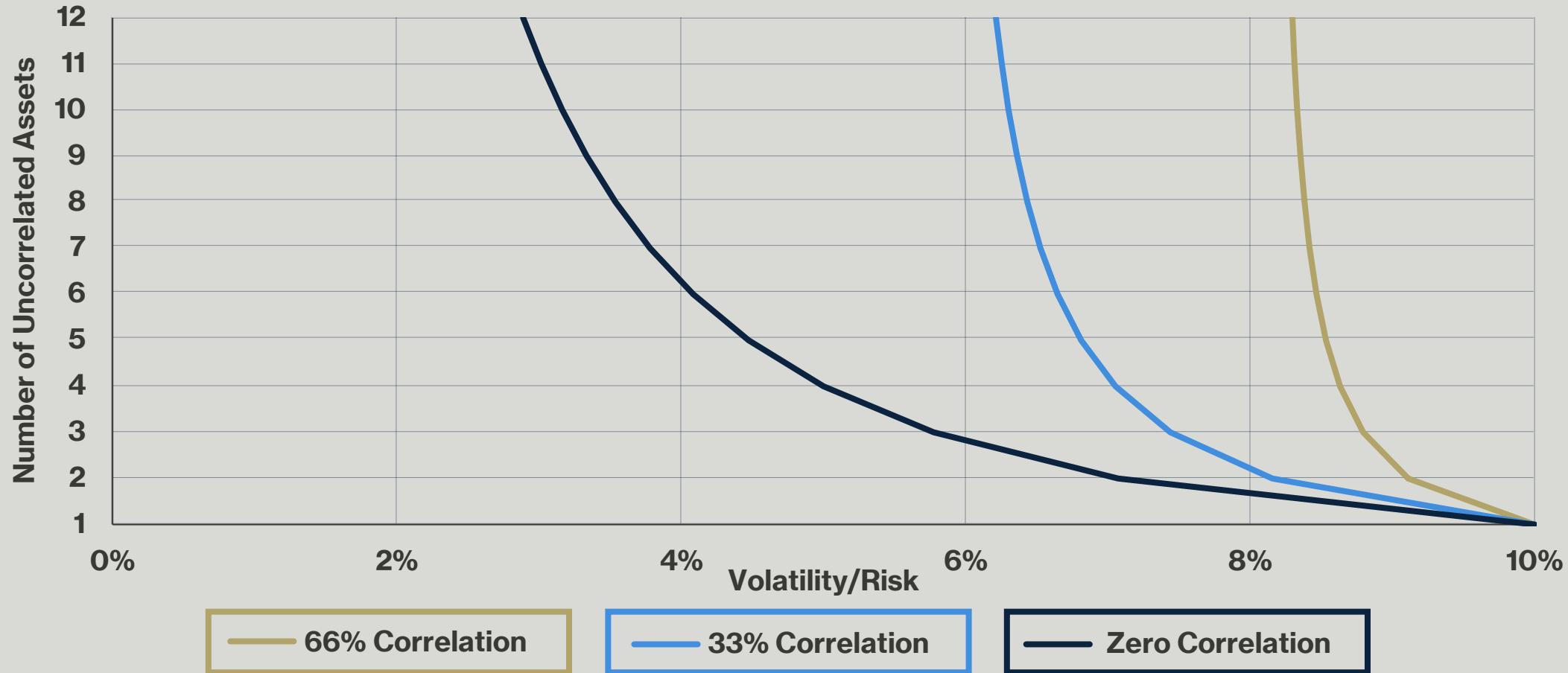


Credit: Ray Dalio, *Principles* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2017). The chart is hypothetical for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to represent the Fund or any specific portfolio.

UNDERSTANDING THE MATH

Low Correlation Factors Greatly in Risk Reduction

Comparing Correlation and number of instruments in three hypothetical portfolios



Credit: Ray Dalio, *Principles* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2017). The chart is hypothetical for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to represent the Fund or any specific portfolio.

Challenges in Execution

CHALLENGE #1 – TOO MANY CHOICES

| Large-cap US | Mid-cap US | Small-cap US | Large-cap International | Mid-cap International | Small-cap International | Growth stocks | Value stocks | Emerging market stocks | Dividend-paying stocks | Penny stocks |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| US Treasury bonds | Corporate bonds | Municipal bonds | High-yield bonds | Emerging market bonds | Zero-coupon bonds | Convertible bonds | Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) | Asset-backed securities (ABS) | Certificates of deposit (CDs) | Money market funds |
| Bond ETFs | Sector-specific bond funds | Savings accounts | Money market accounts | Treasury bills | Residential real estate | Commercial real estate | Industrial real estate | Healthcare real estate | Hospitality real estate | Real estate investment trusts (REITs) |
| Real estate crowdfunding platforms | Real estate development projects | Precious metals | Energy commodities | Agricultural commodities | Environmental commodities | Commodity ETFs | Long/short hedge funds | Event-driven hedge funds | Activist hedge funds | Macro hedge funds |
| Fixed income hedge funds | Distressed debt hedge funds | Market-neutral hedge funds | Quantitative hedge funds | Emerging market hedge funds | Buyout funds | Venture capital funds | Growth equity funds | Mezzanine debt funds | Real estate private equity funds | Infrastructure private equity funds |
| Energy private equity funds | Healthcare private equity funds | Private debt funds | Bitcoin | Ethereum | Utility tokens | Security tokens | NFT marketplaces | Decentralized finance (DeFi) protocols | Peer-to-peer lending | Water rights |
| Intellectual property | Renewable energy projects | Esports teams and leagues | Fine art funds | Insurance-linked securities (ILS) | Pre-IPO financing | Angel investing | Venture debt | Microfinance loans | Farmland investments | Impact investing funds |
| Socially responsible investing (SRI) funds | Sustainable forestry funds | Carbon capture and storage projects | Water treatment companies | Cybersecurity companies | Robotics and automation companies | Artificial intelligence companies | Space exploration companies | Medical research companies | Rare earth metals | Historical documents |

This list is for illustrative purposes only and is not comprehensive.

CHALLENGE #2 – IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE PERFORMANCE

Even among just a few asset classes, annual returns are nearly impossible to forecast:

| 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Real Estate | Emerging Market Equity | Real Estate | Emerging Market Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | Emerging Market Equity | Small Cap Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | Real Estate | Small Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Small Cap Equity | Emerging Market Equity | Cash Equivalent | Large Cap Equity | Small Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Cash Equivalent | Large Cap Equity | |
| 37.96% | 34.00% | 42.12% | 39.38% | 5.24% | 78.51% | 26.85% | 7.84% | 27.73% | 38.82% | 15.02% | 1.38% | 21.31% | 37.28% | 1.87% | 31.49% | 19.96% | 28.71% | 1.46% | 26.29% |
| Emerging Market Equity | Real Estate | Emerging Market Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | High Yield | Real Estate | High Yield | Emerging Market Equity | Large Cap Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | High Yield | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | Small Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Real Estate | High Yield | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | |
| 25.55% | 15.35% | 32.17% | 12.44% | 4.39% | 58.21% | 19.63% | 4.98% | 18.23% | 32.39% | 13.69% | 0.55% | 17.13% | 24.21% | 0.01% | 25.52% | 18.40% | 26.09% | -11.19% | 17.94% |
| Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Cash Equivalent | Real Estate | Emerging Market Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | Cash Equivalent | Large Cap Equity | High Yield | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Emerging Market Equity | Small Cap Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | Small Cap Equity | | |
| 20.38% | 14.47% | 25.71% | 11.03% | 2.06% | 37.13% | 18.88% | 4.36% | 16.41% | 21.02% | 5.97% | 0.05% | 11.96% | 21.83% | -2.08% | 22.49% | 18.31% | 14.82% | -13.01% | 16.93% |
| Small Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Small Cap Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | High Yield | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | High Yield | Large Cap Equity | Small Cap Equity | High Yield | Real Estate | Emerging Market Equity | Small Cap Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Real Estate | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | High Yield | |
| 18.33% | 4.91% | 18.37% | 6.97% | -26.16% | 33.67% | 15.12% | 2.11% | 16.35% | 7.44% | -0.79% | 11.19% | 14.65% | 21.91% | 10.11% | 12.62% | -14.29% | 13.44% | | |
| Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Small Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Small Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Cash Equivalent | Large Cap Equity | Real Estate | High Yield | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Real Estate | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Large Cap Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | High Yield | Large Cap Equity | Emerging Market Equity | | |
| 12.54% | 4.55% | 15.79% | 5.49% | -33.79% | 27.17% | 15.06% | 0.10% | 16.00% | 3.67% | 2.45% | -3.04% | 4.06% | 10.51% | -4.38% | 18.44% | 7.59% | 5.28% | -18.11% | 9.83% |
| High Yield | Cash Equivalent | High Yield | Cash Equivalent | Large Cap Equity | Large Cap Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Small Cap Equity | High Yield | Cash Equivalent | Small Cap Equity | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Real Estate | Real Estate | High Yield | U.S. Fixed Income | Cash Equivalent | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Real Estate | |
| 11.13% | 3.07% | 11.85% | 5.00% | -37.00% | 26.47% | 8.95% | -4.18% | 15.81% | 0.07% | 0.03% | -4.41% | 2.75% | 10.36% | -5.63% | 14.32% | 7.51% | 0.05% | -18.70% | 9.67% |
| Large Cap Equity | High Yield | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | High Yield | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | U.S. Fixed Income | Real Estate | U.S. Fixed Income | Emerging Market Equity | High Yield | U.S. Fixed Income | High Yield | U.S. Fixed Income | High Yield | U.S. Fixed Income | Emerging Market Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | | |
| 10.88% | 2.74% | 8.16% | 1.87% | -43.56% | 7.53% | 6.54% | -6.46% | 4.21% | -2.02% | -2.19% | -4.47% | 2.65% | 7.50% | -11.01% | 8.72% | 7.11% | -1.54% | -20.09% | 5.72% |
| U.S. Fixed Income | U.S. Fixed Income | Cash Equivalent | Small Cap Equity | Real Estate | U.S. Fixed Income | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Emerging Market Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | U.S. Fixed Income | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Cash Equivalent | Emerging Market Equity | Small Cap Equity | U.S. Fixed Income | | |
| 4.34% | 2.43% | 4.85% | -1.57% | -48.21% | 5.93% | 4.95% | -12.21% | 4.09% | -2.60% | -3.09% | -6.02% | 1.49% | 3.54% | -14.09% | 5.09% | 0.67% | -2.54% | -20.44% | 5.53% |
| Cash Equivalent | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | U.S. Fixed Income | Real Estate | Emerging Market Equity | Cash Equivalent | Cash Equivalent | Emerging Market Equity | Cash Equivalent | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Developed ex-U.S. Equity | Cash Equivalent | Emerging Market Equity | Cash Equivalent | Real Estate | Global ex-U.S. Fixed | Real Estate | Cash Equivalent | | |
| 1.33% | -8.65% | 4.33% | -7.39% | -53.33% | 0.21% | 0.13% | -18.42% | 0.11% | -3.08% | -4.32% | -14.92% | 0.33% | 0.86% | -14.57% | 2.28% | -9.04% | -7.05% | -25.10% | 5.01% |

Top Performing

Bottom Performing

Source: The Callan Institute. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF CURRENT OR FUTURE RESULTS. Investors cannot invest directly in an index, and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges. Large Cap Equity = S&P 500. Small Cap Equity = Russell 2000. Developed ex-U.S. Equity = MSCI World ex USA. Emerging Market Equity = MSCI Emerging Markets. U.S. Fixed Income = Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. High Yield = Bloomberg High Yield Bond Index. Global ex-U.S. Fixed Income = Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex US Bond Index. Real Estate = FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed REIT Index. Cash Equivalent = 90-day T-bill.

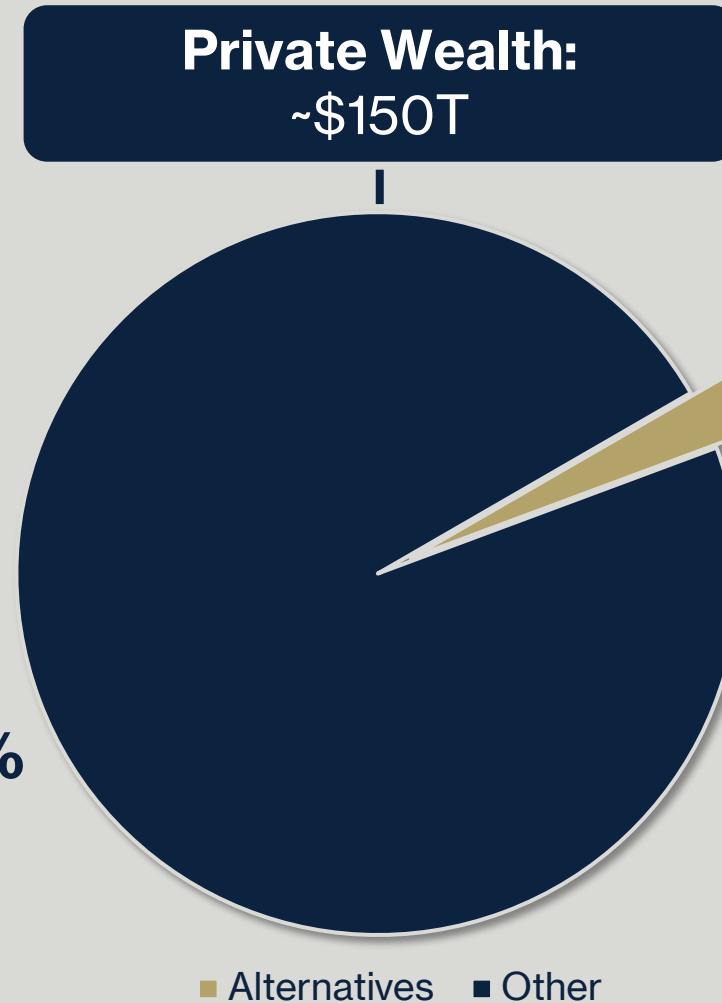
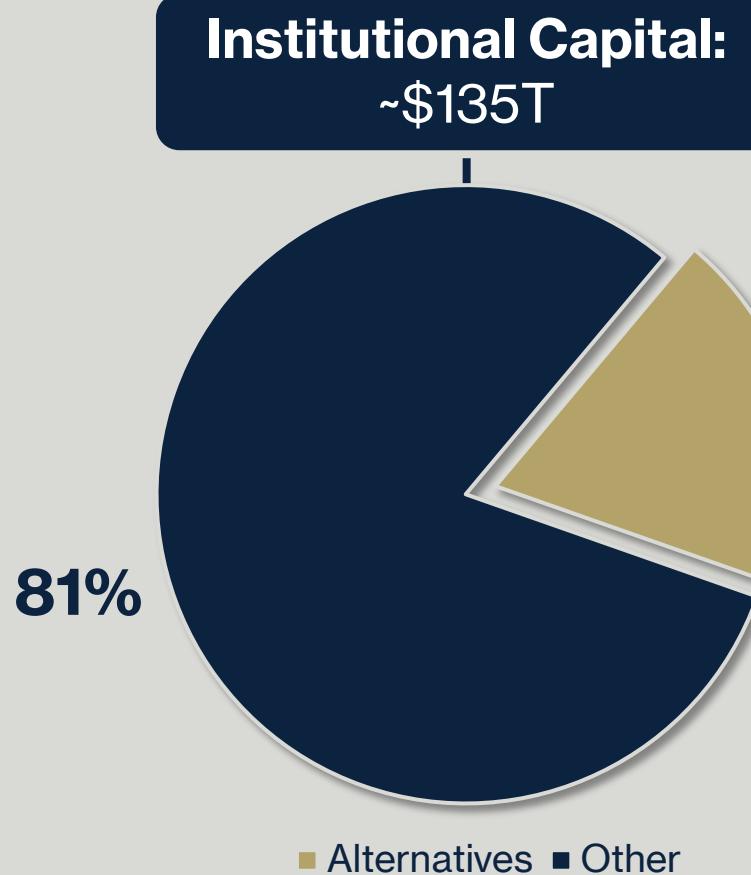
CHALLENGE #3 – THINGS ARE MORE CORRELATED THAN WE THINK

The publicly traded stocks of various types of companies tend to be **much more correlated** than most investors believe:

| | Large Companies | Mid-Size Companies | Small Companies | International Companies | Emerging Market Companies |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Large Companies | 1.00 | | | | |
| Mid-Size Companies | 0.91 | 1.00 | | | |
| Small Companies | 0.90 | 0.96 | 1.00 | | |
| International Companies | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 1.00 | |
| Emerging Market Companies | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 1.00 |

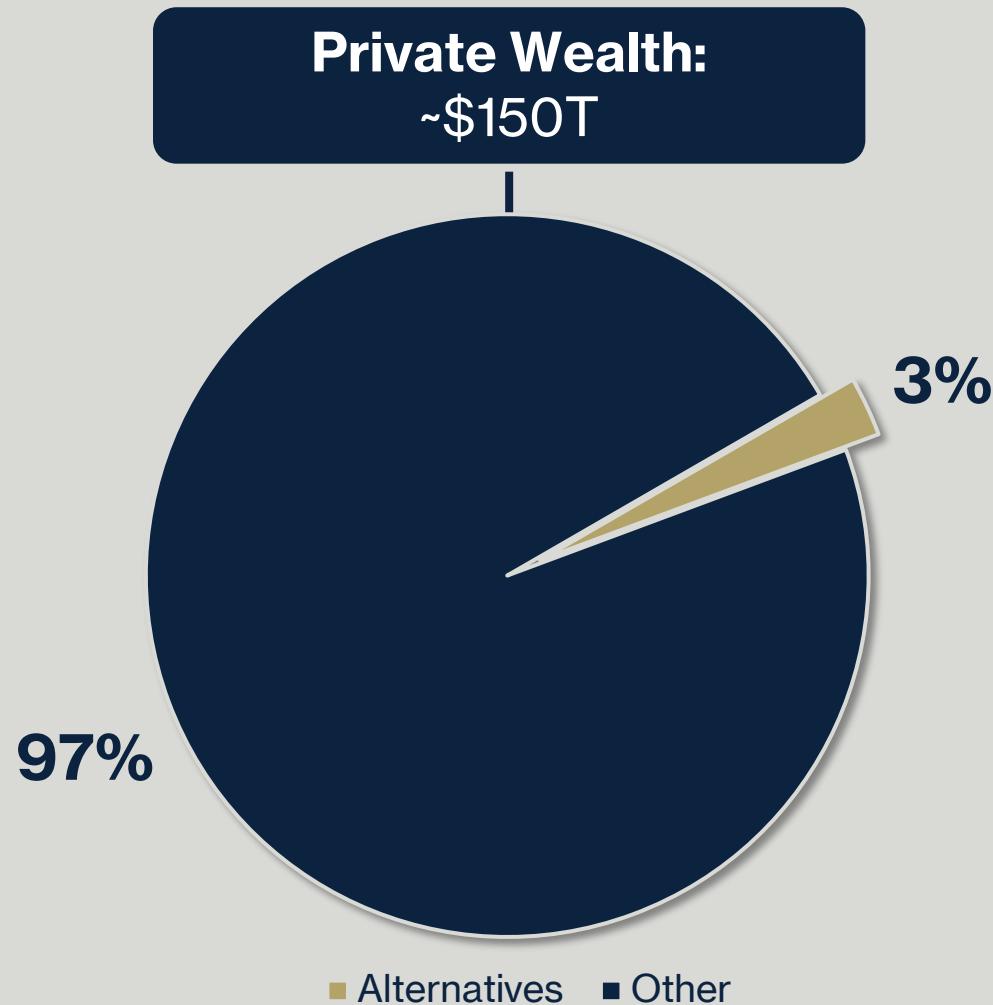
Source: Bloomberg. 30-Year Correlations using quarterly returns, as of 3Q 2024. Large Companies = S&P 500 Index. Mid-Size Companies = S&P Midcap 400 Index. Small Companies = Russell 2000 Index. International Companies = MSCI World Ex-US Index. Emerging Market Companies = MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

CHALLENGE #4 – HARD TO ACCESS LESS CORRELATED ASSETS



Sources: Preqin, GlobalData, Bain Analysis.
Total capital figures used for institutional and private wealth are rounded.

CHALLENGE #4 – HARD TO ACCESS LESS CORRELATED ASSETS



- Individuals have historically been underexposed to alternatives, compared to institutional investors, for these reasons and more:
 - Lack of access
 - High minimums
 - Difficult investment structures
 - Complicated tax reporting
 - Lack of liquidity

Sources: Preqin, GlobalData, Bain Analysis.

Total capital figures used for institutional and private wealth are rounded.

ADDITIONAL MISTAKES INVESTORS OFTEN MAKE

- 🚩 Jumping between asset classes to try to time the market
- 🚩 Overconcentrating in a single asset class
- 🚩 Not diversifying across geographies, sectors, vintages, asset life cycles, etc.
- 🚩 Making investments because you can, not because they are the right investment
- 🚩 Under-allocating to private asset classes

Find a Different Path

LESS CORRELATED ASSETS EXIST – OFTEN IN ALTERNATIVES

| | Large Company Stocks | Government Bonds | Commodities | Market Neutral | Venture Capital | Private Real Estate | Private Infrastructure |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Large Company Stocks | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| Government Bonds | -0.07 | 1.00 | | | | | |
| Commodities | 0.28 | -0.17 | 1.00 | | | | |
| Market Neutral | 0.44 | 0.06 | 0.38 | 1.00 | | | |
| Venture Capital | 0.44 | -0.12 | 0.17 | 0.32 | 1.00 | | |
| Private Real Estate | 0.33 | -0.09 | 0.31 | 0.41 | 0.25 | 1.00 | |
| Private Infrastructure | 0.28 | -0.19 | 0.35 | 0.22 | 0.17 | 0.41 | 1.00 |

Average Cross-Correlation: 0.20!

Sources: Bloomberg, Burgiss, HFRI, Credit Suisse. 30-Year Correlations using quarterly returns, as of 3Q 2024. Large Companies = S&P 500 Index. Government Bonds = Bloomberg US Aggregate – Government-Related Index. Commodities = Bloomberg Commodity Index. Market Neutral = HFRI EH Equity Market Neutral Index. Venture Capital = Burgiss Global Venture Capital Funds Index. Private Real Estate = Burgiss Global Real Estate Funds Index. Private Infrastructure = Burgiss Global Infrastructure Funds Index.

CRITERIA FOR OPTIMAL DIVERSIFICATION

There are many types of diversification that investors **must** consider when doing diligence to determine portfolio fit:

Asset Class

Geography

Sector

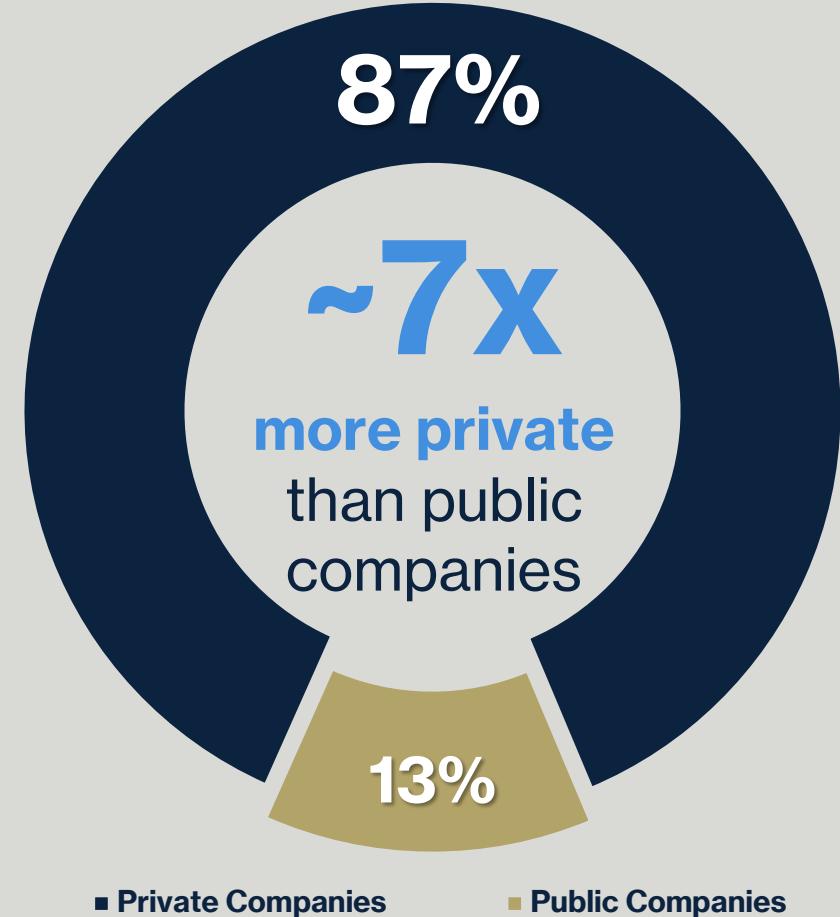
Capitalization

Vintage

Asset Life Cycle

MANY MORE CHOICES IN THE PRIVATE MARKETS

**87% of US
Companies with
>\$100mm in Revenue
are Private**



Source: Pitchbook, Bloomberg (February 2025)

PRIVATE EQUITY HAS OUTPERFORMED HISTORICALLY

Global Private Equity vs. Global Stock Market Analysis¹



¹ Source: MSCI.

Data as of September 30, 2024

Global Private Equity Net Return = MSCI Global Private Equity Closed-End Fund Index (Unfrozen; USD). A calculation based on data compiled from 8,011 funds with a start date of 4/1/1978

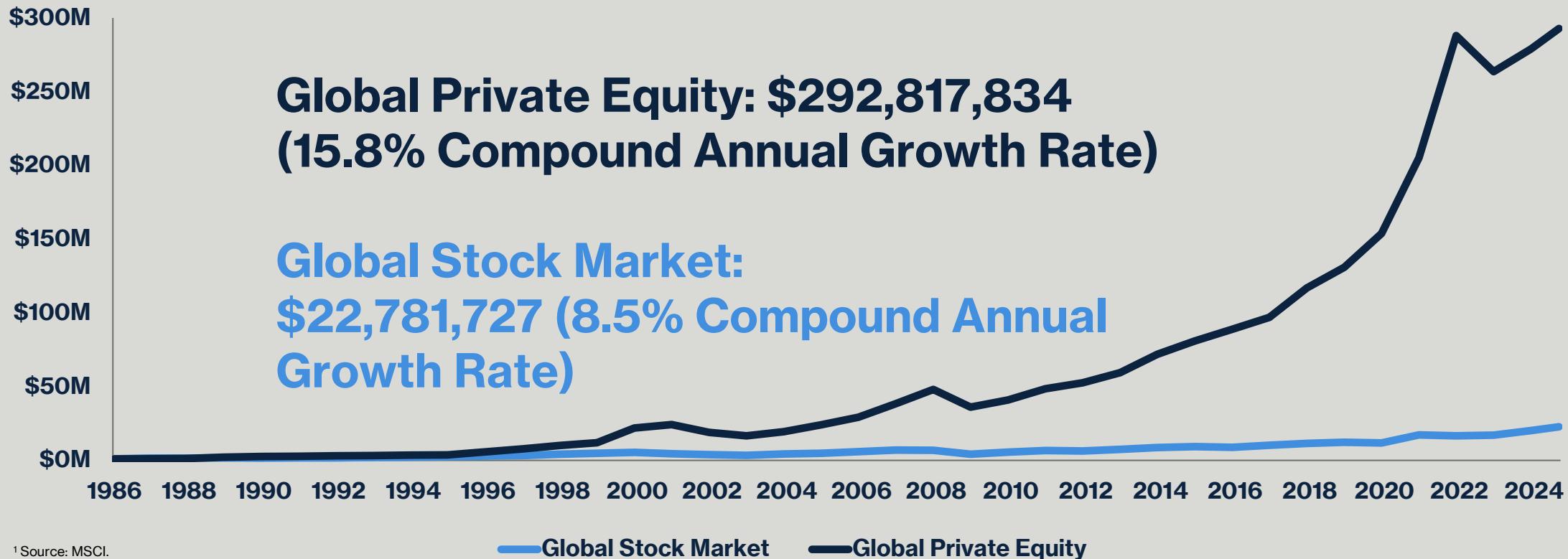
Global Stock Market Net Return = MSCI World TR Net USD. The MSCI World Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*. With 1,352 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country

Private equity index returns are presented as annualized returns calculated using a time-weighted methodology, comparable to public market indexes. These returns are shown net of fees, expenses, and carried interest. Public market index returns (such as MSCI World TR Net USD and S&P 500 Composite TR) are presented as annualized time-weighted returns. They do not account for issues specific to private capital investing, such as capital calls, distributions, and liquidity constraints.

Private equity and public equity differ in several aspects. Private equity investments typically involve higher costs and expenses, including management fees and carry fees, due to the active involvement in the companies and the longer investment horizon. In contrast, public equity is generally more liquid, allowing investors to buy and sell shares on exchanges easily, whereas private equity investments are illiquid. Public equities are subject to market fluctuations and regulatory oversight, while private equity can offer more stability through active management. Furthermore, private equity can feature more significant fluctuations in principal and return, as the performance is driven by the success of individual investments, while public equity returns are more directly influenced by market conditions and can be volatile in the short term.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF CURRENT OR FUTURE RESULTS. Historical examples shown do not, nor are they intended to, constitute a promise of similar future results. The information and statistical data contained herein are taken from sources believed to be accurate and have not been independently verified by CAZ Investments. Historical examples are provided for information purposes only and are not intended to represent any particular investment.

PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE EQUITY VS. PUBLIC EQUITY



¹ Source: MSCI.

Data as of September 30, 2024

Global Private Equity Net Return = MSCI Global Private Equity Closed-End Fund Index (Unfrozen; USD). A calculation based on data compiled from 8,011 funds with a start date of 4/1/1978

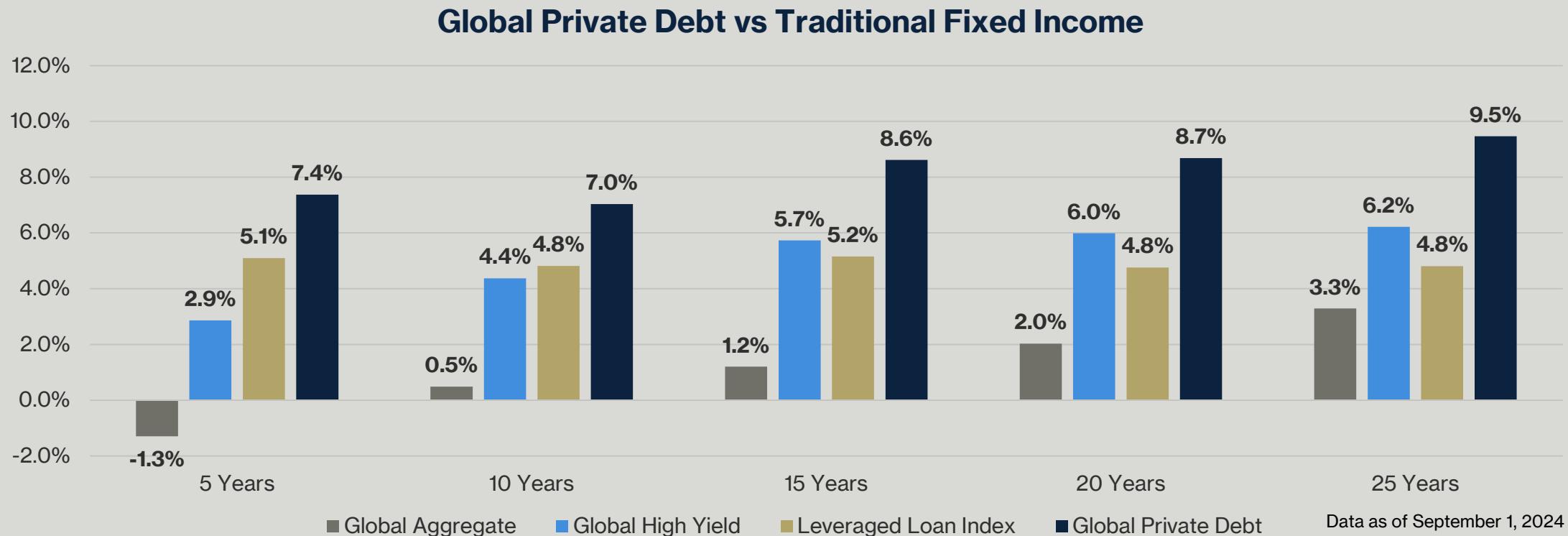
Global Stock Market Net Return = MSCI World TR Net USD. The MSCI World Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*. With 1,352 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country

Private equity index returns are presented as annualized returns calculated using a time-weighted methodology, comparable to public market indexes. These returns are shown net of fees, expenses, and carried interest. Public market index returns (such as MSCI World TR Net USD and S&P 500 Composite TR) are presented as annualized time-weighted returns. They do not account for issues specific to private capital investing, such as capital calls, distributions, and liquidity constraints.

Private equity and public equity differ in several aspects. Private equity investments typically involve higher costs and expenses, including management fees and carry fees, due to the active involvement in the companies and the longer investment horizon. In contrast, public equity is generally more liquid, allowing investors to buy and sell shares on exchanges easily, whereas private equity investments are illiquid. Public equities are subject to market fluctuations and regulatory oversight, while private equity can offer more stability through active management. Furthermore, private equity can feature more significant fluctuations in principal and return, as the performance is driven by the success of individual investments, while public equity returns are more directly influenced by market conditions and can be volatile in the short term.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF CURRENT OR FUTURE RESULTS. Historical examples shown do not, nor are they intended to, constitute a promise of similar future results. The information and statistical data contained herein are taken from sources believed to be accurate and have not been independently verified by CAZ Investments. Historical examples are provided for information purposes only and are not intended to represent any particular investment.

PRIVATE DEBT HAS ALSO OUTPERFORMED HISTORICALLY



Sources: Burgiss, Bloomberg, ICE BofA, Credit Suisse.

Global Private Debt = Burgiss Global Private Debt Funds Index. A financial index that tracks the performance of private debt funds globally, encompassing various debt categories. Global Aggregate = Bloomberg Global-Aggregate Index. A measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-seven local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers. Global High Yield = ICE BofA Global High Yield Index. This tracks the performance of U.S. dollar, Canadian dollar, British pound, and euro denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the major domestic or eurobond markets. Leveraged Loan Index = Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index. This index tracks the investable market of the U.S. dollar denominated leveraged loan market. Traditional fixed income refers to publicly traded assets and securities that pay a set level of income to investors, typically in the form of fixed interest or dividends. All indexes referenced are time-weighted.

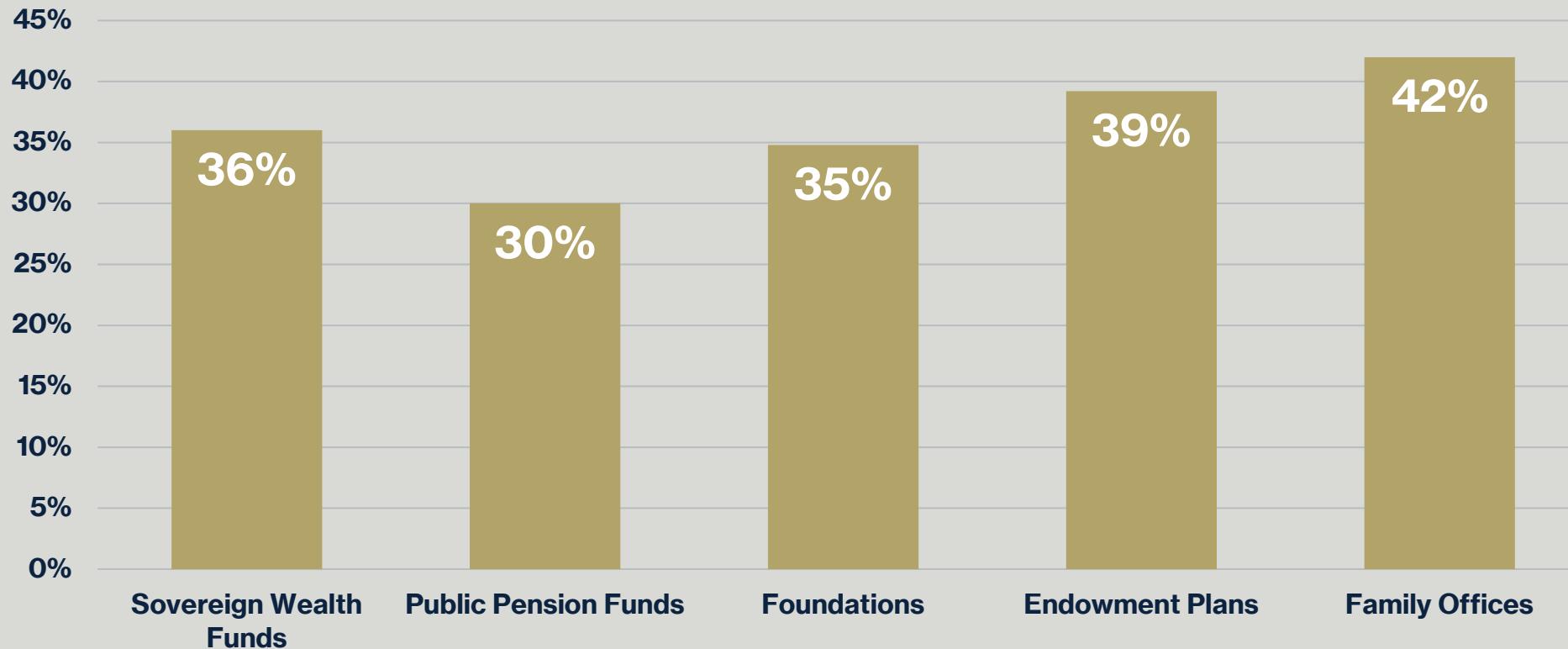
Investing in fixed-income securities involves varying degrees of risk. Global Aggregate investments, primarily in investment-grade bonds, generally offer lower potential returns with lower volatility and higher liquidity. Global High Yield bonds and Leveraged Loans, which invest in lower-rated or indebted companies, offer the potential for higher returns but can come with higher credit risk and price volatility, along with lower liquidity. Global Private Debt, involving direct lending to non-public companies, may offer potentially higher yields but can carry illiquidity and can involve more complex risk assessments. The asset classes in this chart are indices and do not represent a single investment. As such, investors should consider the varying levels of risk and expense profiles. Investors should consult a tax professional to learn more about the potential tax differences between potential investments.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF CURRENT OR FUTURE RESULTS. Historical examples shown do not, nor are they intended to, constitute a promise of similar future results. The information and statistical data contained herein are taken from sources believed to be accurate and have not been independently verified by CAZ Investments. Historical examples are provided for information purposes only and are not intended to represent any particular investment.

WISDOM DICTATES EXPOSURE TO PRIVATE MARKETS

Institutional investors maintain significant private market allocations

Current Allocation to Private Markets



For illustrative purposes only. Please note, the investment horizon of these types of institutional investors may be in perpetuity, which tends to be longer than for individual investors.
Preqin "US Pension Plans: a Pillar of Fundraising", Invesco "Global Sovereign Asset Management Study 2024," UBS: "2024 Global Family Office Report," Preqin: "Institutional Allocation Study 2024"

EVEN WITHIN PRIVATE MARKETS, DIVERSIFICATION MATTERS

Ranking of median Net Returns by asset type and geography, by vintage year:

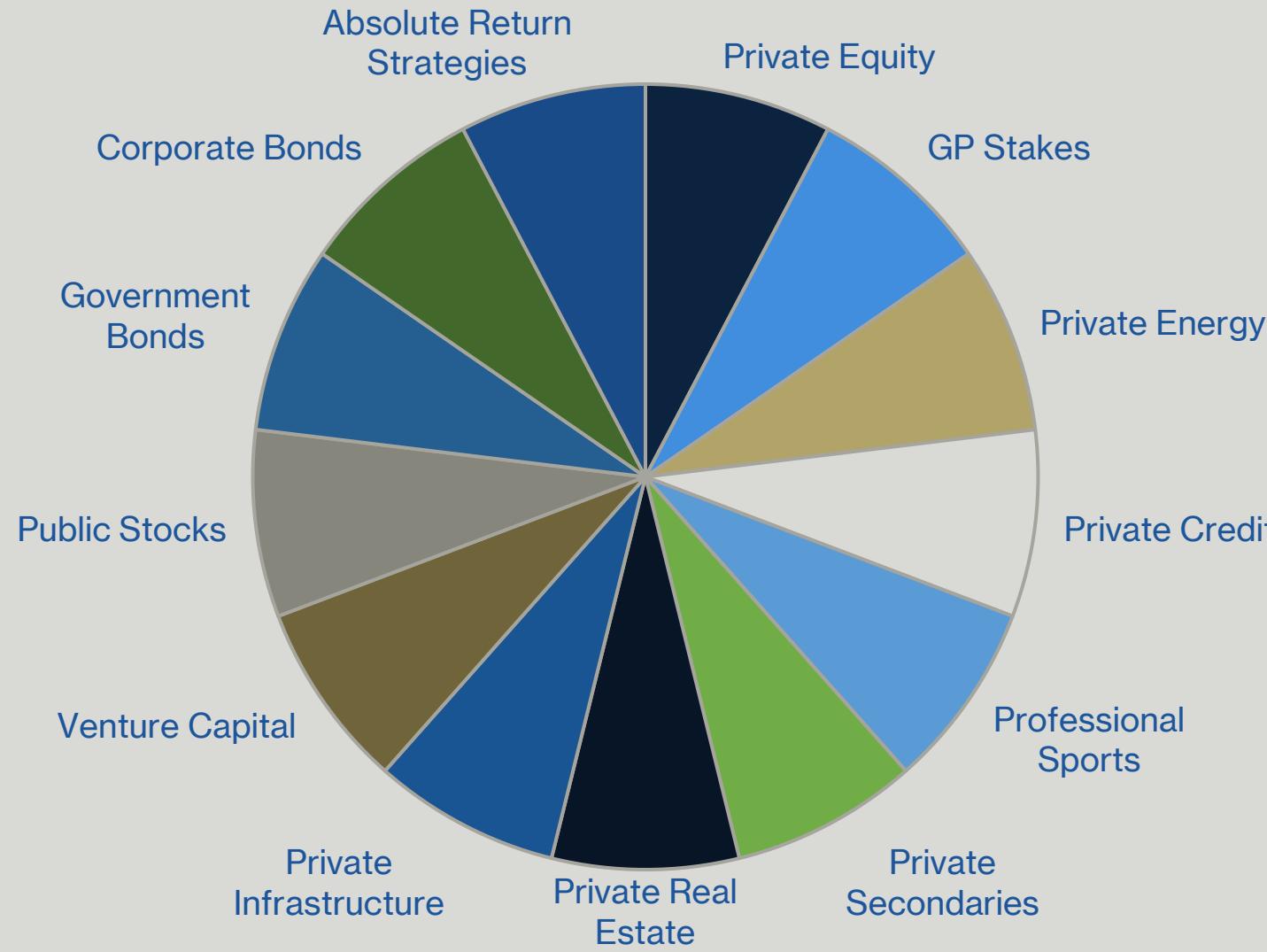
| N.A. = North America RoW = Rest of World | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | | |
| Growth - Asia & RoW | Growth - Asia & RoW | Growth - N.A. | Buyout - N.A. | Buyout - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - Asia & RoW | Growth - N.A. | Venture - N.A. | Buyout - Europe | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Europe | | |
| Growth - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Buyout - N.A. | Buyout - Europe | Venture - Asia & RoW | Growth - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Buyout - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Growth - N.A. | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Growth - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | | |
| Buyout - Asia & RoW | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - N.A. | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Europe | Venture - Europe | R.E. - N.A. | Venture - Europe | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Growth - N.A. | Venture - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | Buyout - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Venture - N.A. | Venture - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Venture - Asia & RoW | | |
| Buyout - N.A. | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - N.A. | Buyout - N.A. | R.E. - Europe | Growth - N.A. | Growth - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Venture - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Growth - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | R.E. - Europe | | |
| Buyout - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | Venture - N.A. | Growth - Europe | Growth - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Growth - Europe | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Buyout - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Growth - N.A. | | |
| R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Growth - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Venture - N.A. | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Buyout - Europe | Growth - Asia & RoW | Buyout - N.A. | Growth - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | | |
| Venture - Europe | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Growth - N.A. | Venture - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | | |
| Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Venture - Asia & RoW | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | R.E. - Europe | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - N.A. | Venture - Asia & RoW | Venture - Europe | | |
| Venture - N.A. | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Venture - Asia & RoW | R.E. - Europe | Venture - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Buyout - Asia & RoW | R.E. - Europe | Venture - Europe | R.E. - N.A. | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Growth - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | Growth - N.A. | Venture - Europe | R.E. - N.A. | | | |
| R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Growth - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Growth - N.A. | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | Venture - Europe | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | | | |
| Growth - Europe | Venture - Europe | Growth - Europe | Venture - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Growth - Asia & RoW | Buyout - Asia & RoW | R.E. - Asia & ROW | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Growth - Asia & RoW | Growth - Asia & RoW | R.E. - N.A. | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | R.E. - Europe | Growth - Europe | Growth - Asia & RoW | Venture - N.A. | | |
| R.E. - Europe | Growth - Europe | Venture - Europe | Growth - Europe | Venture - Europe | Buyout - Asia & RoW | Venture - Europe | Growth - Europe | Growth - Europe | R.E. - Europe | Growth - Europe | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | R.E. - Asia & ROW | R.E. - Europe | Venture - N.A. | Growth - Europe | | | |

Source: Preqin as of 2/30/25. The table above represents a broad range of private asset classes, selected to represent a range of asset classes and geographies, and show the variance in performance and potential unpredictability of said performance. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. Each category represents a set of funds defined by asset type and geographic focus, broken down further by vintage year. For each category and vintage year, the median net internal rate of return (IRR) is calculated by Preqin by taking the middle ranked value of the net IRRs for the funds in that group. The net IRR, or the money weighted return, uses the present sum of cash contributed, the sum of distributions, and the current value of unrealized investments and applies a discount and is net of any carry/performance fees earned by the General Partner. Categories are selected to represent a range of asset classes and geographic focuses and are not intended to represent a comprehensive list.

Top
Performing

Bottom
Performing

CONSTRUCTING A LESS CORRELATED PORTFOLIO



HOW YOU CAN IMPLEMENT THE SOLUTION

Diversify your exposure across less correlated return streams

Find a partner with significant alternative asset experience

Gain access to private markets through unique investment structures

Reduce your concentration to public markets

Target improved risk/return asymmetry to enhance portfolio performance

Build a plan and stick with it without letting emotion get in the way

Find a single solution that provides exposure to a diverse array of alternative assets

Invest in a vehicle that offers liquidity, regardless of asset class

Our Approach

OUR PROVEN PROCESS



A PROVEN TRACK RECORD OF THEMATIC INVESTING



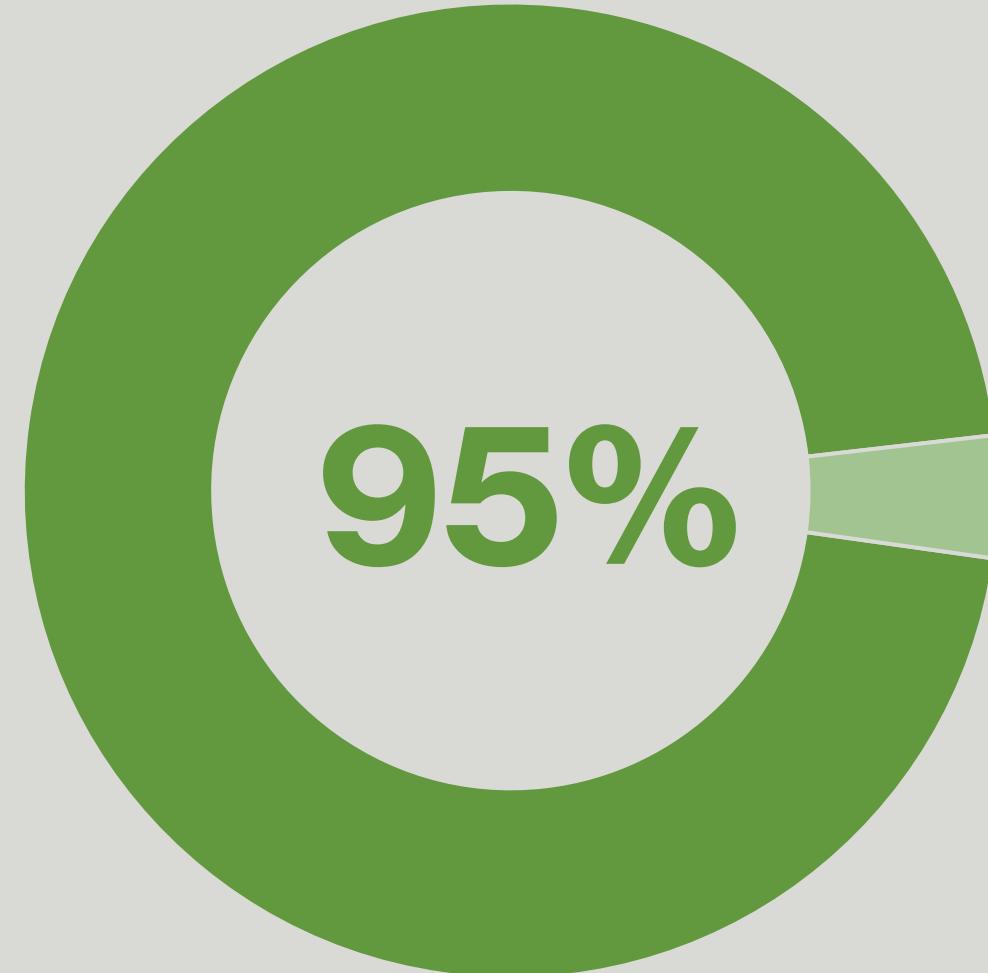
PERSISTENCE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INVESTMENT GOAL

Our firmwide adage has stood the test of time:

**If you can live with the worst-case scenario,
the upside will take care of itself!**

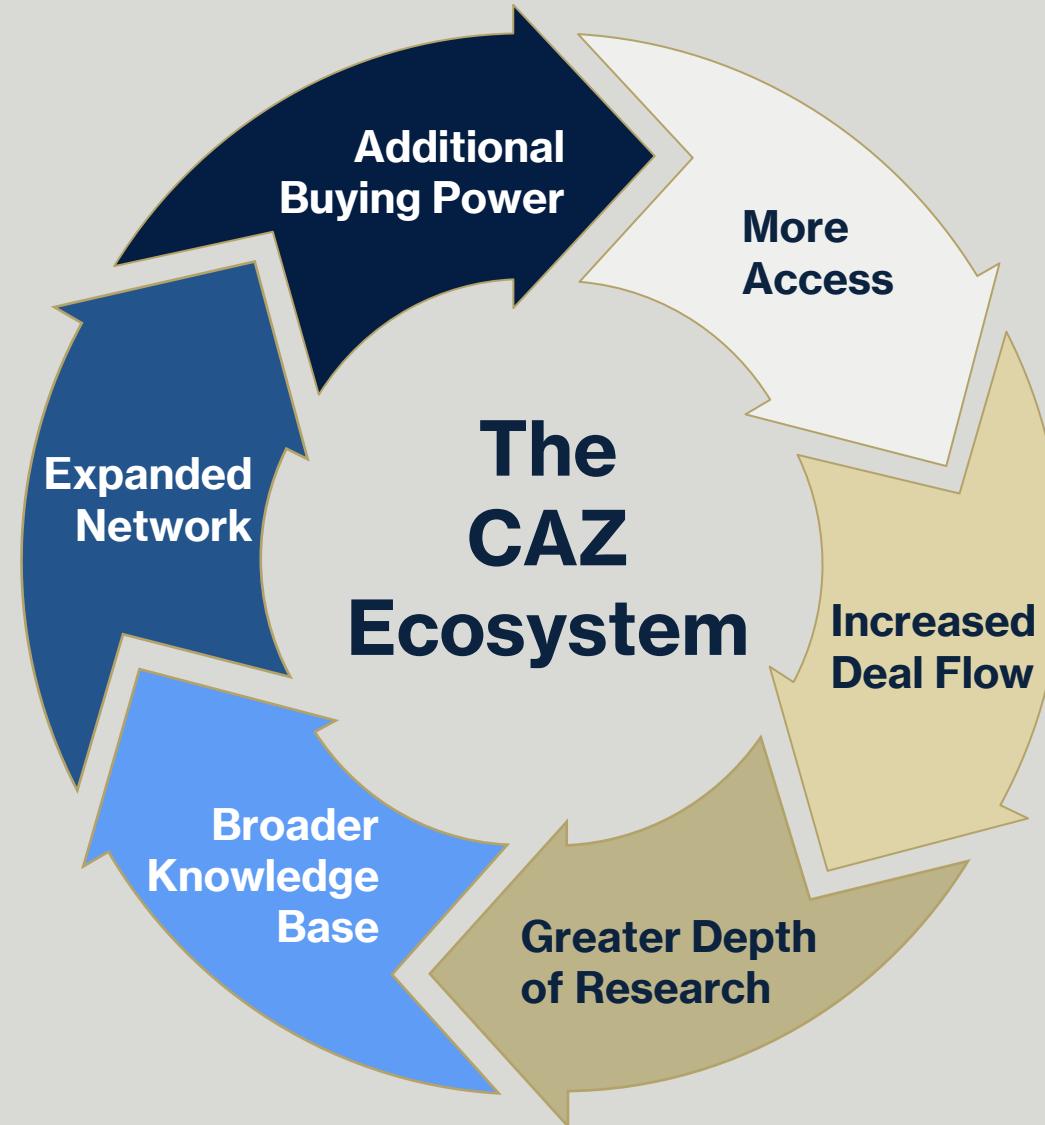
PERSISTENCE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INVESTMENT GOAL

CAZ Investments has a realized/unrealized **gain** on **95%*** of the private investments we have made, over **24+ years of investing**

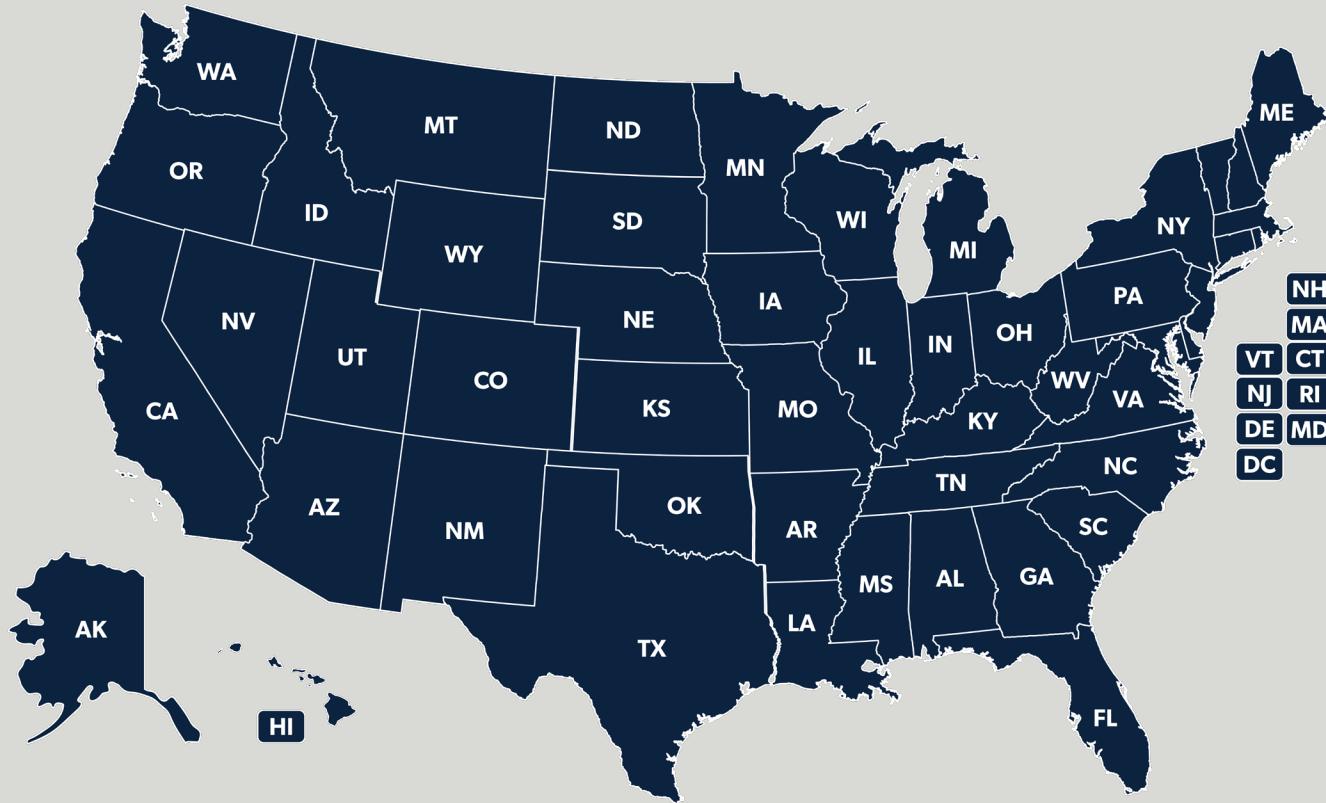


*As of 6/30/25

THE POWER OF THE NETWORK ... IS THE NETWORK



WHO WE ARE



~\$10B+

*Current Assets
Under
Management
(June '25)*

112

We are one of the
world's largest
private equity firms
and one of its **115**
largest allocators

Our global network consists of ~8,300 co-investors
spread across 50 states and 41 countries

*Source: PREQIN, PEI

OUR OVERRIDING PRINCIPLES

WE ALIGN OUR
INTERESTS WITH
OUR PARTNERS

We always invest alongside you. We have approximately **\$650 million of our own capital** committed to our investment vehicles. In almost every case, **we are the largest investor**.

WE PROVIDE
EXCLUSIVE ACCESS
TO UNIQUE
ALTERNATIVES

Because of the **scale of the investments we make**, we have access to opportunities generally only available to investors capable of committing more than \$100 million to a single investment, if at all.

WE DELIVER
STRUCTURAL
ADVANTAGES IN
PRIVATE MARKETS

Our enhanced investment structures provide sophisticated investors the ability to partner with us in a uniquely advantaged way, unlocking attractive **benefits previously deemed unattainable in private markets**.



CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund

www.cazstrategicopportunitiesfund.com



A FUND DESIGNED FOR OUR PERSONAL CAPITAL

The CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund (“SOF”) will target exposure across a wide variety of public & private market assets and attempt to implement a less correlated investment strategy via:

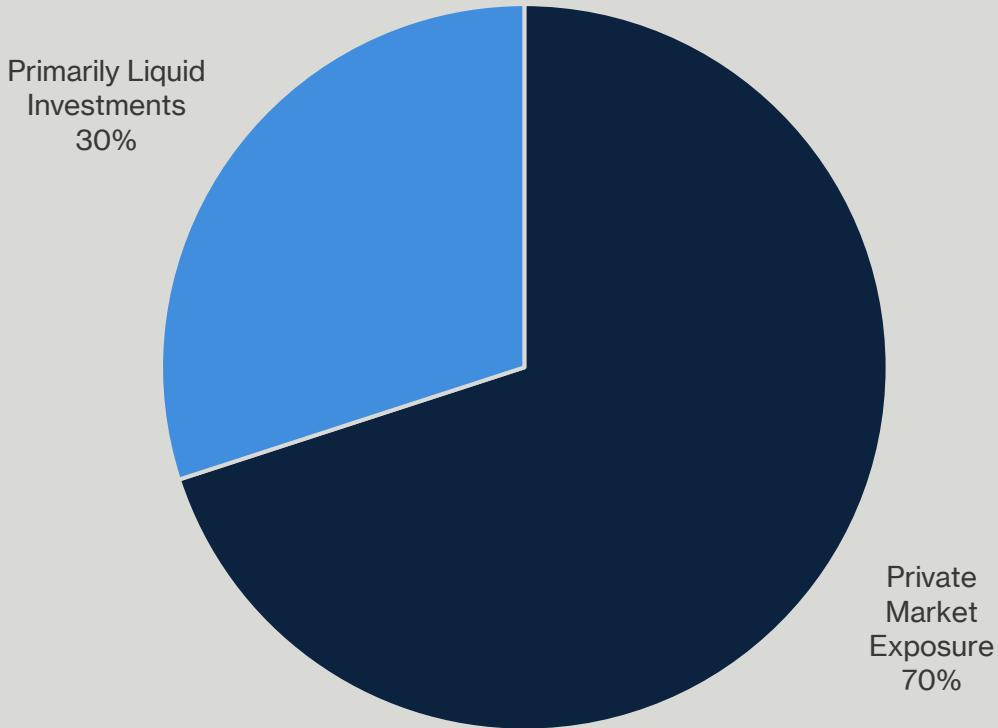
- Access to top tier opportunities across private equity, private credit, real assets, venture capital and more
- Diversification across all major themes in which we invest our personal capital, including GP stakes, disruptive technology, healthcare, professional sports etc.
- Exposure to secondary opportunities, direct investments, and co-investments alongside major sponsors
- The ability to benefit from our scale and buying power, providing attractive economics through vastly improved terms
- A portfolio with less correlated assets that may enhance the risk/reward ratio for investors

INVESTMENT APPROACH

The Fund targets a 70% allocation to private market strategies, with 30% allocated to primarily liquid investments.

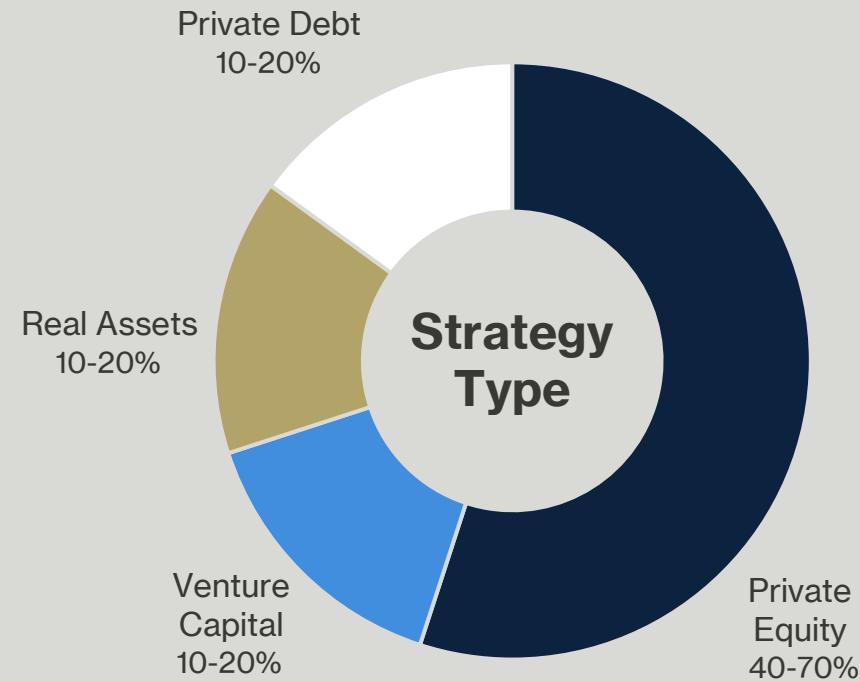
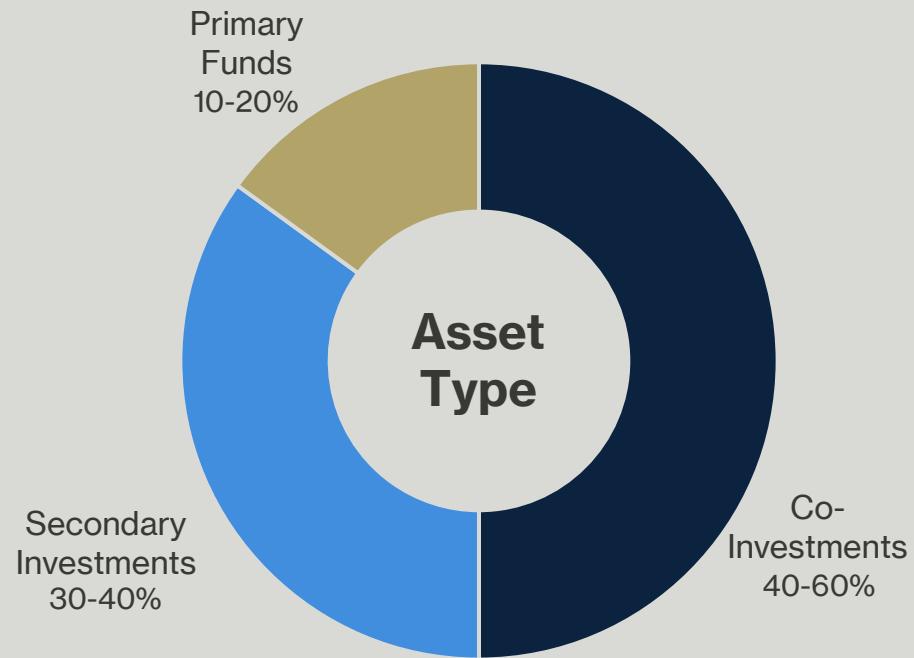
Exposure is expected to span equity and credit, with significant focus on investments that are less correlated to public equities and to one another.

Target Asset Allocation



TARGET PRIVATE MARKET PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

The Fund seeks to provide global private market exposure, with diversification across both asset type and strategy:



Target allocations represent percentages of private market holdings only. The charts are for illustrative purposes only. There is no guarantee that these allocation targets will be achieved. The Adviser at its discretion may increase or decrease target percentage allocations described above, and the charts shown illustrate the Adviser's targets for early years of the Fund's operations. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. Please see important definitions in the Appendix.

CORE AREAS OF FOCUS IN THE PRIVATE MARKETS

While there are numerous strategies & asset classes within private markets that may provide less correlation, we believe certain segments are particularly compelling:

GP Stakes

**Professional
Sports**

**Private
Energy**

**Private
Real Estate**

**Private
Credit**

**Venture
Capital**

**Private
Market
Secondaries**

PARTIAL LIST OF POTENTIAL INVESTMENT SOURCES

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Accel | Andreessen Horowitz | Arctos Partners | Blue Owl | Caffeinated Capital |
| Cerberus | Clearlake | EnCap Investments | Founders Fund | General Atlantic |
| H.I.G. Capital | HPS Investments | Insight Partners | Khosla Ventures | L. Catterton |
| Lightspeed | OrbiMed | Platinum Equity | Sequoia Capital | SilverLake |
| Starwood Capital | Trivest | Upfront Ventures | Vista Equity Partners | Whitehorse Liquidity Partners |

The companies listed above represent a partial list of firms which CAZ Investments owns a minority "GP Stake" or has an established investment relationship. These companies are not affiliated with Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC.

LEVERAGING CAZ EXPERIENCE ACROSS ASSET CLASSES

With a focused research team, strong industry relationships and extensive private market experience, we have developed a market-leading position:

Scale

- In the past 10 years alone, CAZ has committed approximately \$9 Billion to private market investments, and we are one of the top 115 largest allocators to private equity in the world¹

Breadth

- Substantial experience across GP stakes, buyout, venture capital, private credit, real estate, energy, healthcare, and many others

Economics

- Deep relationships & significant buying power have empowered us to materially drive down costs

Consistency

- CAZ has a realized/unrealized gain on 95%* of the private investments we have made, over 20+ years of investing

¹ Source: Preqin. *As of 3/31/25



Strategic Approach

WHAT ARE PRIVATE MARKET SECONDARIES?

Definition

A rapidly growing sector of the alternative investment universe where private assets trade in the secondary market, with some being Limited Partner (“LP”) led and others being General Partner (“GP”) led

How does it work?

LP led secondary transactions are used by limited partners who hold illiquid alternative investments and wish to sell their position

What happens next?

The buyer “steps into the shoes” of the selling LP, receiving the future economic value of the underlying assets

Information matters!

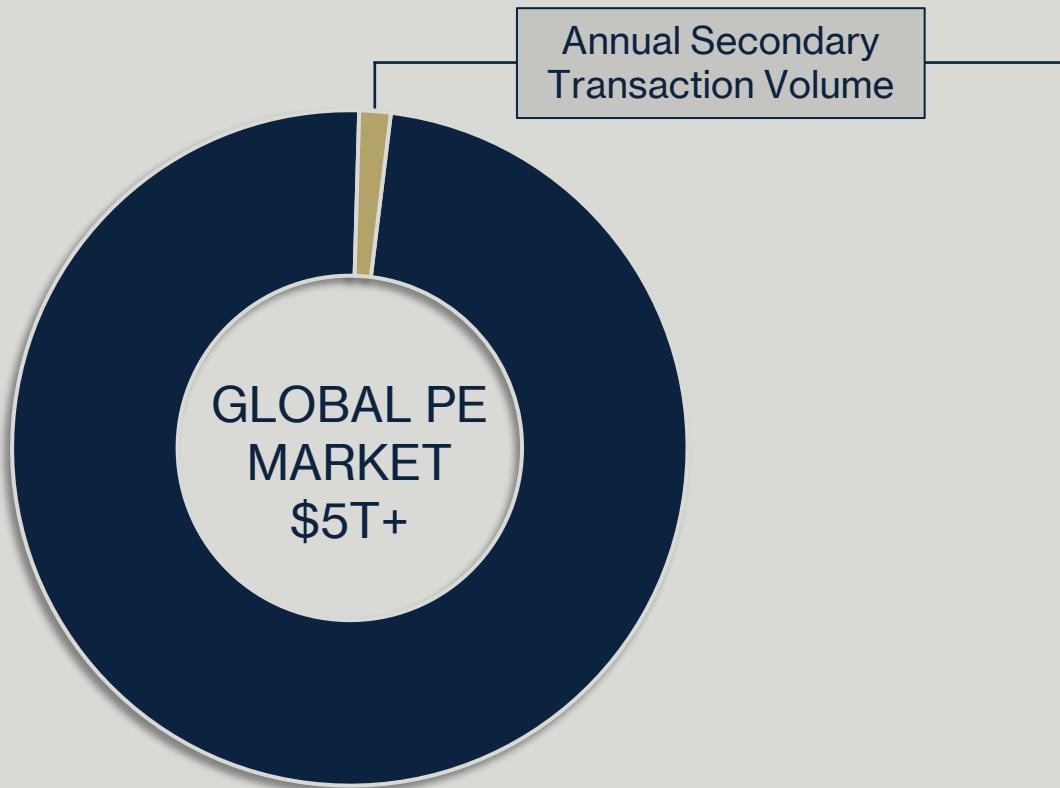
Relationships are critical, as sponsors approach to valuation methodology and reporting may vary significantly

WHY DO SECONDARIES EXIST?

The private equity secondaries market represents over \$100B in annual transaction volume.

INSTITUTIONS SEEK LIQUIDITY...

Typically, 1-2% of private equity assets trade each year



...For A VARIETY OF REASONS

Portfolio Rebalancing

"The denominator effect"

Non-Core Assets

Strategy or mandate change / New CIO

Regulatory Pressure

Impacting banks, insurers, asset managers, etc.

Term Limits

On funds of funds / pooled vehicles

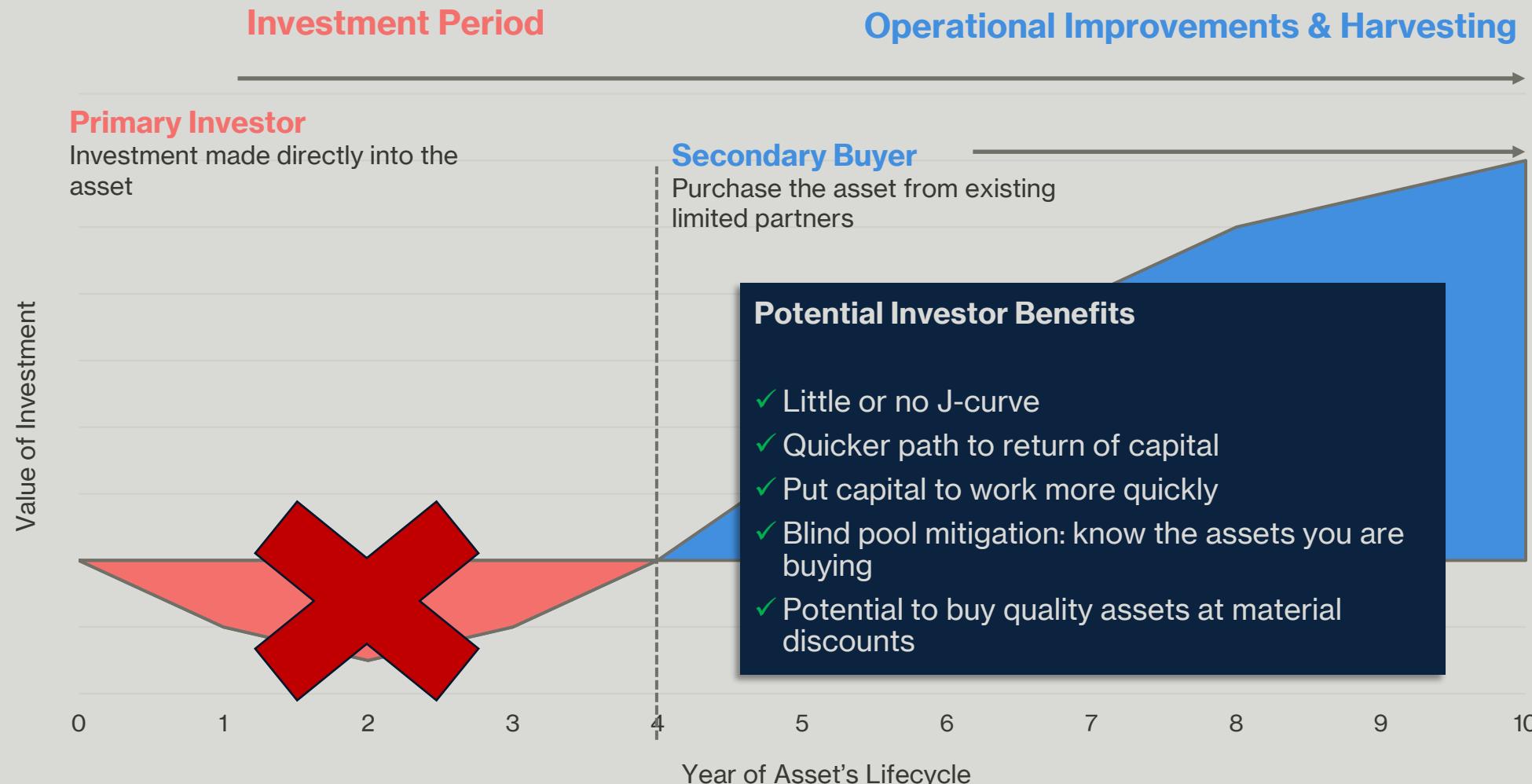
Liquidity Needs

Cash required for operating expenses, etc.

It is ideal to buy from sellers who need liquidity and have strong non-price motivations

Source: Prequin, Jefferies 2022 Global Secondary Market Review.

WHY DO INVESTORS LIKE INVESTING IN SECONDARIES?



Source: CAZ Investments. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent past or projected performance of an actual investment. There is no guarantee any future performance will match this illustration. J-curve references the red portion of the chart wherein an investment's early stages typically show higher expenses before a return is generated. Mitigating this through a secondary purchase can potentially result in a quicker return of capital. Blind pool mitigation refers to the fact that secondary buyers typically know how the position they are purchasing has been deployed, whereas early investors may not know exactly which assets their investment will be deployed to. Because of the nature of supply/demand in secondary markets, some sellers may consider selling their assets at a discount to their current net asset value.

WHY ACCESS PRIVATE MARKETS THROUGH CO-INVESTMENTS?

What are co-investments?

How are co-investments structured?

What are the potential benefits of co-investments?

Co-investments are typically structured as direct investments into single assets, often alongside a private market sponsor who is investing its own fund's capital.



- ✓ Often immediate exposure rather than capital call process
- ✓ Reduced fees, and often no fees, rather than standard 1-2% management fee and 20% carried interest
- ✓ Opportunity for deep dive company-level due diligence and deeper relationship building with private market sponsors

There is no assurance that the Fund will meet its target co-investment allocation, or that co-investments will be profitable investments.

BUILT TO OVERCOME THE KEY CHALLENGES FOR INVESTORS

| Lack of Access | Option Overload | Less Diversification | Lack of Liquidity |
|--|---|---|---|
| High barriers to entry prevent many investors from participating in some of the best opportunities | With such a wide array of investment options, crafting an ideal portfolio can feel overwhelming | Proper diversification requires investments across vintages, sectors, and life cycles (to name a few) | Investing in private markets in pursuit of less correlation often means a lack of liquidity options |

The CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund (“SOF”)

| Differentiated Access | Streamlined Solution | Extensive Diversification | Investor-Friendly Structure |
|---|---|--|--|
| SOF seeks to provide exposure to hard to access investments in both the liquid and private markets. | SOF aims to provide a single solution for investors to leverage CAZ Investments' experience selecting themes and opportunities. | SOF targets extensive diversification across 8 – 12 noncorrelated asset classes, with a broad range of vintage, sector, correlation and risk profiles. | The fund structure offers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediate exposure• Quarterly liquidity¹• Daily subscriptions• 1099 tax reporting• Low minimum compared to most private investments. |

¹ The Adviser intends to recommend quarterly repurchases of up to 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares, subject to Board of Trustees approval; 2% early repurchase fee imposed for repurchases within one year of investment. Investors may not be able to fully liquidate investments for a long period of time and should not invest money needed in the near- to medium-term.

SOF CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION

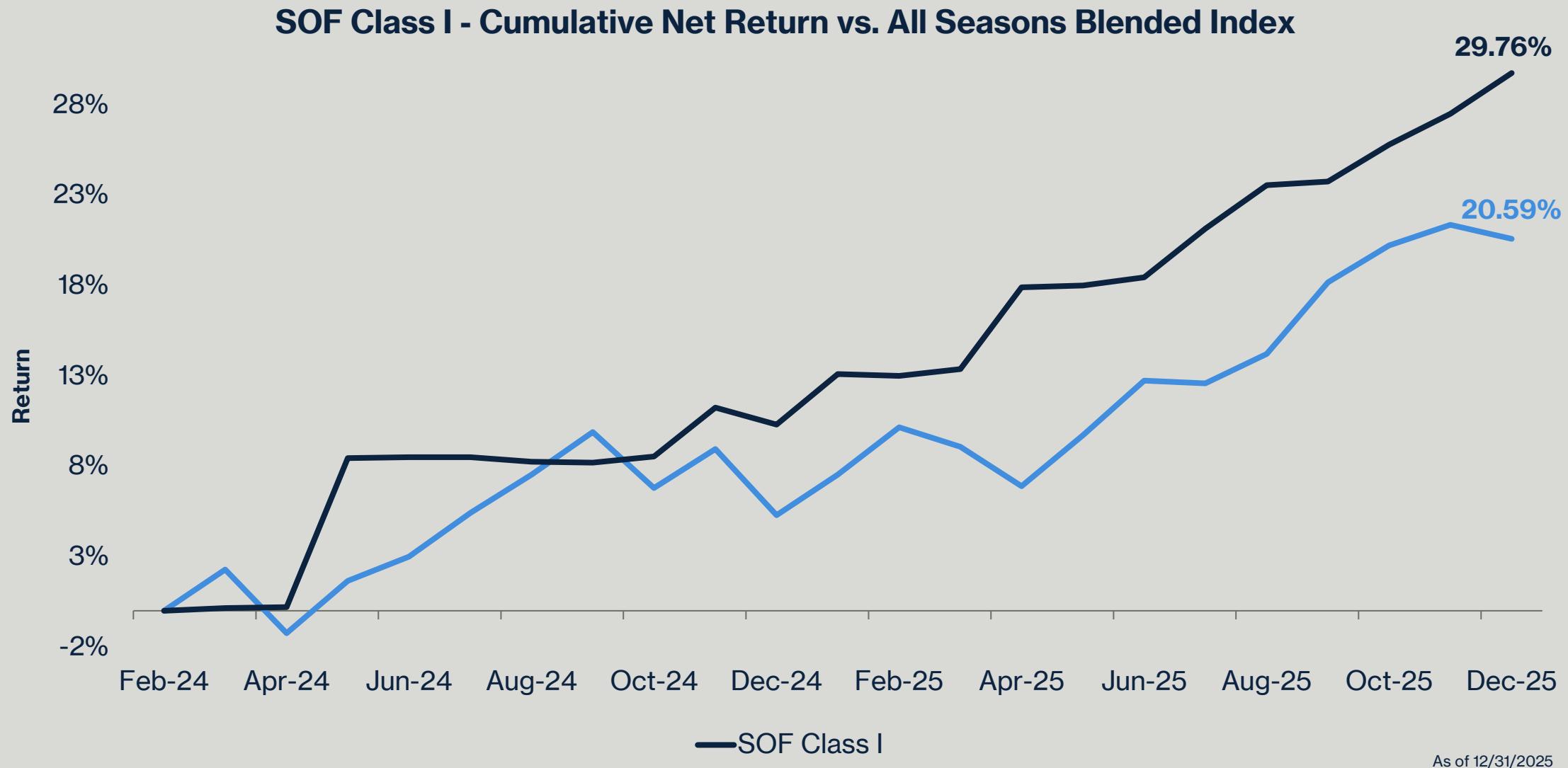
As of 12/31/2025

| | Inception Date | 3Q 2025 | One Year | Annualized Inception To Date |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|------------------------------|
| Class I | 3/1/2024 | 4.85% | 17.64% | 15.25% |
| All Seasons Blended Index | 3/1/2024 | 2.03% | 14.51% | 10.74% |

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted above. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. For performance information current to the most recent month-end, please call toll-free 713-403-8250.

The Adjusted Expense Ratio is 1.00%. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees or reimburse expenses to limit total annual fund operating expenses (excluding management fees, Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expenses, and certain extraordinary expenses) to no more than 1.00% of the Fund's average monthly net assets (the "Expense Cap"). The gross expense ratio for class I is 3.02%. The Adviser may recoup waived fees, reimbursed expenses or directly paid expenses if (i) the waived fees, reimbursed expenses or directly paid expenses have fallen to a level below the Expense Cap and (ii) the reimbursement amount does not raise the level of waived fees, reimbursed expenses or directly paid expenses in the month the reimbursement is being made to a level that exceeds the Expense Cap applicable at that time. These contractual arrangements will remain in effect for at least two years from the effective date of the Fund's registration statement on Form N-2 unless the Fund's Board of Trustees approves their earlier termination. The All Seasons Blended Index is comprised of: 40% ICE U.S. Treasury 20+ Year Bond Index which is a benchmark that measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of twenty years or more, 30% MSCI World Index which is a stock market index that represents the performance of large and mid-cap equities across 23 developed countries, 15% ICE BofA 1-10 Year U.S. Treasury & Agency Index which is a subset of the broader ICE BofA U.S. Treasury & Agency Index. It is designed to track the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated public debt issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and U.S. government agencies, with a remaining term to final maturity of less than 10 years and greater than or equal to 1 year, 7.5% Bloomberg Commodity Index which is a broadly diversified commodity price index that tracks the prices of futures contracts on physical commodities in the commodity markets and 7.5% SPDR Gold Shares which is the world's largest physically backed gold exchange-traded fund.

SOF CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE SINCE INCEPTION



KEY TERMS

| | |
|---|---|
| INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE¹ | The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income |
| STRUCTURE | Continuously offered, closed end interval fund structure that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and Securities Act of 1933 |
| LIQUIDITY² | Quarterly redemptions of up to 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares, subject to Board of Trustees approval |
| SUBSCRIPTIONS | Investors may add to their position every month-end |
| VALUATIONS | Daily |
| TAX REPORTING³ | 1099-DIV or 1099-B |

¹ There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet its objectives. ² The Adviser intends to recommend quarterly repurchases of up to 5% of the Fund's outstanding shares, subject to Board of Trustees approval; 2% early repurchase fee imposed for repurchases within one year of investment. Investors may not be able to fully liquidate investments for a long period of time and should not invest money needed in the near-to-medium-term. ³ Please consult a tax advisor for specifics on how an investment in the Fund may impact particular tax situations. CAZ Investments is not a tax advisor and does not give tax advice. The management fee is 1.25% per year on Net Asset Value.

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO INVESTING

Extensive Experience

20+ years investing across the broad alternatives market, with **over \$6 Billion committed to private market investments** in the last 10 years alone

Target Diversified Exposure¹

The Fund targets **diversification** across private equity, real estate/real assets, and private debt via **primary funds, secondaries and co-investments**, as well as other complementary markets and strategies

Attractive Fee Structure²

The Fund has **low management fees**, with **no performance fee**, making it available to all investors, and total costs should benefit from material exposure to co-investments

Differentiated Access

Targets exposure to private market opportunities alongside the full breadth of CAZ private funds

Favorable Design³

Evergreen vehicle provides **simplified tax reporting, immediate exposure and reduced complexity** vs. traditional private markets funds, with the ability to add money daily

¹Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss. Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations. Fixed income investments are affected by a number of risks, including fluctuation in interest rates, credit risk, and prepayment risk. In general, as prevailing interest rates rise, fixed income prices will fall.

² Represents the view of CAZ Investments as of October 2025.

³ CAZ Investments does not provide tax advice. Please consult your tax advisor before making any decisions or taking any action based on this information.

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Our Team and
Partner with Us**



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