

PROSPECTUS

Apogem Evergreen Fund

Class I Shares

Class II Shares

Apogem Evergreen Fund (formerly known as Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund) (the “Fund”) is a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act. An “interval fund” is a type of closed-end company that will make periodic repurchase offers for its securities.

The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation. The Fund invests in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provides attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to private equity, private credit, and semi-liquid (investments with monthly or quarterly liquidity availability, such as evergreen private equity funds) or listed investments. The principal investments (together “Fund Investments”) utilized by the Fund are: (i) direct investments (*i.e.*, positions in the equity or debt of operating companies); (ii) secondary purchases (*i.e.*, purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds managed by third-party managers; (iii) primary fund commitments (*i.e.*, commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (*i.e.*, strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries.

The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years. “Vintage year” refers to the year in which a private equity fund was established. This is typically the year in which a private equity fund holds the final closing on its fundraising activities. For example, a fund that held its final closing in December 2019, after an 18-month fundraising period would be deemed to have a vintage year of 2019.

The Fund cannot guarantee that it will meet its investment objective. Investing in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. *See “RISKS” and “LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE” beginning on page 24.*

	Price to the Public ⁽¹⁾	Proceeds to Fund ⁽²⁾
Class I Shares	Current Net Asset Value	Current Net Asset Value
Class II Shares.	Current Net Asset Value	Current Net Asset Value

- (1) NYLIFE Distributors LLC (the “Distributor”) acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s Shares on a best-efforts basis. No arrangement has been made to place funds received in an escrow, trust or similar account. Generally, the stated minimum initial investment by an investor in the Fund is \$50,000 for Class I Shares, and Class II Shares, which stated minimums may be reduced for certain investors. Investors purchasing Shares (as defined herein) will not be charged a sales load. Accordingly, the table assumes that no sales load is charged.
- (2) Assumes all shares currently registered are sold in the offering. Shares will be offered in a continuous offering at the Fund’s then current net asset value (“NAV”). The Fund will also bear certain ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund’s continuous offering of Shares. *See “FUND EXPENSES.”*

This prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the offering of two separate classes of shares of beneficial interests (“Shares”) in the Fund, designated as Class I Shares, and Class II Shares. The Fund’s Shares are generally offered for purchase once per month at the NAV per Share as of the last business day of such month. No person who is admitted as a common shareholder of the Fund (a “Common Shareholder”) will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase its Shares. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell Shares and is not soliciting an offer to buy Shares in any state or jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. Investments in the Fund may be made only by prospective investors who meet the requirements of an “Eligible Investor,” as defined herein. *See “ELIGIBLE INVESTORS.”*

If you purchase Shares of the Fund, you will become bound by the terms and conditions of the amended and restated agreement and declaration of trust of the Fund (the “Agreement and Declaration of Trust”).

Shares are speculative and illiquid securities involving substantial risk of loss. See “RISKS” generally, and “Risks Related to the Fund’s Structure” and “Risks Related to the Fund’s Investment Program,” more specifically.

- Shares are not listed on any securities exchange and it is not anticipated that a secondary market for Shares will develop.
- You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.
- The Fund has elected to implement a hybrid repurchase mechanism, where under normal circumstances, the Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to Common Shareholders by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act, as well as discretionary repurchase offers at the discretion of the Fund’s board of trustees. See *“REPURCHASES OF SHARES.”*
- If you are permitted to sell your Shares to a third party rather than through the repurchase process, you may receive less than your purchase price.
- Shares are subject to substantial restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. Although the Fund may offer to repurchase Shares from time to time, Shares will not be repurchased by the Fund at a Common Shareholder’s option nor will they be exchangeable for Shares or shares of any other fund. As a result, an investor may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate his or her Shares. Due to these restrictions, an investor should consider an investment in the Fund’s Shares to be illiquid.
- Shares are appropriate only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment and for whom an investment in the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program.
- Because you will be unable to sell your Shares or have them repurchased immediately, you will find it difficult to reduce your exposure on a timely basis during a market downturn.
- Any interest accrued by borrowing in anticipation of share repurchases or tender offers or accumulation of cash in anticipation of repurchases will reduce the Fund’s net income; any expense of which will be indirectly borne by the holders of the Fund’s Shares.
- As a result of the selling commissions and dealer manager fees you pay and the offering expenses incurred, Shares are subject to immediate dilution upon purchase. In addition, because Shares are continuously offered, you may experience additional dilution in the net asset value of your Shares.
- The Fund will use direct investments, secondary purchases of interests, private fund commitments, and short-term investments to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may also, at times, be a “fund of funds,” in that a substantial portion of its assets may be invested in closed-end private funds and in other registered investment companies, including ETFs. See *“Additional Fee Layers”* and *“Exchange-Traded Funds Risk”*.
- You should invest in the Fund only if you can sustain a complete loss of investment.

Leverage. In pursuing the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund may seek to enhance returns through the use of leverage. In this regard, the Fund may use borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, to leverage its portfolio, in an aggregate amount of up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund’s total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such borrowings) immediately after such borrowings. Leverage magnifies volatility and will decrease the Fund’s return if the Fund fails to earn as much on its investment purchased with borrowed funds as it pays for the use of those funds. The Fund’s leverage strategy may not work as planned or achieve its goal. All leverage expenses of the Fund will be borne solely by holders of the Fund’s Shares. See *“INVESTMENT POLICIES — Borrowing by the Fund”* and *“Leverage Risk.”*

There are risks associated with the Fund's distribution sources.

- **The amount of distributions that the Fund may pay, if any, is uncertain.**
- **The Fund may pay distributions in significant part from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund's performance, such as offering proceeds, borrowings, amounts from the Fund's affiliates that are subject to repayment by investors, and return of capital (*i.e.*, generally the return of your investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Fund's investment activities, made after deduction of the fees and expenses payable in connection with the offering, including any fees payable to New York Life Investment Management LLC ("NYLIM" or the "Adviser")). When distributions are paid from these sources, the amount of capital available to the Fund for purposes of investment may be reduced.**
- **Fees and expenses, including any future reimbursement of waived fees and expenses for which the Adviser is eligible, will reduce any distributions a Common Shareholder would otherwise receive.**

This Prospectus concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information (the "SAI"), dated July 29, 2026, as revised October 1, 2026, has been filed with the SEC. You can request a copy of the SAI and annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 330-3350. The SAI and annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund are also available at www.apogemevergreen.com. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You can obtain the SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information about the Fund, on the SEC's website (sec.gov). The address of the SEC's internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

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

You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus and the SAI. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date shown below. Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER IS NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS, LLC.

Fund Repurchases: The Fund has elected to implement a hybrid repurchase mechanism, where under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to Common Shareholders by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act, as well as discretionary repurchase offers at the discretion of the Fund's board of trustees (the "Board" and the members thereof, the "Trustees").

Subject to applicable law, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers ("Required Repurchases") for no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the Fund's Shares outstanding at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee. Required Repurchases in excess of 5% will be made at the sole discretion of the Board. As a result, investors should not expect nor rely on Required Repurchases in excess of 5%.

In addition, the Fund also intends, under normal market conditions and subject to applicable law, to make periodic tender offers ("Discretionary Repurchases") for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.* twice per year), subject to the discretion of the Board.

While the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser and intends to make Discretionary Repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the Fund's Shares outstanding at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee, the frequency and amount of each Discretionary Repurchase offer is subject to the approval of the Board. **As a result, Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

Common Shareholders who tender Shares for repurchase at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares, will be charged a 2.00% early repurchase fee by the Fund. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in-first out" basis. It is possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that Common Shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their Shares repurchased. **There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.**

Common Shareholders will be notified in writing of a Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase ("Shareholder Notification") and the date on which each repurchase offer expires (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). The time between the notification to Common Shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally thirty (30) days, but may vary from no more than forty-two (42) days to no less than twenty-one (21) days. For each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per Share determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date"). The Shareholder Notification will set forth the NAV per Share that has been computed no more than seven (7) calendar days before the date of such notification, and how Common Shareholders may ascertain the NAV per Share after the notification date. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the Common Shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the purchase payment date, which will be no more than seven (7) days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of Shares that are consistent with the Investment Company Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws. *See "REPURCHASES OF SHARES."*

The Fund's Shares are not listed and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares for trading on any national securities exchange. There is not expected to be any secondary trading market in Shares. The Shares are, therefore, not marketable. Even though the Fund intends to provide limited liquidity to Common Shareholders on a quarterly basis through both semi-annual Required Repurchases and Discretionary Repurchases at the discretion of the Board, you should consider the Shares to be illiquid. **Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all. See "Risks Related to the Fund's Structure."**

The date of this Prospectus is July 29, 2026, as revised October 1, 2026

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SUMMARY

This is only a summary and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus, the statement of additional information (the “SAI”), and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust.

The Fund The Fund is a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”) as a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund was organized as a Delaware trust on April 21, 2020.

The Fund is an appropriate investment only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment, as a total loss of investment is possible.

The Fund offers two separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) designated as Class I Shares and Class II Shares. Each class of Shares is subject to different fees and expenses. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future. The Fund has received an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) with respect to the Fund’s multi-class structure.

The Fund commenced operations on January 4, 2021 (“Commencement of Operations”) following the reorganization of the Bow River Capital Evergreen Private Equity Fund, LP (the “Predecessor Fund”) with and into the Fund, which was effective as of the close of business on December 31, 2020. The Predecessor Fund maintained an investment objective, strategies and investment policies, guidelines and restrictions that are, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund. At the time of the reorganization, the Fund and the Predecessor Fund shared the same investment adviser and portfolio managers. On August 31, 2026, shareholders of the Fund approved certain changes to the Fund’s management and on October 1, 2026, a new investment advisory agreement with New York Life Investment Management LLC (“NYLIM” or the “Adviser”), and a new investment subadvisory agreement with Apogem Capital LLC (“Apogem” or the “Sub-adviser”) became effective. In connection with these changes, the Fund changed its name to Apogem Evergreen Fund. For past performance information of the Predecessor Fund, *see “Performance.”*

Investment Objective and

Strategies The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to private equity, private credit, and semi-liquid (investments with monthly or quarterly liquidity availability, such as evergreen private equity funds) or listed investments. The principal investments (together “Fund Investments”) utilized by the Fund are: (i) direct investments (*i.e.*, positions in the equity or debt of operating companies) (“Direct Equity Investments” or “Direct Credit Investments,” respectively, and together, “Direct Investments”); (ii) secondary purchases (*i.e.*, purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds (“Portfolio Funds”) managed by third-party managers (“Portfolio Fund Managers”); (iii) primary fund commitments (*i.e.*, commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds) (“Primary Fund Commitments”); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (*i.e.*, strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries (together, “Short-term Investments”).

“Portfolio Funds” are closed-end private funds, while “Portfolio Companies” are companies, ventures and businesses.

The Fund may, at times, be a “fund of funds,” in that a substantial portion of its assets may be invested in other closed-end private funds and in other registered investment companies. **See “Additional Fee Layers” and “Exchange-Traded Funds Risk.”** However, the Fund may also gain such exposure through a direct investment in the targeted investment entity or indirectly through pooled vehicles or special purpose vehicles managed by the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, any of their affiliates or third parties. The Fund may create special purchase vehicles to facilitate direct investments into target companies or funds, although investments in adviser- and/or sub-adviser-managed investment vehicles will be greatly limited or prohibited due to Investment Company Act requirements. The Fund may make investments through wholly-owned subsidiaries (a “Subsidiary” or the “Subsidiaries”).

Such Subsidiaries will not be registered under the Investment Company Act; however, the Fund will wholly own and control any Subsidiaries. A discussion of the potential risks inherent in these investments can be found under ***“Transactions with Affiliates.”***

The Fund is expected to hold liquid assets to the extent required for purposes of liquidity management and compliance with the Investment Company Act. Over time, during normal market conditions, it is generally not expected that the Fund will hold more than 20% of its net assets in cash or cash equivalents for extended periods of time. To the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the Fund may borrow for investment purposes. **See “INVESTMENT POLICIES.”**

The Fund has been granted exemptive relief from the provisions of Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act to invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions alongside other funds managed by the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser or certain of their affiliates, subject to certain conditions. The Adviser and/or Sub-adviser will not cause the Fund to engage in certain negotiated investments alongside affiliates unless such investments are permitted under the order granting an exemption from Section 17 of the Investment Company Act or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. The Fund could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser or any of their affiliates are investing or are invested.

Risk Factors

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that shareholders may receive little or no return on their investment or that shareholders may lose part or all of their investment. For a more complete discussion of the risks of investing in the Fund, **see “RISKS” and “LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE.”** Shareholders should consider carefully the following principal risks before investing in the Fund. Below is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund:

- Shares will not be listed on any securities exchange, and it is not anticipated that a secondary market for Shares will develop.
- Although the Fund intends to offer a limited degree of liquidity by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers and discretionary repurchase offers, a common shareholder of the Fund (a “Common Shareholder”) may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. There is no guarantee that an investor will be able to sell all of the Shares that the investor desires to sell. Furthermore, discretionary repurchases are made at the discretion of the Fund’s board of trustees (the “Board” and the members thereof, the “Trustees”) and therefore, may not occur. The Fund should therefore be considered an illiquid investment. **See — “Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares.”**

- The Fund's distributions may be funded from offering proceeds or borrowings, which may constitute a return of capital and reduce the amount of capital available to the Fund for investment. Although a return of capital will generally not be taxable to a shareholder, it would reduce the shareholder's cost basis in the Shares and may result in higher capital gains taxes, or a lower capital loss, when Shares are sold. Any capital returned to shareholders through distributions will be distributed after payment of fees and expenses. *See "DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS."*
- The Fund is a diversified, closed-end investment company with a limited operating history and is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that the Fund will not achieve its investment objectives and that the value of Shares could decline. *See "Principal Risks Related to the Fund's Structure."*
- The Fund's performance depends upon the Sub-adviser's ability to select Fund Investments and effectively allocate the Fund's assets among them. *See — "Reliance on the Sub-adviser."*
- The Fund may borrow money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing with the Fund. *See "INVESTMENT POLICIES — Borrowing by the Fund."*
- The Fund operates in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities and such competition may result in less favorable investment terms than would otherwise be the case. *See — "Competition for Investment Opportunities."*
- There are a number of potential conflicts of interest that could impact the Fund's investment returns. *See "Conflicts of Interest."*
- To continue to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to a regulated investment company (a "RIC") and its shareholders under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset-diversification and annual distribution requirements, and failure to do so could result in the loss of RIC status. *See "DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS."*
- The Fund may be materially affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, availability of credit, financial market volatility, changes in laws and national and international political circumstances. *See — "General Economic and Market Conditions."*
- 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. Further, 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. *See "Nature of Portfolio Companies."*

- There are inherent risks in investing in private equity companies, which are vehicles whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that private equity investors, like the Fund, may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. *See “Private Equity Risk.”*
- Typically, private credit investments are in restricted securities that are not traded in public markets and subject to substantial holding periods, so that the Fund may not be able to resell some of its holdings for extended periods, which may be several years. Further, investments in private securities are illiquid, can be subject to various restrictions on resale, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to realize the value of such investments in a timely manner. *See “Private Credit Risk.”*
- Semi-liquid investments do not offer investors full liquidity (i.e., such investments typically only offer monthly or quarterly liquidity).
- There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given Direct Investment opportunities, or that any Direct Investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund. The level of due diligence on Direct Investments may be limited and there may be limited opportunities to negotiate the terms of such investments. *See “Direct Investments Risk.”*
- 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 exclude from such purchases those investments that the Sub-adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires a portfolio company interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such portfolio company’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. *See “General Risks of Secondary Investments.”*
- The commitment to invest in newly-created private equity funds, private credit funds, or other private funds, exposes the Fund to the risk of investing in funds with limited operating histories and the information the Fund will obtain about such investments may be limited. As such, the ability to evaluate past performance or to validate the investment strategies will be limited. *See “Primary Fund Commitments Risk.”*
- Investments in liquid credit instruments are subject to the risks associated with investments in high-yield credit. High-yield/high risk bonds, or “junk” bonds, are bonds rated below investment-grade by the primary rating agencies or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment-grade bonds and issuers of high-yield/high risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings. Further, secondary markets for high-yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. *See “Liquid Credit Instruments Risk.”*

- A large percentage of the securities in which the Fund invest will not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be fair valued. Therefore, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. *See “Liquid Credit Instruments Risk and Valuation Risk.”*
- Listed private equity occupies a small portion of the public equity universe, including only a few professional investors who focus on and actively trade such vehicles. As a result, relatively little market research is performed on listed private equity companies, only limited public data may be available regarding these vehicles and their underlying investments, and market pricing may significantly deviate from published net asset value. This can result in market inefficiencies and may offer opportunities to specialists that can value the underlying private equity investments. *See “Listed Private Equity Risk.”*
- The Fund may invest in long positions in ETFs. Through its positions in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles’ investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase), and will bear its proportionate share of the ETF’s fees and expenses. In addition, certain of the ETFs may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing any diversification benefits. *See “Exchange-Traded Funds Risk.”*
- Although money market funds may seek to preserve the value of shareholders’ investment at \$1.00 per share, the NAVs of such money market fund shares can fall, and in infrequent cases in the past have fallen, below \$1.00 per share, potentially causing shareholders who redeem their shares at such NAVs to lose money from their original investment. *See “Money Market Funds Risk.”*
- Treasuries are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of the Fund’s U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. *See “Short Term Treasuries Risk.”*

Management	The Fund’s Board has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business operations of the Fund. <i>See “MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND — The Board of Trustees.”</i> To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board may delegate any of its rights, powers and authority to, among others, the officers of the Fund, any committee of the Board or the Adviser.
The Adviser and Sub-adviser . . .	NYLIM, a Delaware limited liability company and indirect, majority-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company, serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. The Adviser has delegated, subject to its supervision, its day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities to Apogem, a subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company. Apogem, a Delaware limited liability company serves as the sub-adviser.
Fund Administration.	The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to provide it with certain administrative services. The Fund compensates the Administrator for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. <i>See “Fees and Expenses”</i> below.

Fees and Expenses The Fund directly bears certain ongoing offering costs associated with any periodic offers of Shares, which will be expensed as they are incurred. The payment of offering expenses and distribution by the Fund are indirectly borne by investors in the Fund's Shares and payment of those offering expenses and distribution will immediately reduce the net asset value of each share of common stock purchased. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or Common Shareholders.

On an ongoing basis, the Fund bears its own operating expenses (including, without limitation, its offering expenses). A more detailed discussion of the Fund's expenses can be found under "**FUND EXPENSES**."

Investment Management Fee. The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets during such period. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than money borrowed for investment purposes). The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Common Shareholders.

In consideration for services provided by Apogem, the Adviser pays Apogem a fee equal to 55% of the effective management fee, which is based on the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

As noted earlier, the Adviser has delegated, subject to its supervision, its day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities to Apogem. See "**MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND**."

Administration Fee. The Administrator provides the Fund certain administration and accounting services. In consideration for these services, the Administrator earns and is paid monthly in an amount equal to at least 1/12th of the applicable annual fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a total minimum annual fee (the "Administration Fee"). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency and custodian services. See "**ADMINISTRATION**."

The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC that allows the Fund, subject to certain conditions, to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class II Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Distribution and Service Plan, the Fund is permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class II Shares (the "Distribution and Servicing Fee") to NYLIFE Distributors LLC as the Fund's distributor (the "Distributor"), or other qualified recipients under the Distribution and Service Plan. The Distribution and Servicing Fee will be paid out of the Fund's assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. For purposes of determining the Distribution and Servicing Fee only, the value of the Fund's assets will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses, including, without limitation, the Distribution and Servicing Fee payable. Class I Shares is not subject to the Distribution and Servicing Fee. See "**DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN**."

Distributions Because the Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC under the Code, the Fund intends to meet the RIC requirement that it distribute at least 90% of its net taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, to its Common Shareholders each year. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that the Fund will pay distributions to Common Shareholders at any particular rate. Each year, a statement on Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) Form 1099-DIV identifying the amount and character of the Fund’s distributions will be mailed to Common Shareholders. See “*Taxes*” below.

Eligible Investors Shares are generally being offered only to investors that are either (i) U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (ii) non-U.S. persons that meet eligibility standards as defined by the Fund pursuant to applicable law in the relevant jurisdictions.

Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as “Eligible Investors.” The qualifications required to invest in the Fund will appear in subscription documents that must be completed by each prospective investor. Existing Common Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares will be required to qualify as “Eligible Investors” and to complete an additional investor certification prior to any additional purchase.

To the extent the Fund identifies any Common Shareholder holding Shares that was not an Eligible Investor at the time of acquiring such Shares, the Fund reserves the right to (i) cause a mandatory repurchase of all or some of the Shares of such Common Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through such Common Shareholder, (ii) retain any unrealized gains or profits associated with Shares held by such Common Shareholder and/or (iii) take any other action the Board determines to be appropriate in light of the circumstances.

Purchasing Shares The minimum initial investment in the Fund for Class I Shares is \$50,000, and the minimum initial investment for Class II Shares is \$50,000, except for additional purchases pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan. However, the Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive the minimum initial investment amounts for investments by current or retired officers and trustees of the Fund and other funds managed by the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, as well as their family members; current or retired officers, directors and employees of the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser and certain participating affiliated companies of the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser; the immediate family members of any such officer, trustee or employee (including parents, spouses, children, fathers/mothers-in-law, daughters/sons-in-law, and domestic partners); and a trust or plan established primarily for the benefit of any of the foregoing persons. In addition, the minimum initial investment amounts may be reduced in the discretion of the Adviser based on consideration of various factors, including the investor’s overall relationship with the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, the investor’s holdings in other funds affiliated with the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, and such other matters as the Adviser may consider relevant at the time. The Fund, in the sole discretion of the Adviser, may also aggregate the accounts of clients of registered investment advisers and other financial intermediaries whose clients invest in the Fund for purposes of determining satisfaction of minimum investment amounts. Investors subscribing through a given broker/dealer or registered investment adviser may have shares aggregated to meet these minimums, so long as denominations are not less than \$50,000 and incremental contributions are not less than \$25,000.

The Fund’s Shares are generally offered for purchase once per month at the NAV per Share as of the last business day of such month, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board in its sole discretion.

A prospective investor must submit a completed subscription document to UMB Fund Services, Inc., the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") at least five business days prior to the last day of each calendar month, as set forth in the Fund's subscription document and notified to prospective investors. Subscriptions are generally also subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the last day of each calendar month (the "Acceptance Date"). Any amounts received from prospective investors by the Transfer Agent in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases are placed in a non-interest bearing account with the Transfer Agent prior to their investment in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase of Shares in certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, when it has reason to believe that a purchase of Shares would be unlawful). Unless otherwise required by law, any amount received in advance of purchase ultimately rejected by the Fund will be returned to the prospective investor. Additional information regarding the subscription process is set forth under "**PURCHASING SHARES.**"

Use of Proceeds Under normal circumstances, the proceeds from the sale of Shares, net of the Fund's fees and expenses, are invested by the Fund to pursue its investment objective as soon as practicable. It is anticipated that proceeds from the sale of Shares will be invested in appropriate investment opportunities within three months; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending as long as six months.

Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur for a variety of reasons and a portion of the amount of proceeds of the offering of Shares or any other available funds may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds pending investment pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies. Furthermore, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or such short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquid assets. See "**USE OF PROCEEDS.**"

Dividend Reinvestment

Plan. The Fund has adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan (the "DRIP"). Investors that wish to participate in the DRIP will not be required to take any action. Under the DRIP, a participating investor's distribution amount will purchase Shares at the net asset value of the Fund. Investors that wish instead to receive their distributions in cash may do so by making a written election to not participate in the DRIP on the investor's subscription agreement or by notifying the Administrator in writing at Apogem Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Such written notice must be received by the Administrator 60 days prior to the record date of the distribution or the Common Shareholder will receive such distribution in shares through the DRIP.

Repurchases of Shares The Fund is not a liquid investment. No Common Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase their Shares.

The Fund has elected to implement a hybrid repurchase mechanism, where under normal circumstances, the Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to Common Shareholders by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act, as well as discretionary repurchase offers. While the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser, discretionary repurchase offers will be made at the sole discretion of the Fund's Board. **As a result, discretionary repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers (each, a “Required Repurchase”). In each Required Repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase its Shares at their NAV as determined every six months, as applicable (each, a “Repurchase Pricing Date”). **Each Required Repurchase offer will be for no less than 5% of the Fund’s Shares outstanding, but if the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Common Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Common Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund.** Common Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be approximately fourteen (14) days prior to the Repurchase Pricing Date.

The Adviser also anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct periodic repurchase offers of no more than 5% of the Fund’s net assets generally for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (each, a “Discretionary Repurchase”). In determining whether the Fund should offer a Discretionary Repurchase, the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser as well as a variety of other operational, business and economic factors. While it is anticipated that each Discretionary Repurchase will be offered for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.*, twice per year), any Discretionary Repurchase of Shares will be made at such times and on such terms as may be determined by the Board from time to time in its sole discretion. **As a result, Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.** The Fund may also elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Common Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In addition, the Board may under certain circumstances elect to postpone, suspend or terminate an offer to repurchase Shares. **See “REPURCHASES OF SHARES.”**

A Common Shareholder who tenders some but not all of its Shares for repurchase will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000 for Class II Shares and \$50,000 for Class I Shares. Such minimum ownership requirement may be waived by the Board, in its sole discretion. Subject to certain requirements under the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-3 thereunder, the Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Common Shareholder so that the required capital balance is maintained.

A 2.00% early repurchase fee will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Common Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder’s purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a “first in-first out” basis. An early repurchase fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder. **See “REPURCHASES OF SHARES.”**

Transfer Restrictions	A Common Shareholder may assign, transfer, sell, encumber, pledge or otherwise dispose of (each, a “transfer”) Shares only (i) by operation of law pursuant to the death, divorce, insolvency, bankruptcy, or adjudicated incompetence of the Common Shareholder; or (ii) under other limited circumstances, with the consent of the Board (which may be withheld in its sole discretion and is expected to be granted, if at all, only under extenuating circumstances). Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee, at the time of the transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. See “ELIGIBLE INVESTORS.” Such notice of a proposed transfer of Shares must also be accompanied by properly completed subscription documents in respect of the proposed transferee. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Common Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Common Shareholder’s expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request. Each transferring Common Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including attorneys’ and accountants’ fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer. See “TRANSFERS OF SHARES.”
Taxes	The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and it intends to maintain its RIC status each year. As a RIC, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, provided that it meets certain tests with respect to the assets it owns and the income it earns and distributes all of its net taxable income and gains each year. Due to the Fund’s failure to meet the RIC source-of-income test for its tax years ended September 30, 2023, September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2025, the Fund has paid taxes to preserve its RIC status for the tax years ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2024 and expects to pay taxes in order to preserve its RIC status for its tax year ended September 30, 2025. However, Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund’s predecessor investment adviser, has agreed to bear such costs on behalf of the Fund. It is anticipated that the Fund will principally recognize dividends and long-term capital gains and, therefore, distributions paid to the Common Shareholders that are attributable to such income will, in large part, be taxable to Common Shareholders who are individuals at the reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax that are applicable for “qualified dividends” and long-term capital gains. For a discussion of certain tax risks and considerations relating to an investment in the Fund, see “Tax Reports” below and “U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS.”
Tax Reports	Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local, U.S. and non-U.S. tax consequences, including applicable tax reporting requirements. The Fund will distribute to its Common Shareholders, after the end of each calendar year, IRS Forms 1099-DIV setting forth the amounts includible in such Common Shareholders’ taxable income for such year as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and long-term capital gains. Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to the Fund’s Common Shareholders even if they are reinvested in additional Shares pursuant to the DRIP. See “DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.”

Reports to Common

- Shareholders** Common Shareholders will receive an unaudited semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being made, or as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act. Common Shareholders also will be sent reports regarding the Fund's operations each quarter. See "**REPORTS TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS.**"
- Fiscal and Tax Year** The Fund's fiscal year is the 12-month period ending on March 31. The Fund's taxable year is the 12-month period ending on September 30.
- Term** The Fund's term is perpetual unless the Fund is otherwise terminated under the terms of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table illustrates the expenses and fees that the Fund expects to incur and that Common Shareholders can expect to bear directly or indirectly.

SHAREHOLDER FEES	Class I Shares	Class II Shares
Maximum Early Repurchase Fee (as a percentage of repurchased amount) ⁽¹⁾	2.00%	2.00%
ANNUAL EXPENSES (as a percentage of net assets attributable to the Fund's Shares)		
Investment Management Fee ⁽²⁾	1.75%	1.75%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Servicing Fees ⁽³⁾	0.00%	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	0.36%	0.36%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	0.63%	0.63%
Total Annual Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	2.74%	2.99%

- (1) A 2.00% early repurchase fee payable to the Fund will be charged with respect to the repurchase of a Common Shareholder's Shares at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of a Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares (on a "first in-first out" basis). An early repurchase fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund, in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder. See **"REPURCHASES OF SHARES."**
- (2) The Investment Management Fee is equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets during such period. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than money borrowed for investment purposes). Additionally, in calculating Managed Assets, (i) any derivatives in which the Fund invests will be valued at market value and (ii) any leverage utilized by the Fund will result in an increase in such fee (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Shares). The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Common Shareholders. See **"MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND"** for additional information.
- (3) The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting it to offer multiple classes of Shares and to adopt a distribution and service plan for Class II Shares. The Fund may charge a distribution and/or shareholder servicing fee up to a maximum of 0.25% per year on Class II Shares on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to such class. The Fund may use these fees, in respect to Class II Shares, to compensate financial intermediaries or financial institutions for distribution-related expenses, if applicable, and providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed Class II Shares of the Fund. See **"DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN."**
- (4) Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year and includes an estimated 0.03% in fees incurred in connection with credit facilities.
- (5) Common Shareholders also indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, performance or incentive fees or allocations and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in the Portfolio Funds. Generally, asset-based fees payable in connection with Portfolio Fund investments will range from 0.25% to 2.25% (annualized) of the commitment amount of the Fund's investment, and performance or incentive fees or allocations are typically range from 5 — 20% of a Portfolio Fund's net profits annually, although it is possible that such amounts may be exceeded for certain Portfolio Fund Managers. The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" disclosed above, however, do not reflect any performance-based fees or allocations paid by the Portfolio Funds that are calculated solely on the realization and/or distribution of gains, or on the sum of such gains and unrealized appreciation of assets distributed in kind, as such fees and allocations for a particular period may be unrelated to the cost of investing in the Portfolio Funds.
- (6) Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses shown in this table may differ from the ratio of gross expenses included in the consolidated financial highlights of the shareholder reports, because the amounts presented in this table estimate the amounts the Fund expects to pay during the upcoming fiscal year, and shareholder reports include only direct expenses and do not include indirect expenses such as Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

The purpose of the table above is to assist prospective investors in understanding the various fees and expenses Common Shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. "Other Expenses," as shown above, includes, among other things, professional fees and other expenses that the Fund will bear ongoing offering costs and fees and expenses of the Administrator, Transfer Agent and Custodian. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see **"MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND," "ADMINISTRATION," "CUSTODIAN," "FUND EXPENSES," "REPURCHASES OF SHARES" and "PURCHASING SHARES."**

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that all distributions are reinvested at net asset value and that the percentage amounts listed under annual expenses remain the same in the years shown. The assumption in the hypothetical example of a 5% annual return is required by regulation of the SEC applicable to all registered investment companies. The assumed 5% annual return is not a prediction of, and does not represent, the projected or actual performance of Shares.

EXAMPLE

Class I Shares

You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$ 28	\$ 85	\$ 145	\$ 307

Class II Shares

You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on the Imposition of a 0.25% Distribution and/or Shareholder Servicing Fee and a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$ 30	\$ 92	\$ 157	\$ 331

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The consolidated financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the periods shown. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The Fund's annual consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial highlights as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, which have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, are included in the Fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (the "Annual Report"), and are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. You may obtain the Annual Report free of charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 330-3350. The information included below should be read in conjunction with those consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS* CLASS I SHARES

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2025 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2022 ⁽¹⁾	For the period ended March 31, 2021 ^{(1),(11)}
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$ 49.49	\$ 44.78	\$ 40.34	\$ 40.23	\$ 33.42	\$ 30.86
Income from Investment Operations:						
Net investment loss ⁽²⁾	(0.16)	(1.07)	(0.17)	(0.52)	(0.63)	(0.13)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	6.58	6.92	5.31	1.76	7.71	2.69
Total from investment operations	6.42	5.85	5.14	1.24	7.08	2.56
Distributions to investors:						
From net realized gain	(0.74)	(1.14)	(0.70)	(1.14)	(0.27)	—
Total distributions to investors	(0.74)	(1.14)	(0.70)	(1.14)	(0.27)	—
Redemption Fees⁽²⁾:	0.00 ⁽³⁾	0.00 ⁽³⁾	0.00 ⁽³⁾	0.01	—	—
Net Asset Value, end of period	<u>\$ 55.17</u>	<u>\$ 49.49</u>	<u>\$ 44.78</u>	<u>\$ 40.34</u>	<u>\$ 40.23</u>	<u>\$ 33.42</u>
Total Return⁽⁴⁾	13.00%	13.11%	12.77%	3.17%	21.23%	8.30% ⁽¹²⁾
Ratios and Supplemental Data:						
Net Assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$1,163,305	\$ 720,099	\$ 462,506	\$ 315,333	\$ 214,878	\$ 95,904
Net investment loss ⁽⁵⁾	(0.30)% ^{(6),(10)}	(2.28)%	(0.40)%	(1.31)%	(1.73)%	(1.71)% ⁽¹³⁾
Gross expenses inclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(5),(7)}	2.09% ⁽⁶⁾	3.60%	2.13%	2.20%	2.42%	3.06% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Net expenses inclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(5),(8)}	1.17% ^{(6),(10)}	3.60%	2.22%	2.27%	2.26%	2.25% ⁽¹³⁾
Income Tax Expense	—	1.50%	—	—	—	—
Income Tax Benefit	(0.01)%	—	—	—	—	—
Gross expenses exclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(5),(7)}	2.07%	2.08%	2.11%	2.18%	2.41%	3.06% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Net expenses exclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(5),(8)}	1.15% ^{(6),(10)}	2.08%	2.20%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25% ⁽¹³⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate	10%	14%	15%	13%	19%	21% ⁽¹²⁾
Borrowings – Revolving Credit Facility	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assets Coverage per \$1,000 of Borrowings ⁽⁹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revolving Credit Facility	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

* Consolidated started for the year ended March 31, 2025.

- (1) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and consequently, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

- (2) Per share data is computed using the average shares method.
- (3) Redemption fees consisted of per share amounts of less than \$0.01.
- (4) Total returns are a measure of the change in value of an investment in the Fund over the period covered, which assumes any dividends and capital gain distributions are reinvested in shares of the Fund. Returns shown do not include payment of a 2.00% early repurchase fee for shares redeemed within 365 days of purchase. If the early repurchase fee was included, total returns would have been lower. Returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by Bow River Advisers, LLC.
- (5) The ratios of expenses and net investment income to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, including management and performance fees. As of March 31, 2026, the Fund's underlying investment companies included a range of management fees from 0.00% to 2.25% (unaudited) and performance fees from 0% to 20% (unaudited).
- (6) Annualized, with the exception of a voluntary reimbursement of income taxes and/or an income tax benefit.
- (7) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent of fee waivers, expense reimbursements, and/or expense recoupments.
- (8) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of fee waivers, expense reimbursements, and/or expense recoupments by Bow River Advisers, LLC..
- (9) Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (excluding the debt balance) from the Fund's total assets and dividing by the outstanding debt balance.
- (10) Includes a non-annualized 0.90% voluntary reimbursement of income taxes.
- (11) Reflects operations for the period January 1, 2021 (commencement of operations) through March 31, 2021. Prior to the commencement of operations date, the Fund had been inactive except for matters related to the Fund's establishment, designation and planned registration.
- (12) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
- (13) Annualized.
- (14) Annualized, with the exception of non-recurring organizational costs.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS*
CLASS II SHARES

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2025 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	For the year ended March 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾	For the period ended March 31, 2022 ^{(1),(2)}
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$ 49.08	\$ 44.53	\$ 40.21	\$ 40.20	\$ 38.33
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment loss ⁽³⁾	(0.28)	(1.18)	(0.27)	(0.62)	(0.14)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	6.50	6.87	5.29	1.76	2.01
Total from investment operations.	6.22	5.69	5.02	1.14	1.87
Distributions to investors:					
From net realized gain	(0.74)	(1.14)	(0.70)	(1.14)	—
Total distributions to investors.	(0.74)	(1.14)	(0.70)	(1.14)	—
Redemption Fees⁽³⁾:	0.00 ⁽⁴⁾	0.00 ⁽⁴⁾	0.00 ⁽⁴⁾	0.01	—
Net Asset Value, end of period	<u>\$ 54.56</u>	<u>\$ 49.08</u>	<u>\$ 44.53</u>	<u>\$ 40.21</u>	<u>\$ 40.20</u>
Total Return⁽⁵⁾	12.70%	12.83%	12.51%	2.92%	4.88% ⁽⁶⁾
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net Assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$50,325	\$ 40,030	\$ 29,737	\$ 24,287	\$ 6,409
Net investment loss ⁽⁷⁾	(0.55)% ^{(8),(13)}	(2.53)%	(0.65)%	(1.56)%	(1.71)% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Gross expenses inclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(7),(9)}	2.34% ⁽⁸⁾	3.85%	2.38%	2.45%	2.67% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Net expenses inclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(7),(10)}	1.42% ^{(8),(13)}	3.85%	2.47%	2.52%	2.51% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Income Tax Expense:	—	1.50%	—	—	—
Income Tax Benefit.	(0.01)% ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	—	—
Gross expenses exclusive of interest expense and taxes ^{(7),(9)}	2.32%	2.33%	2.36%	2.43%	2.66% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Net expenses exclusive of interest expense ^{(7),(10)}	1.40% ^{(8),(13)}	2.33%	2.45%	2.50%	2.50% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Portfolio Turnover Rate.	10%	14%	15%	13%	19% ⁽¹¹⁾
Borrowings – Revolving Credit Facility	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assets Coverage per \$1,000 of Borrowings ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Revolving Credit Facility	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

* Consolidated started for the year ended March 31, 2025.

- (1) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and consequently, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.
- (2) Reflects operations for the period January 3, 2022 (commencement of operations) through March 31, 2022.
- (3) Per share data is computed using the average shares method.
- (4) Redemption fees consisted of per share amounts of less than \$0.01.
- (5) Total returns are a measure of the change in value of an investment in the Fund over the period covered, which assumes any dividends and capital gain distributions are reinvested in shares of the Fund. Returns shown do not include payment of a 2.00% early repurchase fee for shares redeemed within 365 days of purchase. If the early repurchase fee was included, total returns would have been lower. Returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by Bow River Advisers, LLC.
- (6) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

- (7) The ratios of expenses and net investment income to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, including management and performance fees. As of March 31, 2026, the Fund's underlying investment companies included a range of management fees from 0.00% to 2.25% (unaudited) and performance fees from 0% to 20% (unaudited).
- (8) Annualized, with the exception of a voluntary reimbursement of income taxes and/or an income tax benefit.
- (9) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent of fee waivers, expense reimbursements, and/or expense recoupments.
- (10) Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of fee waivers, expense reimbursements, and/or expense recoupments by Bow River Advisers, LLC.
- (11) The portfolio turnover rate is calculated at the Fund level. The percentage listed was calculated for the year ended March 31, 2022.
- (12) Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (excluding the debt balance) from the Fund's total assets and dividing by the outstanding debt balance.
- (13) Includes a non-annualized 0.90% voluntary reimbursement of income taxes.
- (14) Annualized.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Under normal circumstances, the proceeds from the sale of Shares, net of the Fund's fees and expenses, are invested by the Fund to pursue its investment objective as soon as practicable. It is anticipated that proceeds from the sale of Shares will be invested in appropriate investment opportunities within three months; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending as long as six months. *See "PURCHASING SHARES — Purchase Terms."*

"Portfolio Funds" are closed-end private funds, while "Portfolio Companies" are companies, ventures and businesses.

Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur (i) because of the time typically required to complete private equity transactions (which may be considerable), (ii) because certain Portfolio Funds selected by the Sub-adviser may provide infrequent opportunities to purchase their securities, and/or (iii) because of the time required for the Portfolio Fund Managers to invest the amounts committed by the Fund.

A portion of the amount of proceeds of the offering of Shares or any other available funds may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds pending investment pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or such short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquid assets. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies. Furthermore, the Fund may finance its cash distributions to Common Shareholders from any sources of funds available to the Fund, including offering proceeds, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), dividends or other distributions paid to the Fund on account of preferred and common equity investments by the Fund in Portfolio Companies and expense reimbursements from the Adviser.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund may borrow as market conditions permit and at the discretion of the Sub-adviser in order to seek enhancement of the Fund's returns. *See "INVESTMENT POLICIES — Borrowing by the Fund"* for a discussion of the risks inherent in borrowing.

The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The Fund's fundamental policies, which are listed in the SAI, may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Investment Strategies

Private assets refer to investments that are privately negotiated by professional asset managers into the equity or debt of a company. These investments can follow a variety of strategies including, without limitation, equity investments in which a mature company is acquired from current shareholders ("Buyouts"), equity investments in early stage or other high growth potential companies ("Venture/Growth Equity"), and investments in the debt of performing companies or companies in need of restructuring.

Equity investments in which a mature company is acquired from current shareholders are classified as Buyouts. Buyout investments may focus on small-, mid- or large-capitalization companies, and such investments collectively represent a majority of the capital deployed in the overall private equity market. The use of debt financings, or leverage, is prevalent in Buyout transactions — particularly in the large-cap segment.

Investments in new and emerging companies are usually classified as venture capital. Such investments are often in technology, healthcare, or other industries commonly viewed as having high growth potential. Companies financed by venture capital are generally not cash flow positive at the time of investment and may require several rounds of financing before the company can be sold privately or taken public. Venture capital investors may finance companies along the full path of development or focus on certain sub-stages (usually classified as seed, early, and late stage) and often do so in partnership with other investors. Growth equity investors target companies that require additional capital to expand their businesses but are typically more mature than the recipients of traditional venture capital. Such companies might be in a high growth phase but have largely mitigated the basic technology risk in their business plan. Many venture capitalists will consider a later stage investment in previously venture-backed companies to be a growth investment.

The Fund may gain access to private assets through a number of different approaches including (i) direct investments (*i.e.*, positions in the equity or debt of operating companies) ("Direct Equity Investments" or "Direct Credit Investments," respectively, and together, "Direct Investments"); (ii) secondary purchases (*i.e.* purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds ("Portfolio Funds") managed by third-party managers ("Portfolio Fund Managers"); (iii) primary fund commitments (*i.e.*, commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds) ("Primary Fund Commitments"); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (*i.e.*, strategies with a higher liquidity profile than Direct Investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries (together, "Short-term Investments"). The Fund may gain such exposure through a direct investment in the targeted investment entity or indirectly through pooled vehicles or special purpose vehicles managed by the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, any of its affiliates or third parties, although investments in Adviser or Sub-adviser-managed investment vehicles will be greatly limited or prohibited due to Investment Company Act requirements. The Fund may make investments through wholly-owned subsidiaries. Such subsidiaries will not be registered under the Investment Company Act; however, the Fund will wholly own and control any subsidiaries.

Direct Investments are positions in the equity or debt of operating companies. In a Direct Equity Investment, the Fund invests in a privately negotiated stake in the equity of an operating company. Depending upon the stage of the operating company, these could follow the Buyout or Venture/Growth Equity strategy. Direct Equity Investments may

also encompass, without limitation, privately negotiated transactions with a listed operating company or acquisition company, or investments structured as debt but with significant equity-like characteristics. In a Direct Credit Investment, the Fund invests in debt (including, without limitation, senior, subordinated, second lien, mezzanine or bonds) of an operating company or asset pool.

Private asset funds are commingled, professionally-managed investment vehicles that generally acquire diversified portfolios of private assets within a defined strategy. Investors have traditionally gained access to private investments through commitments to closed-ended, blind pool funds with a typical defined life of ten to twelve years. Investors in a private asset fund must maintain reserves of cash to finance such private asset fund's capital calls for acquisitions, expenses and other obligations during the first three to five years of the private asset fund's life; cash is returned by a private asset fund to its investors over the life of such private asset fund as investments are liquidated.

While the Fund may make primary fund investments in new private asset funds during their fundraising phase, the presence of uncalled commitments (*i.e.*, commitments to a private fund that have not yet been called by the private fund manager) may require significant cash holdings or lines of credit that may impact the return or risk of the Fund.

In secondary investments, the Fund purchases stakes in seasoned private asset funds or other private assets. Such mature investments may return cash more quickly than primary fund investments and also avoid substantial uncalled commitments. Both characteristics can be attractive given the structure of the Fund.

Primary Fund Commitments are commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds.

Listed private equity investments gain access to underlying private assets through investments in listed entities that invest in private transactions or private funds or that earn fees and/or carried interest from such assets. Historically, the prices of listed private equity investments have been sensitive to economic conditions and, at certain times, could be purchased at discounts relative to similar assets in private transactions.

The Fund may also invest in long positions in ETFs, which are typically open-end investment companies which may either seek to track the performance of a specific index or be actively managed. ETFs are bought and sold on a securities exchange at market prices that may vary from the net asset value of their underlying investments.

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing the majority of its assets in Direct Equity and Credit Investments, secondary investments and Primary Fund Commitments. The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years.

The Fund may, directly or indirectly, make investments outside of the United States, including in emerging markets. The Fund's non-U.S. investments are expected to reside primarily in Europe and Asia and, to a lesser extent in Latin America and the Middle East. Emerging market countries are those countries included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. It is expected that no more than 25% of the Fund's portfolio will be comprised of non-U.S. investments.

The Fund's investment and strategies involve exposure to foreign currencies. The Fund may seek to hedge all or a portion of the Fund's foreign currency risk, including through the use of forward currency contracts. Depending on market conditions and the views of the Sub-adviser, the Fund may or may not hedge all or a portion of its currency exposures. The Fund expects to be considered a "limited derivatives user" on an ongoing basis.

No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program of the Fund will be successful, that the various Fund Investments selected will produce positive returns, or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund has been granted exemptive relief from the provisions of Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act to invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions alongside other funds managed by the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser or certain of their affiliates, subject to certain conditions. The Adviser and/or Sub-adviser will not cause the Fund to engage in certain negotiated investments alongside affiliates unless such investments are permitted under the order granting an exemption from Section 17 of the Investment Company Act or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. The Fund could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser or any of their affiliates are investing or are invested.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

The Sub-adviser follows a structured process to source, evaluate, select and monitor investments for the Fund. The due diligence process is multi-tiered and places significant emphasis on those elements of risk and financial analysis that distinguish private equity from more conventional asset classes. The due diligence approach seeks to ensure that important areas of analysis are reviewed and also provides the flexibility to discover new and/or unique areas of potential concern and opportunity.

In addition to quantitative data, the investment committee also focuses on qualitative factors. Assessing a fund sponsor's (*i.e.*, the entity responsible for managing the fund) investment team, due diligence skills, access to deal flow and ability to implement its investment strategy is as important to reaching an investment decision as the sponsor's past performance. The investment process involves key inputs whereby the Sub-adviser determines key target investment characteristics, focus areas of diligence, and drivers of long-term portfolio construction. The investment team seeks to source investments that meet portfolio targets, leverages their extensive research team to deliver detailed investment analysis, and provides key inputs to investment committee meetings. The Sub-adviser utilizes this information in combination with the team's control buyout expertise to make the final investment decision.

There can be no assurance that pursuing the Fund's process will be successful or not result in losses. This is a general description of the Sub-adviser's investment process and may be altered or abbreviated at the discretion of the Sub-adviser. The level of review given any investment may vary depending on such factors as the size, amount and complexity of a particular deal.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Portfolio and Liquidity Management

The Sub-adviser intends to use a range of techniques to reduce the risk associated with the Fund's investment strategy. These techniques may include, without limitation:

- Investing broadly across funds, managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years.
- Actively managing cash and liquid assets.

The Sub-adviser intends to manage the Fund's portfolio with a view towards managing its liquid assets, while maintaining a high investment level. Accordingly, the Sub-adviser may make investments based, in part, on anticipated future distributions from Fund Investments. The Sub-adviser also takes other anticipated cash flows into account, such as those relating to new subscriptions, the tender of Shares by Common Shareholders and any distributions made to Common Shareholders. To forecast portfolio cash flows, the Sub-adviser utilizes quantitative and qualitative factors, including quarterly financial statements, actual portfolio observations and qualitative forecasts by the Sub-adviser's and its affiliates' investment professionals.

The Fund is expected to hold liquid assets to the extent required for purposes of liquidity management and compliance with the Investment Company Act. Over time, during normal market conditions, it is generally not expected that the Fund will hold more than 20% of its net assets in liquid assets for extended periods of time. To enhance the Fund's ability to manage its liquid assets, particularly in times of possible net outflows through the tender of Shares by Common Shareholders, the Sub-adviser may sell certain of the Fund's assets on the Fund's behalf.

There can be no assurance that the objectives of the Fund with respect to liquidity management will be achieved or that the Fund's portfolio design and risk management strategies will be successful. Prospective investors should refer to the discussion of the risks associated with the investment strategy and structure of the Fund found under ***"GENERAL RISKS," "INVESTMENT RELATED RISKS,"*** and ***"LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE."***

Borrowing by the Fund

The Fund may borrow money to pay operating expenses, including, without limitation, investment management fees, or to purchase portfolio securities, to fund repurchase of Shares or to otherwise provide the Fund with liquidity. Such borrowing may be accomplished through credit facilities or derivative instruments. The use of borrowings for investment purposes involves a high degree of risk. Borrowing increases the Fund's exposure to leverage, which can magnify both gains and losses and may lead to greater volatility in the Fund's net asset value. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to borrow for any purposes if, immediately after such borrowing, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of less than 300% with respect to indebtedness or less than 200% with respect to preferred stock. The Investment Company Act also provides that the Fund may not declare distributions or purchase its Shares (including through repurchase offers) if, immediately after doing so, it will have an asset coverage of less than 300% or 200%, as applicable. The foregoing requirements do not apply to Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests unless such Portfolio Funds are registered under the Investment Company Act. The Fund may be required to dispose of assets on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors reduce the Fund's asset coverage to less than the prescribed amount. The Board may not modify the Fund's fundamental policy on borrowings, however they may modify the borrowing policies of the Fund, including the purposes for which borrowings may be made, and the length of time that the Fund may hold portfolio securities purchased with borrowed money, subject to the requirements of the Investment Company Act. The rights of any lenders to the Fund to receive payments of interest or repayments of principal will be senior to those of the Common Shareholders and the terms of any borrowings may contain provisions that limit certain activities of the Fund. If the Fund is unable to meet its financial obligations, lenders may have the right to enforce their claims against the Fund's assets, which could adversely affect the value of the Shares. *See "Risks Related to Fund Investments-Generally-Leverage Risk"* for additional information.

On December 23, 2025, the Fund entered into a Credit Agreement with City National Bank, a national banking association, as lender (the “Facility”). Certain of the Fund’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, as guarantors, have also entered into a Guaranty for the benefit of City National Bank. The Facility is secured by the assets of the Fund and the applicable subsidiaries. The Facility provides for borrowings on a committed basis in an aggregate principal amount up to \$125,000,000. Interest on outstanding principal through the Facility is categorized as either base rate loans (“Base Rate Loans”) or secured overnight financing rate (“SOFR”) loans (“SOFR Loans”). Base Rate Loans will be charged interest of US Prime plus 1.65% per annum. SOFR loans will be charged interest per annum equal to the daily simple SOFR rate plus 2.65%. The Facility has a maturity date of December 23, 2027.

Hedging Techniques

From time to time in its sole discretion, the Sub-adviser may employ various hedging techniques in an attempt to reduce certain potential risks to which the Fund’s portfolio may be exposed. These hedging techniques may involve the use of derivative instruments, including swaps and other arrangements such as exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options, rate caps, floors and collars, and futures and forward contracts. The Fund may also purchase and write (sell) options contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as swaptions. The Fund may use currency forward contracts to seek to hedge currency risk associated with Fund Investments. There are certain risks associated with the use of such hedging techniques. *See “RISKS.”*

Temporary and Defensive Strategies

The Fund may, from time to time in its sole discretion, take temporary or defensive positions in cash, cash equivalents, other short-term securities or money market funds to attempt to reduce volatility caused by adverse market, economic, or other conditions. Any such temporary or defensive positions could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may, in the Sub-adviser’s sole discretion, hold cash, cash equivalents, other short-term securities or investments in money market funds pending investment, in order to fund anticipated repurchases, expenses of the Fund or other operational needs, or otherwise in the sole discretion of the Sub-adviser. *See “USE OF PROCEEDS.”*

RISKS

There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved or that the Fund's portfolio design and risk monitoring strategies will be successful. The following are certain risk factors that relate to the operations and terms of the Fund. These considerations should be carefully evaluated before determining whether to invest in the Fund.

The Shares are speculative and illiquid securities involving substantial risk of loss, including a complete loss of investment. An investment in the Fund is appropriate only for those investors who do not require a liquid investment, for whom an investment in the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program, and who fully understand and can assume the risks of an investment in the Fund.

Principal Risks Related to the Fund's Principal Investments

Private Equity Risk. There are inherent risks in investing in private equity companies, which are vehicles whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that private equity investors, like the Fund, may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision.

Private Credit Risk. Typically, private credit investments are in restricted securities that are not traded in public markets and subject to substantial holding periods, so that the Fund may not be able to resell some of its holdings for extended periods, which may be several years. The Fund's investments are also subject to the risks associated with investing in private securities. Investments in private securities are illiquid, can be subject to various restrictions on resale, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to realize the value of such investments in a timely manner. Additionally, private credit investments can range in credit quality depending on security-specific factors, including total leverage, amount of leverage senior to the security in question, variability in the issuer's cash flows, the size of the issuer, the quality of assets securing debt and the degree to which such assets cover the subject company's debt obligations.

Semi-Liquid Investment Risk. Semi-liquid investments do not offer investors full liquidity (i.e., such investments typically only offer monthly or quarterly liquidity).

Direct Investments Risk. The Fund may make direct investments on an opportunistic basis. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given direct investment opportunities, or that any direct investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund. Direct investments generally are more concentrated than investments in portfolio companies, which generally hold multiple portfolio companies. Due diligence will be conducted on direct investment opportunities; however, the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser may not have the ability to conduct the same level of due diligence applied to portfolio company investments. In addition, there may be limited opportunities to negotiate the terms of such direct investments. However, in instances where the terms of a direct investment are negotiable, such terms may be heavily negotiated and may incur additional transactional costs for the Fund. As is typical in such matters, the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, as applicable, generally will rely on the portfolio company manager or sponsor offering such direct investment opportunity to perform most of the due diligence on the relevant portfolio company and to negotiate terms of the direct investment.

Secondary Investments Risk. 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 exclude from such purchases those investments that the Sub-adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires a portfolio company interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such portfolio company'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.

Primary Fund Commitments Risk. The commitment to invest in newly-created private equity funds, private credit funds, or other private funds, exposes the Fund to the risk of investing in funds with limited operating histories and the information the Fund will obtain about such investments may be limited. As such, the ability to evaluate past performance or to validate the investment strategies will be limited.

Liquid Credit Instruments Risk. Investments in liquid credit instruments are subject to the risks associated with investments in high-yield credit. High-yield/high risk bonds, or “junk” bonds, are bonds rated below investment-grade by the primary rating agencies, such as Standard & Poor’s, Fitch and Moody’s, or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment-grade bonds. Issuers of high-yield/high risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings. Further, secondary markets for high-yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Therefore, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Listed Private Equity Risk. Listed private equity companies are typically regulated vehicles listed on a public stock exchange that invest in private equity transactions or funds. Such vehicles may take the form of corporations, business development companies, unit trusts, publicly traded partnerships, or other structures, and may focus on mezzanine, infrastructure, buyout or venture capital investments. Listed private equity may also include investments in publicly listed companies in connection with a privately negotiated financing or an attempt to exercise significant influence on the subject of the investment. Listed private equity investments usually have an indefinite duration.

Listed private equity occupies a small portion of the public equity universe, including only a few professional investors who focus on and actively trade such vehicles. As a result, relatively little market research is performed on listed private equity companies, only limited public data may be available regarding these vehicles and their underlying investments, and market pricing may significantly deviate from published net asset value. This can result in market inefficiencies and may offer opportunities to specialists that can value the underlying private equity investments.

Listed private equity vehicles are typically liquid and capable of being traded daily, in contrast to direct investments and private equity funds, in which capital is subject to lengthy holding periods. Accordingly, listed private equity transactions are significantly easier to execute than other types of private equity investments, giving investors an opportunity to adjust the investment level of their portfolios more efficiently.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The Fund may invest in long positions in passive and/or actively managed ETFs. Through its positions in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles’ investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase), and will bear its proportionate share of the ETF’s fees and expenses. In addition, certain of the ETFs may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing any diversification benefits. Because ETFs trade on national securities exchanges at market prices that may vary from NAV, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium or discount to NAV and, as a result, the Fund may pay more or less than NAV when it buys ETF shares and may receive more or less than NAV when it sells those shares. Similarly, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Fund may not be able to purchase or sell an ETF at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

Money Market Funds Risk. An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company or any other government agency. Certain money market funds seek to preserve the value of their shares at \$1.00 per share, although there can be no assurance that they will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. A major or unexpected increase in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause the share price of such a money market fund to fall below \$1.00. It is possible that such a money market fund will issue and redeem shares at \$1.00 per share at times when the fair value of the money market fund’s portfolio per share is more or less than \$1.00. Other money market funds price and transact at a “floating” NAV that will fluctuate along with changes in the market-based value of fund assets. Shares sold utilizing a floating NAV may be worth more or less than their original purchase price.

Short Term Treasuries Risk. Treasuries are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. Government. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of the Fund’s U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. The value of Treasuries generally moves inversely with movements in interest rates. The prices of longer maturity securities are generally subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. If the Fund is required to sell its Treasuries at a price lower than the price at which they were acquired, the Fund will experience a loss.

Principal Risks Related to the Fund's Structure

Sub-adviser. The Fund is dependent upon the services and resources provided by the Sub-adviser. The Sub-adviser has not previously served as an investment adviser to a registered investment company and its effectiveness may be limited as a result.

Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares. The Fund has been organized as a diversified, closed-end management investment company and designed primarily for long-term investors. An investor should not invest in the Fund if the investor needs a liquid investment. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) in that 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 intend to list the Shares for trading on any securities exchange, and the Fund does not expect any secondary market to develop for the Shares. Although the Fund will offer a limited degree of liquidity by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers and periodic repurchase offers made at the sole discretion of the Board, a Common Shareholder may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire. Furthermore, discretionary repurchases are made at the discretion of the Board and therefore, may not occur. In addition, with very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable, and liquidity will be provided only through repurchase offers made semi-annually by the Fund, as well as periodically at the sole discretion of the Board. Shares are considerably less liquid than Shares of funds that trade on a stock exchange or Shares of open-end registered investment companies and are therefore, suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with illiquid shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

There will be a substantial period of time between the date as of which Common Shareholders must submit a request to have their Shares repurchased and the date they can expect to receive payment for their Shares from the Fund. Common Shareholders whose Shares are accepted for repurchase bear the risk that the Fund's net asset value may fluctuate significantly between the time that they submit their repurchase requests and the date as of which such Shares are valued for purposes of such repurchase. Common Shareholders will have to decide whether to request that the Fund repurchase their Shares without the benefit of having current information regarding the value of Shares on a date proximate to the date on which Shares are valued by the Fund for purposes of effecting such repurchases.

Repurchases of Shares, if any, may be suspended, postponed or terminated by the Board under certain circumstances. ***See "REPURCHASES OF SHARES."*** An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with illiquid Shares and the underlying investments of the Fund. Also, because Shares are not listed on any securities exchange, the Fund is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of its Common Shareholders unless called for under the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

Repurchases. 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 or on Common Shareholders not requesting that their Shares be repurchased. For example, it is possible that the Fund may receive securities from a Fund Investment that are illiquid or difficult to value. In such circumstances, the Sub-adviser would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund, which may include a distribution in-kind to the Fund's Common Shareholders. In the event that the Fund makes such a distribution of securities, Common Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs in order to dispose of such securities. ***See "REPURCHASES OF SHARES."***

Dilution from Subsequent Offerings of Shares. The Fund may accept additional subscriptions for Shares as determined by the Board, in its sole discretion. Additional purchases will dilute the indirect interests of existing Common Shareholders in the Fund Investments prior to such purchases, which could have an adverse impact on the existing Common Shareholders' interests in the Fund if subsequent Fund Investments underperform the prior investments. Further, in certain cases Portfolio Fund Managers may structure performance-based compensation, with such compensation being paid only if gains exceed prior losses. The value attributable to the fact that no performance-based compensation is being paid to a Portfolio Fund Manager until its gains exceed prior losses is not taken into account when determining the NAV of the Fund. New purchases of Shares will dilute the benefit of such compensation structures to existing Common Shareholders.

Substantial Repurchases. Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise cash to fund the repurchases and achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares. *See “Risk Related to the Fund’s Structure — Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares.”*

Principal Risks Related to the Fund’s Investment Program

General Investment Risks. The types of investments that the Fund anticipates making involve a high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be adequately compensated for risks taken.

Investment Selections. The Fund’s returns on its Fund Investments will depend on the Sub-adviser’s ability to implement and manage the Fund’s investment program and related investments. In making its decisions, the Adviser may rely on information and data provided and prepared by third parties. Although the Sub-adviser intends to evaluate the accuracy and importance of such information and data, it will not always be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness, or accuracy of such information and data. Risks related to the Sub-adviser’s selection of investments may be particularly acute where the Fund’s principal investments are substantially illiquid and no secondary market exists through which the Sub-adviser could seek loss mitigation by sale of the investment. The Board has delegated responsibility for the day-to-day valuation and pricing responsibility for the Fund to the Adviser (the “Valuation Designee”), subject to its oversight. As Valuation Designee, the Adviser will use valuation procedures that have been approved by the Board (“Valuation Procedures”). However, these procedures are subjective in nature, may not conform to any particular industry standards (if any such industry standards exist) and may not reflect actual values at which the investments are ultimately realized. *See “CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE; VALUATION.”*

Competition for Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying private equity opportunities is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. There may be intense competition for investments of the type in which the Fund intends to invest, and such competition may result in less favorable investment terms than would otherwise be the case. Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the Fund to participate in competitive bidding situations, the outcome of which cannot be guaranteed, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to the Fund and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. Participation in competitive bidding situations will also increase the pressure on the Fund with respect to pricing of a transaction. Moreover, the Fund may incur bid, due diligence or other costs on investments which may not be successful. As a result, the Fund may not recover all of its costs, which would adversely affect returns.

Financial Model Risk. The Sub-adviser may employ financial and analytical models to aid in the selection of its investments. If any such models are employed, the success of the Fund’s investment activities will depend, in large part, upon the viability of these models. There can be no assurance that the models are currently viable, or will remain viable during the term of the Fund, due to various factors, including the quality of the data input into the models and the assumptions underlying such models, which to varying degrees involve the exercise of judgment. Even if the models function as anticipated, they cannot account for all factors that may influence the returns on the Fund’s investments. Also, there can be no assurance that the investment professionals utilizing the models will be able to determine that any model is or will become not viable, or not completely viable, or notice, predict or adequately react to any change in the viability of a model. The use of a model that is not viable or not materially viable could, at any time, have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Fund.

No Purchase Agreement and Limited Representations and Warranties/Release of Sellers. Private equity investments will generally be acquired from unaffiliated parties. As a result, the terms of the purchase agreements are unknown at this time. In addition, the right to sue the sellers with respect to a breach of a representation or warranty may expire within a relatively short period of time after the close of escrow on the purchase of the Fund Investments. In certain cases, the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser may also agree to release the sellers from certain claims, costs and liabilities in the purchase agreements between the Fund and the sellers. As a result, if defects in a Fund Investment or other matters adversely affecting an investment are discovered, the Fund may not be able to pursue a claim for damages against the seller.

Financial Projections. Financial information concerning Fund Investments and the terms on which they are made may only be available through certain sources. There may be no consistent means, however, of confirming the accuracy of such information. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions and general economic conditions, which are unpredictable, can have a materially adverse impact on the reliability of any financial projections. There can be no assurance that any financial projections can be accurately projected, and actual results may vary significantly from any such financial projections.

Minority Investments; Direct Investments with Third Parties. The Fund may invest in minority positions of various companies, ventures and businesses (each, a “Portfolio Company and collectively, “Portfolio Companies”) alongside other investment funds. In such cases, the Fund will significantly rely on the existing management and co-investors, which may include representation of other financial investors with whom the Fund is not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Fund. Please *see* “**General Risks of Direct Investments**” for further detail.

Follow-On Investments. Following the Fund’s initial and any follow-on investments in a Portfolio Company, the Fund may have opportunities to make additional subsequent investments in that Portfolio Company. The Fund may lack sufficient funds, or otherwise decide not, to make those investments. The failure to make subsequent investments could jeopardize the Portfolio Company’s viability and the Fund’s prior investments or may result in a missed opportunity for the Fund to increase its participation in a successful operation.

Limitations on Ability to Exit Investments. At any particular time, Fund Investments may not have a readily available secondary market to exit positions, or timing with respect to these exit opportunities may be inopportune. As such, the ability to exit from and liquidate portfolio holdings may be constrained. The Fund may also make investments that may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that the Fund will be wound-up and dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund’s term or otherwise. The Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

Limited Portfolio Diversification. Although the Sub-adviser intends to invest the Fund’s portfolio broadly, to the reasonable extent possible within the confines of the Fund’s investment strategy, the inability to achieve this objective could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Fund may make fewer Fund Investments and thus be less broadly invested.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of a Fund Investment, it may be required to make representations about the investment. The Fund may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser may establish reserves and escrows. In that regard, distributions may be delayed or withheld until such reserve is no longer needed or the escrow period expires.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The success of the Fund’s investment program may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, trade policies, treaties and tariffs, and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of investments held by the Fund. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund’s profitability or result in losses.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may continue to rise in the future. *See* “**INTEREST RATE RISK**” for more information. Additionally, as a result of increasing interest rates, reserves held by banks and other financial institutions in bonds and other debt securities could face a significant decline in value relative to deposits and liabilities, which coupled with general economic headwinds resulting from a changing interest rate environment, creates liquidity pressures at such institutions. As a result, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience significant declines in liquidity, and it is possible that the Fund will not be able to manage this risk effectively.

International war or conflicts (including ongoing armed conflict in Europe and the Middle East) and geopolitical events in foreign countries, along with instability in regions such as Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, possible terrorist attacks in the United States or around the world, and other similar events could adversely affect the U.S. and foreign financial markets. As a result, whether or not the Fund or a Portfolio Fund invests in securities located in or

with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the Fund's or a Portfolio Fund's investments may be negatively impacted. Further, due to closures of certain markets and restrictions on trading certain securities, the value of certain securities held by the Fund or a Portfolio Fund could be significantly impacted.

Recently, the United States has enacted or proposed to enact significant new tariffs, and various federal agencies have been directed to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy, which could potentially lead to significant changes to current policies, treaties, and tariffs. There continues to exist significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global trade, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S.; global financial markets' stability; and global economic conditions. These events could, in turn, adversely affect the Fund's or a Portfolio Fund's performance.

Additionally, climate change poses long-term threats to physical and biological systems. Potential hazards and risks related to climate change for a State or municipality include, among other things, wildfires, rising sea levels, more severe coastal flooding and erosion hazards, and more intense storms. Storms in recent years have demonstrated vulnerabilities in a State's or municipality's infrastructure to extreme weather events. Climate change risks, if they materialize, can adversely impact a State's or municipality's financial plan in current or future years. In addition, economists and others have expressed increasing concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. A rise in sea levels, an increase in powerful windstorms and/or a climate-driven increase in sea levels or flooding could cause coastal properties to lose value or become unmarketable altogether. Economists warn that, unlike previous declines in the real estate market, properties in affected coastal zones may not ever recover their value. Large wildfires driven by high winds and prolonged drought may devastate businesses and entire communities and may be very costly to any business found to be responsible for the fire. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change. The Fund cannot predict the effects of or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and world economies. The Fund could be materially impacted by such events which may, in turn, negatively affect the value and performance of the Fund.

Recent technological developments in, and the increasingly widespread use of, artificial intelligence technologies may pose risks to the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence technologies. As artificial intelligence technologies are used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund. The legal and regulatory frameworks within which artificial intelligence technologies operate continue to rapidly evolve, and it is not possible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Co-Investing. The Fund has been granted exemptive relief from the SEC (the "Order") that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated investments alongside other funds managed by the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser or certain of their affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act. The Order imposes various conditions on the Fund, the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser intended to ensure that any co-investment transactions are done in a fair and equitable manner.

The Sub-adviser's investment allocation policies are designed to manage the potential conflicts of interest between its fiduciary obligations to the Fund and its similar fiduciary obligations to other clients; however, there can be no assurance that the Sub-adviser's efforts to allocate any particular investment opportunity fairly among all clients for whom such opportunity is appropriate will result in an allocation of all or part of such opportunity to the Fund.

The allocation of investment opportunities among the Fund and any of the other investment funds sponsored or accounts managed by the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser may not always, and often will not, be proportional. In general, pursuant to the Sub-adviser's investment allocation policies, the process for making an allocation determination includes an assessment as to whether a particular investment opportunity (including any follow-on investment in, or disposition from, an existing investment held by the Fund or another investment fund or account) is suitable for the Fund or another investment fund or accounts. In making this assessment, the Sub-adviser may consider a variety of factors, including, without limitation: the investment objectives, guidelines and strategies applicable to the investment fund or account; the nature of the investment, including its risk-return profile and expected holding period; portfolio diversification and concentration concerns; the liquidity needs of the investment fund or account; the ability of the investment fund or account to accommodate structural, timing and other aspects of the investment process; the life cycle of the investment fund or account; legal, tax and regulatory requirements and restrictions, including, as applicable, compliance with the Investment Company Act (including requirements and restrictions pertaining to co-investment opportunities);

compliance with existing agreements of the investment fund or account; the available capital of the investment fund or account; diversification requirements for RICs; the gross asset value and net asset value of the investment fund or account; the current and targeted leverage levels for the investment fund or account; and portfolio construction considerations. The relevance of each of these criteria will vary from investment opportunity to investment opportunity.

Also, conflicts may nonetheless arise, including, but not limited to, the following:

The Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser may be incentivized to pursue a co-investment transaction for reputational or other reasons that are not directly advantageous to the Fund. For example, the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser may receive a higher advisory fee from an affiliated fund that would be a participant in a co-investment transaction with the Fund, in which case the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser might be incentivized to recommend that the Fund participate in riskier co-investment transactions than would be the case if the Fund was the only participant.

By reason of the various activities of the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser and their affiliates, the Adviser and/or the Sub-adviser and such affiliates may acquire confidential or material non-public information or otherwise be restricted from purchasing certain potential Fund investments that otherwise might have been purchased or be restricted from selling certain Fund investments that might otherwise have been sold at the time.

Risks Related to Fund Investments — Generally

Investment Limits. A Portfolio Fund's investment portfolio may consist of a limited number of companies and may be concentrated in a particular industry area or group. Accordingly, the Portfolio Fund's investment portfolio may at times be significantly concentrated, both as to managers, industries and individual companies. Such concentration by a Portfolio Fund could offer a greater potential for capital appreciation as well as increased risk of loss for the Portfolio Fund and therefore, the Fund. Such concentration may also be expected to increase the volatility of the Fund's investment portfolio. The Fund will consider the investments of any affiliated and unaffiliated underlying investment companies when determining whether the Fund is in compliance with its concentration policies. Further, the Fund is subject to the asset diversification requirements applicable to RICs. *See "U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS" and "Statement of Additional Information — FUNDAMENTAL POLICES."*

Reliance on the Sub-adviser Risk. The Fund's performance depends upon the performance of Portfolio Fund Managers managing any direct investments, fund interests, or debt investments. The Fund's performance also depends on the adherence by such Portfolio Fund Managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Portfolio Fund Managers, the Sub-adviser's ability to select Portfolio Fund Managers and strategies and effectively allocate the Fund's assets among them.

Additional Fee Layers. Portfolio Funds may charge asset-based fees, carried interest, incentive allocations or other fees and expenses at the asset level. As such, investors may bear two layers of fees and expenses. By investing in Portfolio Funds indirectly through the Fund, an investor bears asset-based and performance-based fees charged by the Fund, in addition to any asset-based fees, performance-based fees and allocations at the Portfolio Fund level. Each Portfolio Fund generally will be subject to a performance-based fee or allocation irrespective of the performance of other Portfolio Funds and the Fund generally. Accordingly, a Portfolio Fund Manager of a Portfolio Fund with positive performance may receive performance-based compensation from the Portfolio Fund, and thus indirectly from the Fund and its Shareholders, even if the overall performance of the Fund is negative. The performance-based compensation received by a Portfolio Fund Manager also may create an incentive for that Portfolio Fund Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those it might have made in the absence of such compensation. Investors that invest in the Fund through financial advisers or intermediaries may also be subject to account fees or charges levied by such parties. (See above for details regarding acquired fund fees and expenses).

Leverage Risk. Fund Investments and (subject to applicable law) the Fund may employ leverage through borrowings or derivative instruments and may directly or indirectly acquire interests in companies with highly leveraged capital structures. If income and appreciation on investments made with borrowed funds are less than the cost of the leverage, the value of the relevant portfolio or investment will decrease. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of a Fund Investment will be magnified to the extent leverage is employed. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the Fund or the Portfolio Funds in a market that moves adversely to the relevant investments could result in substantial losses, exceeding those that would have been incurred if leverage had not been employed.

Valuation Risk. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is required to carry Fund Investments at market value or, if there is no readily available market value, at fair value as determined by the Fund's Valuation Designee, in accordance with the Fund's valuation policy, which has been approved by the Board and is consistent with the Adviser's valuation policy. There is not a public market or active secondary market for many of the securities of the privately-held companies in which the Fund intends to invest. Rather, many of the Fund Investments may be traded on a privately negotiated over-the-counter secondary market for institutional investors. As a result, the Fund values these securities at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser, as Valuation Designee, in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

The determination of fair value, and thus the amount of unrealized losses the Fund may incur in any year, is to a degree subjective. The Fund values these securities at fair value determined in good faith by the Valuation Designee in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. 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 Fund's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these non-traded securities existed. Due to this uncertainty, the Fund's fair value determinations may cause the Fund's net asset value on a given date to understate or overstate materially the value that the Fund may ultimately realize upon the sale of one or more Fund Investments. *See "CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE; VALUATION."*

Capital Call Risk. The Fund may maintain a sizeable cash position in anticipation of funding capital calls or near-term investment opportunities. Even though the Fund may maintain a sizeable position in cash and short-term securities, it may not contribute the full amount of its commitment to a fund at the time of investment. Instead, the Fund will be required to make incremental contributions pursuant to capital calls issued from time to time by the underlying fund. At the time of entering any such incremental contribution arrangements (i.e., unfunded commitment agreements), the Fund's Rule 18f-4 Derivatives Policy & Procedures requires the Fund to reasonably believe at the time it enters into each such agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations with respect to all of its unfunded commitment agreements, in each case as they come due.

If the Fund defaults on its commitment to an underlying fund or fails to satisfy capital calls to an underlying fund in a timely manner then, generally, it will be subject to significant penalties, including the complete forfeiture of the Fund's investment in the underlying fund. Any failure by the Fund to make timely capital contributions in respect of its commitments may (i) impair the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy, (ii) force the Fund to borrow, (iii) indirectly cause the Fund, and, indirectly, the Common Shareholders to be subject to certain penalties from the Fund Investments (including the complete forfeiture of the Fund's investment in an Investment Fund), or (iv) otherwise impair the value of the Fund's investments (including the devaluation of the Fund).

Lack of Control. The Fund may indirectly make binding commitments to direct investment vehicles without an ability to participate in their management and control and with no or limited ability to transfer its interests in such direct investment vehicles. The Fund also generally will not have control over any of the underlying Portfolio Companies and will not be able to direct the policies or management decisions of such portfolio companies.

Availability of Financing and Market Conditions. Market fluctuations in business loans may affect the availability and cost of loans needed for the Fund Investments. Credit availability has been restricted in the past and may become so in the future. Restrictions upon the availability of financing or high interest rates on such loans will adversely affect the value of existing Fund Investments and may limit the Fund's availability to source and invest in new Fund Investments. Interest paid by any Fund Investment on its debt obligations will reduce cash available for distributions. Interest rates are currently low compared to prior periods. If any Fund Investment incurs variable rate debt, increases in interest rates would increase its interest costs, which could reduce the Fund's return on its investments.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund and each Fund Investment is subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on Fund Investments and the investment opportunities and, accordingly, have a material adverse effect on the Fund's investment objectives and their respective rates of return on invested capital. To mitigate such interest rate exposure, the Fund may invest a portion of its portfolio in investments with floating interest rates. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt for the Fund and the Fund's financing needs, if any.

The Fund may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities and may limit the Fund's ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations.

SOFR Risk. The Secured Overnight Financial Rate ("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 repurchase data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("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, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. The future performance of SOFR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR's history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Currency Risk. The Fund's portfolio includes investments in foreign currencies. Any returns on, and the value of such investments may, therefore, be materially affected by exchange rate fluctuations, local exchange control, limited liquidity of the relevant foreign exchange markets, the convertibility of the currencies in question and/or other factors. A decline in the value of the currencies in which the Fund Investments are denominated against the U.S. Dollar may result in a decrease the Fund's net asset value. The Sub-adviser may or may not elect to hedge the value of investments made by the Fund against currency fluctuations, and even if the Sub-adviser deems hedging appropriate, it may not be possible or practicable to hedge currency risk exposure. Accordingly, the performance of the Fund could be adversely affected by such currency fluctuations.

Eurozone Risk. The Fund invests directly or indirectly from time to time in European companies and assets and companies and assets that may be affected by the Eurozone economy. Ongoing concerns regarding the sovereign debt of various Eurozone countries, including the potential for investors to incur substantial write-downs, reductions in the face value of sovereign debt and/or sovereign defaults, as well as the possibility that one or more countries might leave the European Union ("EU"), or the Eurozone create risks that could materially and adversely affect the Fund Investments. Recent events, such as rising inflation, ongoing geopolitical tensions, and energy supply disruptions, have contributed to heightened uncertainty in European markets and may further impact the stability of the Eurozone. Sovereign debt defaults and EU and/or Eurozone exits could have material adverse effects on the Fund's investments in European companies and assets, including, but not limited to, the availability of credit to support such companies' financing needs, uncertainty and disruption in relation to financing, increased currency risk in relation to contracts denominated in Euros and wider economic disruption in markets served by those companies, while austerity and/or other measures introduced to limit or contain these issues may themselves lead to economic contraction and resulting adverse effects for the Fund. Legal uncertainty about the funding of Euro-denominated obligations following any breakup or exits from the Eurozone, particularly in the case of investments in companies and assets in affected countries, could also have material adverse effects on the Fund.

Foreign Investments and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of non-U.S. issuers, including those located in developing countries, which securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These risks may relate to foreign political, social and economic matters, less developed markets, political immobility and less developed legal and accounting practices, including significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with those accounting standards as compared to financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP").

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk. As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to market and manager risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, investors bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies.

Credit Transactions. To obtain access to Portfolio Companies, the Fund's portfolio may include, but is not limited to, investments in first and second lien senior secured loans, secured unitranche debt, unsecured debt (e.g., mezzanine debt), and structurally subordinated instruments.

- *First lien senior secured loans, second lien senior secured loans, and unitranche debt.* When the Fund invests in first lien senior secured loans, second lien senior secured loans, and unitranche debt the Fund will generally seek to take a security interest in the available assets of those Portfolio Companies, including the equity interests of the Portfolio Companies' subsidiaries. There is a risk that the collateral securing these loans may decrease in value over time or lose its entire value, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the Portfolio Company to raise additional capital. To the extent the Fund's debt investment is collateralized by the securities of a Portfolio Company's subsidiaries, such securities may lose some or all of their value in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the Portfolio Company. Also, in some circumstances, the Fund's lien may be contractually or structurally subordinated to claims of other creditors. In addition, deterioration in a Portfolio Company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for the loan. Loans that are under-collateralized involve a greater risk of loss. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee that the Fund will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that the Fund will be able to collect on the loan should the Fund be forced to enforce its remedies. Finally, particularly with respect to a unitranche debt structure, unitranche debt will generally have higher leverage levels than a standard first lien term loan.
- *Unsecured debt.* The Fund's unsecured debt investments, including private high yield and mezzanine debt, will generally rank junior in priority of payment to senior loans. This may result in a heightened level of risk and volatility or a loss of principal, which could lead to the loss of the entire investment. These investments may involve additional risks that could adversely affect the Fund's investment returns. To the extent interest payments associated with such debt are deferred, such debt may be subject to greater fluctuations in valuations, and such debt could subject the Fund to non-cash income. Since the Fund will not receive any principal repayments prior to the maturity of some of its subordinated debt investments, such investments will be of greater risk than amortizing loans. In addition, the Fund may invest in holding company ("HoldCo") notes, which are structurally subordinated instruments in the form of unsecured notes at the holding company level, as opposed to the operating company level. Because a company's assets and cash flows are usually contained at the operating company ("OpCo") level, any borrowings at HoldCo will not have access to the assets of the company's subsidiaries until after all of the OpCo creditors have been paid, allowing for the remaining assets to be distributed up to the HoldCo level.
- *Equity investments.* The Fund may make select equity investments. In addition, when the Fund invests in senior secured and second lien senior secured loans or subordinated debt, it may acquire warrants or options to purchase equity securities. The equity interests the Fund receives may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to realize gains from its equity interests, and any gains that the Fund does realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses it experiences.

The loans in which the Fund will invest may be rated below investment grade by rating agencies or would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "junk," have predominantly speculative characteristics and may carry a greater risk with respect to a borrower's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Fund expects that "junk bonds" will make up less than 10% of the Fund's investment portfolio.

Original Issue Discount. Fund Investments may include original issue discount instruments, which include debt instruments with PIK interest. To the extent original issue discount constitutes a portion of the Fund's income, the Fund will be exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

- Interest rates payable on original issue discount instruments, including PIK loans, are higher because the deferred interest payments are discounted to reflect the time-value of money and because PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans;
- Original issue discount instruments such as PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because the accruals require judgments about collectability of the deferred payments and the value of the associated collateral;
- An election to defer PIK interest payments by adding them to the principal increases the Adviser's future income incentive fees at a compounding rate;
- Market prices of PIK instruments and other zero-coupon instruments are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and may be more volatile than instruments that pay interest periodically in cash. While PIK instruments are usually less volatile than zero coupon debt instruments, PIK instruments are generally more volatile than cash pay securities;
- The deferral of PIK interest on a loan increases its loan-to-value ratio, which is a measure of the riskiness of a loan;
- Even if the conditions for income accrual under U.S. GAAP are satisfied, a borrower could still default when actual payment is due upon the maturity of such loan;
- Original issue discount creates the risk of non-refundable cash payments to the Adviser based on non-cash accruals that may never be realized;
- For accounting purposes, cash distributions to investors representing original issue discount income such as PIK interest do not come from paid-in capital, although they may be paid from the offering proceeds; and
- The required recognition of original issue discount, including PIK interest, for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accretes may have a negative impact on liquidity, because it represents a non-cash component of the Fund's investment company taxable income that must, nevertheless, be distributed to investors each year for the Fund to avoid being subject to corporate-level taxation.

Collateral Risks for Second Lien Investments and Unsecured Debt. Certain credit investments that the Fund has made, or intends to make, in Fund Investments may be secured on a second priority basis by the same collateral securing first priority debt of such companies. The first priority liens on the collateral will secure the Portfolio Company's obligations under any outstanding senior debt and may secure certain other future debt that may be permitted to be incurred by such company under the agreements governing the loans. The holders of obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral will generally control the liquidation of and be entitled to receive proceeds from any realization of the collateral to repay their obligations in full before the Fund receives any distribution. In addition, the value of the collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There is a risk that the collateral securing these loans may decrease in value over time or lose its entire value, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the portfolio company to raise additional capital. In addition, deterioration in a Portfolio Company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for the loan. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee receipt of principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that any available remedies will be enforceable. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from the sale or sales of all of the collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the debt obligations secured by the second priority liens after payment in full of all obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral.

The Fund may also make unsecured debt investments in Fund Investments, meaning that such investments will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such companies. Unsecured debt investments usually rank junior in payment priority to secured loans. Accordingly, unsecured debt may include a heightened level of risk and volatility or a loss of principal. Liens on such Portfolio Company's collateral, if any, will secure the Portfolio Company's obligations under its outstanding secured debt and may secure certain future debt that is permitted to be incurred by the Portfolio Company under its secured debt agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before the Fund. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the Fund's unsecured debt obligations after payment in full of all secured debt obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured debt obligations, the Fund's unsecured claims would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the Portfolio Company's remaining assets, if any.

Where the Fund makes investments in Portfolio Companies that have senior debt outstanding and the Fund is granted a security interest in collateral by the relevant Portfolio Company, the Fund's rights with respect to such collateral may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more inter-creditor agreements that the Fund will enter into with the holders of the senior debt. Under such an inter-creditor agreement, the holders of obligations secured by first priority liens may hold the following rights and/or powers: (i) the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral, (ii) the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings, (iii) the approval of amendments to collateral documents, (iv) releases of liens on the collateral, and (v) waivers of past defaults under collateral documents. The Fund may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if its rights are adversely affected.

Venture Capital and Growth Equity. 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.

Growth Equity is usually classified by investments in private companies that have reached profitability but still need capital to achieve the desired level of commercialization before having access to the public markets for financing. As a result of the risks associated with advancing the company's growth plan, investors can expect a higher return than might be available in the public markets, but also need to recognize the business and financial risks that remain in advancing the company's commercial aspirations.

For both Venture Capital and Growth Equity investments, the risks are generally greater than the risks of investing in public companies that may be at a later stage of development.

Cybersecurity Risk. As part of its business, the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund and personally identifiable information of Common Shareholders. Similarly, service providers of the Adviser, Sub-adviser or the Fund, especially the Fund's Administrator and Transfer Agent, may process, store and transmit such information. The Adviser and Sub-adviser have procedures and systems in place that they believe are reasonably designed to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. Cybersecurity breaches can result from both intentional and unintentional events, including unauthorized access through hacking, malicious software coding, denial-of-service attacks, data corruption, or inadvertent employee error. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser's networks. The Adviser and/or Sub-adviser's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. Online services provided by the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser to Common Shareholders may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser's information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of the Fund and personally identifiable information of Common Shareholders to be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed. Such events could result in regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional

compliance costs, and/or financial loss. The rapid development and widespread use of artificial intelligence (“AI”) technologies, including machine learning and generative AI, could increase the effectiveness of these cyberattacks and exacerbate these risks or result in cyber security incidents that implicate personal data. Furthermore, cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of the securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund’s investment in such securities to lose value. While the Fund’s service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect a Fund or its shareholders.

Artificial Intelligence. Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund.

Derivatives and Hedging. The Fund may invest and trade in a variety of derivative instruments to hedge the Fund’s primary Fund Investments, including options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements and other derivatives contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments or arrangements in which the risk and return are related to changes in the value of other assets, reference rates or indices. Transactions in derivative instruments present risks arising from the use of leverage (which increases the magnitude of losses), volatility, the possibility of default by a counterparty, and illiquidity. Use of derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes by the Sub-adviser could present significant risks, including the risk of losses in excess of the amounts invested. The Fund’s ability to avoid risk through investment or trading in derivatives will depend on the ability to anticipate changes in the underlying assets, reference rates or indices.

Currency Forwards Risk. Forward foreign currency contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of non-U.S. securities but rather allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. This strategy can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. In order to execute such an agreement, the Fund would contract with a foreign or domestic bank, or foreign or domestic securities dealer, to make or take future delivery of a specified amount of a particular currency. There are no limitations on daily price moves in such forward contracts, and banks and dealers are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for such forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually widespread between the price at which the bank or dealer is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell. Governmental imposition of credit controls might limit any such forward contract trading. With respect to its trading of forward contracts, if any, the Fund will be subject to the risk of bank or dealer failure and the inability of, or refusal by, a bank or dealer to perform with respect to such contracts. Any such default would deprive the Fund of any profit potential or force the Fund to cover its commitments for resale, if any, at the then market price and could result in a loss to the Fund.

Infrastructure Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction and improvement programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Infrastructure companies may also be affected by or subject to difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets; inexperience with and potential losses resulting from a developing de-regulatory environment; costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other regulations; regulation or adverse actions by various government authorities; government regulation of rates charged to customers; service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps; the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards; technological innovations that may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete; and general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure assets.

Large Shareholder Risk. From time to time, and at present, a significant percentage of the Fund’s shares may be owned or controlled by one or more large shareholders, including shareholders that are affiliated with either the Fund, the Adviser, Sub-adviser or all three. Accordingly, in these instances, the Fund is subject to increased risks related to

potential large-scale outflows as the result of participation in fund repurchase offers by these significant shareholders. Although the Fund's structure mitigates this risk by only providing liquidity through Required Repurchases and Discretionary Repurchases, transactions to accommodate outflows associated with repurchase participation by these large shareholders could cause the Fund to sell portfolio investments at inopportune times, potentially negatively affecting the Fund's net asset value and performance. In the case of investments by affiliates of the Fund, Adviser or Sub-adviser, conflicts of interest may exist, including the possibility that the Fund will be able to attract more assets from third-party investors because of the affiliate's investment, thereby growing the Fund and increasing the management fees received by the Adviser and sub-advisory fees received by the Sub-adviser.

Risks Related to Investments in Portfolio Companies

Nature of Portfolio Companies. The Fund Investments will include direct and indirect investments in Portfolio Companies. 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 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.

Limited Operating History of Portfolio Companies. Portfolio Companies may have limited operating histories by which to assess their ability to achieve, sustain and increase revenues or profitability. A Portfolio Company's financial results will be affected by many factors, including (i) the ability to successfully identify a market or markets in which there is a need for its products; (ii) the ability to successfully negotiate strategic alliances, licensing and other relationships for product development, marketing, distribution and sales; (iii) the progress of research and development programs with respect to the development of additional products and enhancements to existing products; (iv) the ability to protect proprietary rights; and (v) competing technological and market developments, particularly companies that have substantially greater resources. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Companies will ever achieve significant commercial revenues or profitability.

Risks Associated with Management of Growth. To achieve their projected revenues and other targeted operating results, the Portfolio Companies may be required to rapidly implement and improve operational, financial and management control systems on a timely basis, together with maintaining effective cost controls, and any failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition and results of operations. The success of their growth plans will depend in part upon their ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate key personnel. Failure to make the required expansions and upgrades could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and relationships with their corporate partners. The results of operations for the companies will also be adversely affected if revenues do not increase sufficiently to compensate for the increase in operating expenses resulting from any expansion and there can be no assurance that any expansion will be profitable or will not adversely affect their results of operations.

Reliance on Portfolio Company Management. The day-to-day operations of each Portfolio Company will be the responsibility of its own management team. Although the Adviser and Sub-adviser will monitor the performance of investments and will screen for capable management skills, there can be no assurance that such management will be able to operate any such Portfolio Company in accordance with the Fund's expectations. In addition, the loss to a Portfolio Company of a member of its management team could be detrimental to the development of the Portfolio Company.

Market Uncertainties. Even if the Portfolio Companies' product and service development efforts are successful, their ultimate success will depend upon market acceptance of the concepts, the products and the services. The Portfolio Companies may not have engaged in any formal market research studies with respect to the establishment of a market for their products. There can be no assurance that performance errors and deficiencies will not be found, or if found, that they will be able to successfully correct such performance errors and deficiencies in a timely manner or at all. Even if the concepts gain initial market acceptance, competitors are likely to introduce concepts with comparable price and performance characteristics. This competition may result in reduced future market acceptance for their products and decreasing sales and lower gross margins which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Fund and the Portfolio Companies.

No Assurance of Additional Capital for Investments. Even if a Portfolio Company is successful generating revenues and expanding its service offerings, it may require additional financing to continue product and service development, testing and, ultimately, marketing and other operational activities. Moreover, its cash requirements may vary materially due to service development results, service testing results, changing relationships with strategic partners, changes in the focus and direction of its research and development programs, competitive and technological advances of competitors, and other factors. Additional financing may not be available when needed or on acceptable terms. If additional financing is not available, the Portfolio Company may need to delay, scale back or eliminate certain of its product development, marketing or other activities, or even be forced to cease operations and liquidate.

Portfolio Company Operations Not Transparent. The Sub-adviser does not control the investments or operations of the Portfolio Companies. A Portfolio Company manager may employ investment strategies that differ from its past practices and are not fully disclosed to the Sub-adviser and that involve risks that are not anticipated by the Sub-adviser. Some Portfolio Company managers may have a limited operating history, and some may have limited experience in executing one or more investment strategies to be employed for a Portfolio Company. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the information given to the Administrator and reports given to the Adviser with respect to the Fund Investments will not be fraudulent, inaccurate or incomplete.

Termination of the Fund's Interest in a Portfolio Company. A Portfolio Company may, among other things, terminate the Fund's interest in that Portfolio Company (causing a forfeiture of all or a portion of such interest) if the Fund fails to satisfy any capital call by that Portfolio Company or if the continued participation of the Fund in the Portfolio Company would have a material adverse effect on the Portfolio Company or its assets.

Risks Related to Secondary Investments

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 exclude from such purchases those investments that the Sub-adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires a Portfolio Company interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such Portfolio Company'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.

Competition for Secondary Investments. There is significant competition for secondary investments. Many institutional investors, including fund-of-funds entities, as well as existing investors of Portfolio Funds may seek to purchase secondary investments of the same Portfolio Fund which the Fund may also seek to purchase. In addition, some Portfolio Fund Managers have become more selective by adopting policies or practices that exclude certain types of investors, such as fund-of-funds. These Portfolio Fund Managers also may be partial to secondary investments being purchased by existing investors of their Portfolio Funds. In addition, some secondary opportunities may be conducted pursuant to a specified methodology (such as a right of first refusal granted to existing investors or a so-called "Dutch auction," where the price of the investment is lowered until a bidder bids and that first bidder purchases the investment, thereby limiting a bidder's ability to compete for price) which can restrict the availability of those opportunities for the Fund. Where a right of first refusal exists, the Fund may be unable to complete a purchase transaction if the subject Portfolio Fund or its existing investors chooses to exercise a right of first refusal, or there may be transaction delays in waiting for the right of first refusal period to close. No assurance can be given that the Fund will be able to identify secondary investments that satisfy the Fund's investment objective or, if the Fund is successful in identifying such secondary investments, that the Fund will be permitted to invest, or invest in the amounts desired, in such secondary investments.

Contingent Liabilities Associated with Secondary Investments. Where the Fund acquires a Portfolio Company 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 Portfolio Company and, subsequently, that Portfolio Company 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 Portfolio Company. 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 Portfolio Company, there can be no assurance that the Fund would have such right or prevail in any such claim.

Risks Relating to Secondary Investments Involving Syndicates. 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 (*i.e.*, the risk that a counterparty to the contemplated transaction defaults); (ii) reputation risk (*i.e.*, the risk that the investment identified by the syndicate underperforms and the Fund's reputation is damaged as a result); (iii) breach of confidentiality by a syndicate member; and (iv) execution risk (*i.e.*, the risk that the transaction for which the syndicate was created, is not completed).

Risks Related to Direct Investments

General Risks of Direct Investments. The Fund may make direct investments on an opportunistic basis. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given direct investment opportunities, or that any direct investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund. Direct investments generally are more concentrated than investments in portfolio companies, which generally hold multiple portfolio companies. Due diligence will be conducted on direct investment opportunities; however, the Sub-adviser may not have the ability to conduct the same level of due diligence applied to Portfolio Company investments. In addition, there may be limited opportunities to negotiate the terms of such direct investments. However, in instances where the terms of a direct investment are negotiable, such terms may be heavily negotiated and may incur additional transactional costs for the Fund. As is typical in such matters, the Sub-adviser, as applicable, generally will rely on the Portfolio Company manager or sponsor offering such direct investment opportunity to perform most of the due diligence on the relevant Portfolio Company and to negotiate terms of the direct investment.

The Fund may indirectly make binding direct investment commitments without an ability to participate in the management and control of, and with no or limited ability to transfer its interests in, the pertinent operating company. In some such cases, the Fund may be obligated to fund its entire direct investment commitment up front, and in other cases the Fund is expected to make commitments to fund direct investments from time to time as called by the Portfolio Company manager or the sponsor that is managing such direct investment. Generally, neither the Adviser, nor the Sub-adviser nor the Fund will have control over the timing of capital calls or distributions received from such direct investment, or over investment decisions made in such direct investments.

Risks Related to Investments in Portfolio Funds

This section discusses certain risks related to the fact that the Fund invests in Portfolio Funds.

Investments in the Portfolio Funds Generally; Dependence on the Portfolio Fund Managers. Because the Fund invests in Portfolio Funds, a Shareholder's investment in the Fund will be affected by the investment policies and decisions of the Portfolio Fund Manager of each Portfolio Fund in direct proportion to the amount of Fund assets that are invested in each Portfolio Fund. The Fund's NAV may fluctuate in response to, among other things, various market and economic factors related to the markets in which the Portfolio Funds invest and the financial condition and prospects of issuers in which the Portfolio Funds invest. The success of the Fund depends upon the ability of the Portfolio Fund Managers to develop and implement strategies that achieve their investment objectives. Shareholders will not have an opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by the Portfolio Funds or the Portfolio Fund Managers, or the terms of any such investments. In addition, the Portfolio Fund Managers could materially alter their investment strategies from time to time without notice to the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Fund Managers will be able to select or implement successful strategies or achieve their respective investment objectives.

Portfolio Funds Not Registered. The Fund is registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. The Investment Company Act is designed to afford various protections to investors in pooled investment vehicles. For example, the Investment Company Act imposes limits on the amount of leverage that a registered investment company can assume, restricts layering of costs and fees, restricts transactions with affiliated persons and requires that the investment company's operations be supervised by a board of managers, a majority of whose members are independent of management. However, most of the Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests are not subject to the provisions of the Investment Company Act. Many Portfolio Fund Managers may not be registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act. As an indirect investor in the Portfolio Funds managed by Portfolio Fund Managers that are not registered as investment advisers, the Fund will not have the benefit of certain of the protections of the Advisers Act. Further, there can be no assurance that the Portfolio Fund Managers or the Portfolio Funds they manage will comply with all applicable laws and that assets entrusted to the Portfolio Fund Managers will be protected.

Valuation of the Fund's Interests in Portfolio Funds. The valuation of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers of such Portfolio Funds which valuations are generally not audited. A majority of the securities in which the Portfolio Funds invest will not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be valued by the Portfolio Fund Managers. In this regard, a Portfolio Fund Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value may affect the Portfolio Fund Manager's compensation or its ability to raise additional funds. No assurances can be given regarding the valuation methodology, or the sufficiency of systems utilized by any Portfolio Fund, the accuracy of the valuations provided by the Portfolio Funds, that the Portfolio Funds will comply with their own internal policies or procedures for keeping records or making valuations, or that the Portfolio Funds' policies and procedures and systems will not change without notice to the Fund. As a result, valuations of the securities may be subjective and could prove in hindsight to have been wrong, potentially by significant amounts. The Board has approved the Valuation Procedures for the Fund and has delegated the day-to-day valuation and pricing responsibility for the Fund to the Fund's investment adviser, as the Valuation Designee, subject to the oversight of the Board. Moreover, although the Adviser will periodically review Portfolio Fund Managers' valuation methods and inputs, including at initial purchase, no assurance can be given regarding the valuation methods or the sufficiency of inputs utilized by Portfolio Fund Managers.

A Portfolio Fund Manager's information could be inaccurate due to fraudulent activity, misevaluation or inadvertent error. In any case, the Fund may not uncover errors for a significant period of time. Even if the Sub-adviser elects to cause the Fund to sell its interests in such a Portfolio Fund, the Fund may be unable to sell such interests quickly, if at all, and could therefore be obligated to continue to hold such interests for an extended period of time. In such a case, the Portfolio Fund Manager's valuations of such interests could remain subject to such fraud or error, and the Sub-adviser may, in its sole discretion, determine to discount the value of the interests or value them at zero.

Shareholders should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the valuations by Portfolio Fund Managers could have a material adverse effect on the Fund if the Portfolio Fund Manager's, the Adviser's, the Sub-adviser's or the Fund's judgments regarding valuations should prove incorrect. Prospective investors who are unwilling to assume such risks should not make an investment in the Fund.

Inability to Vote. To the extent that the Fund owns less than 5% of the voting securities of each Portfolio Fund, it may be able to avoid that any such Portfolio Fund is deemed an "affiliated person" of the Fund for purposes of the Investment Company Act (which designation could, among other things, potentially impose limits on transactions with the Portfolio Funds, both by the Fund and other clients of the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser). To limit its voting interest in certain Portfolio Funds, the Fund may enter into contractual arrangements under which the Fund irrevocably waives its rights (if any) to vote its interests in a Portfolio Fund. These voting waiver arrangements may increase the ability of the Fund and other clients of the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser to invest in certain Portfolio Funds. However, to the extent the Fund contractually forgoes the right to vote the securities of a Portfolio Fund, the Fund will not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of such Portfolio Fund's investors, including matters which may be adverse to the Fund's interests.

There are, however, other statutory tests of affiliation (such as on the basis of control), and, therefore, the prohibitions of the Investment Company Act with respect to affiliated transactions could apply in certain situations where the Fund owns less than 5% of the voting securities of a Portfolio Fund. If the Fund is considered to be affiliated with a Portfolio Fund, transactions between the Fund and such Portfolio Fund may, among other things, potentially be subject to the prohibitions of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act notwithstanding that the Fund has entered into a voting waiver arrangement.

Indemnification of Portfolio Funds and Portfolio Fund Managers. The Fund may agree to indemnify certain of the Portfolio Funds and the Portfolio Fund Managers and their respective 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 Portfolio Funds. If the Fund were required to make payments (or return distributions received from such Portfolio Funds) in respect of any such indemnity, the Fund could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Listed Securities

Equity Security Risk. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors, or companies in which the Fund invests.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Non-U.S. securities are subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations, generally higher volatility and lower liquidity than U.S. securities. Non-U.S. securities also tend to have less developed securities markets and economic systems and greater political and economic instability.

Various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict in Europe and the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Fund's investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region, and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Fund from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve their investment objectives, prevent the Fund from receiving payments otherwise due, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Fund, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Fund to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Fund's performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Fund's performance as a whole.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the duration of bonds held by a Fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest rate fluctuations. Duration measures the weighted average term to maturity of a bond's expected cash flows. Duration also represents the approximate percentage change that the price of a bond would experience for a 1% change in yield. For example: the price of a bond with a duration of 5 years would change approximately 5% for a 1% change in yield. The price of a bond with a duration of 10 years would be expected to decline by approximately 10% if its yield was to rise by 1%. Bond yields tend to fluctuate in response to changes in market levels of interest rates. Generally, if interest rates rise, a bond's yield will also rise in response; the duration of a bond will determine how much the price of the bond will change in response to the change in yield.

The Fund's investments in fixed-income securities and positions in fixed-income derivatives may decline in value because of changes in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of fixed-income securities and any long positions in fixed-income derivatives held by the Fund are likely to decrease, whereas its short positions in fixed-income derivatives is likely to increase.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the credit strength of an issuer of a fixed-income security will weaken and/or that the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments and that the security may go into default. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult for the Fund to sell the security.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time the Sub-adviser would like or at the price it believes the security is currently worth. Liquidity risk may be increased for certain Fund investments, including those investments in funds with gating provisions or other limitations on investor withdrawals and restricted or illiquid securities. Some funds in which the Fund invests may impose restrictions on when an investor may withdraw its investment or limit the amounts an investor may withdraw. To the extent that the Sub-adviser seeks to reduce or sell out of its investment at a time or in an amount that is prohibited, the Fund may not have the liquidity necessary to participate in other investment opportunities or may need to sell other investments that it may not have otherwise sold.

The Fund may also invest in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid, as determined by using the SEC's standard applicable to registered investment companies (*i.e.*, securities that cannot be disposed of by the Fund within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities). Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid and restricted securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of such securities. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted securities may also restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities.

High-Yield/High-Risk Bond Risk. High-yield/high risk bonds, or "junk" bonds, are bonds rated below investment-grade by the primary rating agencies, such as Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's, or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment-grade bonds. Issuers of high-yield/high risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings. Further, secondary markets for high-yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Therefore, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in a variety of loans. Bank loans are obligations of companies or other entities entered into in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, and refinancings. The Fund's investments in bank loans are generally acquired as a participation interest in, or assignment of, loans originated by a lender or other financial institution. These investments may include institutionally-traded floating and fixed rate debt securities. The bank loans underlying these securities often involve borrowers with low credit ratings whose financial conditions are troubled or uncertain, including companies that are highly leveraged or in bankruptcy proceedings. Participation interests and assignments involve credit, interest rate, and liquidity risk. Loans may have settlement times longer than seven days, which can affect the overall liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, certain loans may not be "securities" under the U.S. federal securities laws and the holders of such loans may not have the protections of the U.S. federal securities laws.

Market Risk. Overall securities market risks may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities and derivatives markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, the Common Shareholders' investments in the Fund decrease in value and the Common Shareholders could lose money.

Managed Portfolio Risk. The managers' investment strategies or choice of specific securities may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Listed Infrastructure Securities. The risks associated with the Fund's investments in listed infrastructure securities (*i.e.*, publicly-traded equity securities that generate the majority of their cash flows from owning and/or operating physical infrastructure assets, which may include, among other assets, regulated assets (such as electricity transmission and distribution facilities, gas distribution systems, water-related businesses like water distribution and waste water collection and processing facilities), transportation assets (such as toll roads, airports, seaports, and railway lines), communications assets (including broadcast and wireless towers and satellite networks) and social infrastructure (including schools, hospitals, prisons and courthouses)), may include: supply and demand for services from and access to infrastructure; the financial condition of users and suppliers of infrastructure assets; changes in laws and regulations; environmental claims; changes in energy prices; uninsured casualties; natural disasters, terrorist events, under-insured or uninsurable losses; and other factors. Many of these factors could cause fluctuations in usage, expenses and revenues, causing the value of infrastructure investments to decline. Moreover, it may be difficult for the Fund to dispose of an infrastructure investment at an attractive price or at the appropriate time or in response to changing market conditions, or the Fund may otherwise be unable to complete a favorable exit strategy.

Regulatory Risks

Legal, Tax and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Fund which may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory and tax environment for leveraged investors and for private equity funds generally is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation or taxation of leveraged investors or private equity funds may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its

investment strategies or achieve its investment objective. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) was signed into law on July 21, 2010 and significantly revises and expands the rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority of U.S. federal bank, securities and commodities regulators. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the adoption of various regulations and the preparation of reports by various agencies over a period of time. It is unclear how these regulators will exercise these revised and expanded powers and whether they will undertake rulemaking, supervisory or enforcement actions that would adversely affect the Fund or investments made by the Fund. There can be no assurance that future regulatory actions authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act will not significantly reduce the profitability of the Fund. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act could adversely affect the Fund by increasing transaction and/or regulatory compliance costs.

In addition, it is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments and/or regulation of certain market participants’ use of the same, may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategy, and could ultimately prevent the Fund from being able to achieve its investment objective. It is impossible to fully predict the effects of past, present or future legislation and regulation by multiple regulators in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse. It is possible that legislative and regulatory activity could limit or restrict the ability of the Fund to use certain instruments as a part of its investment strategy.

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a “limited derivatives user,” as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. The Fund currently relies on the limited derivatives user exception under Rule 18f-4 and, accordingly, is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Under the limited derivatives user exception, the Fund’s derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. If the Fund’s derivatives exposure were to exceed this threshold, the Fund would be required to comply with the full requirements of Rule 18f-4, including the derivatives risk management program and value-at-risk testing requirements. Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

The current presidential administration has called for and is seeking to quickly enact significant changes to U.S. fiscal, tax, trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign, and government regulatory policy. Significant uncertainty exists with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal level, as well as the state and local levels. Recent events have created a climate of heightened uncertainty and introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in the uncertainty surrounding interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and fiscal and monetary policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or the current presidential administration implements changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, corporate taxes, healthcare, the U.S. regulatory environment, inflation and other areas. Although the Fund cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to the Fund’s business, they could adversely affect the Fund’s business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until the Fund knows what policy changes are made and how those changes impact the Fund’s business and the business of the Fund’s competitors over the long term, the Fund will not know if, overall, the Fund will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them.

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

Reporting Requirements. Common Shareholders who beneficially own Shares that constitute more than 5% or 10% of the Fund’s Shares are subject to certain requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder. These include requirements to file certain reports with the SEC. The Fund has no obligation to file such reports on behalf of such Common Shareholders or to notify Common Shareholders that such reports are required to be made. Common Shareholders who may be subject to such requirements should consult with their legal advisers.

Failure to Maintain RIC Status or Satisfy Distribution Requirement. To qualify for and maintain RIC qualification under the Code, the Fund must meet the following annual distribution, source-of-income and asset-diversification requirements. *See “U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS.”*

- The annual distribution requirement for a RIC will be satisfied if the Fund distributes to Common Shareholders on an annual basis at least 90% of the Fund’s net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any, and at least 90% of the Fund’s net tax-exempt income, if any. Because the Fund may borrow, it is subject to an asset coverage ratio requirement under the Investment Company Act and may in the future become subject to certain financial covenants under loan and credit agreements that could, under certain circumstances, restrict the Fund from making distributions necessary to satisfy the distribution requirement. If the Fund is unable to obtain cash from other sources, it could fail to maintain its RIC status and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax.
- The source-of-income requirement will be satisfied if the Fund obtains at least 90% of its gross income for each year from dividends, interest, gains from the sale of stock or securities or similar passive sources. If the source-of-income requirement is not met the Fund may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and be subject to corporate-level income tax.
- The asset diversification requirement will be satisfied if the Fund meets certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s tax year. To satisfy this requirement, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets must consist of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets can be invested in the securities, other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under the Code and its applicable regulations, by the Fund and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or of certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships.” Failure to meet these requirements may result in the Fund having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of its qualification as a RIC. Because most of the Fund’s investments will be in private companies, and therefore will be relatively illiquid, any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices and could result in substantial losses.

If the Fund fails to maintain its RIC status for any reason and is subject to corporate income tax, the resulting corporate taxes could substantially reduce the Fund’s net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of the Fund’s distributions.

Difficulty Meeting RIC Requirements Because of Investments in Portfolio Funds. Each of the above ongoing requirements for qualification for the favorable tax treatment available to RICs requires that the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser obtain information from or about the Portfolio Funds in which the Fund is invested. However, Portfolio Funds generally are not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser to monitor the sources of the Fund's income and the diversification of its assets, and otherwise to comply with Subchapter M of Title A, Chapter 1, of the Code. Ultimately this may limit the universe of Portfolio Funds in which the Fund can invest.

Portfolio Funds classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes may generate income allocable to the Fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the source-of-income requirement, described above. In order to meet the source-of-income requirement, the Fund may structure Fund Investments in a way potentially increasing the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof. Because the Fund may not have timely or complete information concerning the amount and sources of such a Portfolio Fund's income until such income has been earned by the Portfolio Fund or until a substantial amount of time thereafter, it may be difficult for the Fund to satisfy the source-of-income requirement. For the tax years ended September 30, 2023, September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2025, the Fund did not satisfy the source-of-income requirement. In order to preserve the Fund's status as a RIC, for the tax years ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2024, the Fund has disclosed the failures, asserted its reasonable cause therefor, and paid a tax on the amount by which it failed to satisfy the source-of-income requirement. For the tax year ended September 30, 2025, the Fund intends to disclose the failures, assert reasonable cause therefor, and pay the tax on the amount by which it failed to satisfy the source-of-income requirement. Bow River Advisers LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, has agreed to bear the cost of such tax. Additionally, an IRS challenge to allocations of income from investments held in pass-through form could result in the Fund failing to meet the source-of-income requirement, could increase the income of a corporate Subsidiary of the Fund that is subject to U.S. federal income tax, or both.

In the event that the Fund believes that it is possible that it will fail the asset diversification requirement at the end of any quarter of a taxable year, it may seek to take certain actions to avert such failure, including by acquiring additional investments to come into compliance with the asset diversification tests or by disposing of non-diversified assets. Although the Code affords the Fund the opportunity, in certain circumstances, to cure a failure to meet the asset diversification test, including by disposing of non-diversified assets within six months, the Fund will be required to pay taxes in order to take advantage of the cure if the failure is not *de minimis* (which taxes may be substantial), and there may be constraints on the Fund's ability to dispose of its interest in a Portfolio Fund that limit utilization of this cure period. Moreover, because the Fund's allocable portion of a Portfolio Fund's taxable income will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income for the year of the accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to Common Shareholders in order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement, even though the Fund will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to qualify for and maintain its qualification as a RIC under the Code. The Fund may have to sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices the Fund would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to maintain its RIC tax status and, thus, become subject to corporate-level income tax.

For additional discussion regarding the tax implications of a RIC, *see* **"U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS."**

LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE

The above discussions and the discussions in the SAI relating to various risks associated with the Fund, Fund Investments and Shares are not, and are not intended to be, a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the Fund. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus, the SAI, and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and should consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. In addition, as the Fund's investment program or market conditions change or develop over time, an investment in the Fund may be subject to risk factors not currently contemplated or described in this Prospectus.

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

No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program of the Fund will be successful, that the various Portfolio Funds or Fund Investments selected will produce positive returns, or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board of Trustees

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

The Adviser

On August 31, 2026, shareholders of the Fund approved certain changes to the Fund’s management and on October 1, 2026, a new investment advisory agreement with New York Life Investment Management LLC (“NYLIM” or the “Adviser”), and a new investment subadvisory agreement with Apogem Capital LLC (“Apogem” or the “Sub-adviser”) became effective.

NYLIM serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. In accordance with the stated investment objective, policies and restrictions of the Fund and subject to the oversight of the Board, NYLIM provides various advisory services to the Fund. NYLIM is responsible for, among other things, managing all aspects of the advisory operations of the Fund and the composition of the investment portfolio of the Fund. NYLIM has delegated its portfolio management responsibilities to Apogem. Apogem is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio. NYLIM supervises the services provided by Apogem by performing due diligence, evaluating the performance of Apogem and periodically reporting to the Board regarding the results of their evaluation and monitoring functions. NYLIM periodically makes recommendations to the Board regarding the renewal, modification or termination of the agreement with the Sub-adviser.

As of June 30, 2026, the Adviser and its affiliates had assets under management of approximately \$838 billion.

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

Investment Management Agreement and Investment Management Fee

The investment management agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement”) between the Adviser and the Fund became effective October 1, 2026 and continues in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. *See “VOTING.”* The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty upon 60 days’ written notice to the Fund by either the Board or the Adviser. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Management Agreement will be available in the Fund’s next report to shareholders on Form N-CSR.

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

the Fund, so long as the liability or expense is not incurred by reason of the person's willful misfeasance, bad faith, reckless disregard or gross negligence of its obligations to the Fund. Such indemnification includes losses sustained by the Adviser or its affiliates as an indemnitor under any sub-servicing or other agreement entered into by the Adviser for the benefit of the Fund to the extent that such losses relate to the Fund and the indemnity giving rise to the losses is not broader than that granted by the Fund to the Adviser or its affiliates pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. The Fund has the right to consent before the Adviser settles or consents to the settlement of a claim involving such indemnitor losses (but such consent right will not affect the Adviser's entitlement to indemnification).

The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund will pay a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets during such period. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than money borrowed for investment purposes). The Investment Management Fee will be computed as of the last day of each month.

The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Common Shareholders.

The Adviser may make payments from its resources, which include a portion of the Investment Management Fee, to brokers or dealers that assist in the distribution of Shares, including brokers or dealers that may be affiliated with the Adviser.

Investment Subadvisory Agreement and Sub-adviser Fee

Apogem Capital LLC ("Apogem"), located at 299 Park Avenue, 37th Fl., New York, NY 10171, serves as sub-adviser to the Fund (the "Sub-adviser"). The Sub-adviser is responsible for sourcing, evaluating and selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio.

Apogem, formed in 2022 by the combination of GoldPoint Partners, Madison Capital Funding, and PA Capital, is a private markets investment firm that focuses on private equity and private credit investments and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. Apogem is a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company through New York Life Investment Management Holdings, LLC. Apogem has more than 40 private equity-focused investment professionals with the senior team averaging more than 20 years of experience.

As of June 30, 2026, Apogem has approximately \$44 billion in assets under management (AUM).

Apogem may serve as sub-adviser to other funds that have investment programs that are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and one of its affiliates may in the future serve as sub-adviser or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. *See "CONFLICTS OF INTEREST."*

The Subadvisory Agreement between the Adviser and Apogem became effective on October 1, 2026, and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Subadvisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Subadvisory Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the Fund by either the Board, the Adviser or the Sub-adviser. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Subadvisory Agreement with Apogem will be available in the Fund's next report to shareholders on Form N-CSR.

In consideration for services provided by Apogem, the Adviser pays Apogem a fee equal to 55% of the effective management fee, which is based on the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

Investment Team — Apogem

Apogem has an experienced investment team with significant expertise underwriting and executing private equity investments, managing evergreen private equity strategies and managing registered funds. The Fund's investment strategy is led by Jeremy Held and Joe Stork (the "Portfolio Managers"). The Portfolio Managers lead the Fund's Investment Committee that is collectively responsible for investment selection.

Jeremy Held

Jeremy Held (Founder), CFA, is currently responsible for Apogem's registered asset management business and serves as the President and Chairman of the Investment Committee for the Fund. Prior to joining Apogem in 2026, Mr. Held was responsible for Bow River Asset Management's ("BRAM" or "Bow River") registered asset management business and served as the President and Chairman of the Investment Committee for the Fund. Prior to joining BRAM in 2019, Mr. Held was the Director of Research and Chief Investment Officer (CIO) at ALPS Advisors, a Denver-based asset manager that specializes in registered fund vehicles focused on real assets and alternative investments. Mr. Held began his career at ALPS Advisors in 1996 and helped lead a variety of business initiatives over two decades, including the launch of the firm's asset management business in 2007.

Mr. Held was ultimately responsible for all aspects of the ALPS Advisors business, overseeing 44 registered investment companies and more than \$20 billion in assets. Mr. Held has significant investment oversight experience, advising several registered mutual fund boards and serving as President of Red Rocks Capital, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ALPS Advisors focused on listed private equity investments.

Joe Stork

Joe Stork, CFA, conducts portfolio management, asset allocation, and investment research for the Fund. He is also responsible for sourcing, underwriting, and providing valuation support across the portfolio. Prior to joining Apogem, Mr. Stork was a portfolio manager at Bow River where he was responsible for the portfolio management, asset allocation, and investment research for the Fund. Before joining Bow River in 2022, Mr. Stork was an investment analyst at Empower Investments where he specialized in multi-asset portfolio construction. In that role, he conducted investment research, asset allocation, manager research, and risk management for over 40 registered funds, with a total of \$40 billion in assets under management across equity, credit, and real estate.

Additional information regarding Portfolio Manager compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and Portfolio Manager ownership of the Fund (if any) can be found in the SAI.

CONTROL PERSONS

A control person generally is a person who beneficially owns 25% or more of the outstanding voting securities of a company or has the power to exercise control over the management and policies of such company. As of September 15, 2026, no person owned 25% or greater of the Fund's Shares outstanding.

PERFORMANCE

Simultaneous with the Fund's Commencement of Operations, Bow River Capital Evergreen Private Equity Fund, LP (the "Predecessor Fund") reorganized with and into the Fund. The Predecessor Fund maintained an investment objective, strategies and investment policies, guidelines and restrictions that are, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund and at the time of the reorganization, the Fund and the Predecessor Fund shared the same investment adviser and portfolio managers.

The Predecessor Fund commenced operations on May 22, 2020. The performance quoted below for periods prior to January 4, 2021 is that of the Predecessor Fund and was adjusted to reflect the Fund's estimated expenses (with the exception of estimated Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses the effect of which is already incorporated into the performance of the Predecessor Fund). The performance returns of the Predecessor Fund are unaudited and were calculated by Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, on a total return basis. After-tax performance returns are not included for the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was a privately placed fund and was not registered under the Investment Company Act and was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act and the Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance.

The monthly performance table below illustrates the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares. Past performance is no indication of future returns.

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2025

	1 – Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class I	16.18%	15.00%	12/31/2020
Class II	15.91%	11.18%	1/3/2022
MSCI World Index	21.09%	12.15%	

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (%) CLASS I NET OF FEES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2020. . .					4.17%	10.23%	0.26%	0.16%	1.49%	0.01%	1.18%	-0.08%	18.32%
2021. . .	2.73%	2.64%	1.86%	0.07%	3.94%	2.42%	2.00%	4.32%	2.04%	0.04%	4.49%	0.50%	30.51%
2022. . .	0.85%	1.57%	2.32%	0.45%	1.14%	-0.61%	0.31%	0.45%	0.18%	0.30%	1.07%	0.87%	5.72%
2023. . .	0.00%	1.39%	0.37%	0.77%	0.02%	0.68%	1.13%	2.07%	-0.24%	3.70%	1.22%	0.18%	11.85%
2024. . .	-0.02%	1.31%	0.82%	1.33%	2.12%	0.04%	0.11%	2.92%	1.19%	0.29%	1.13%	0.37%	12.19%
2025. . .	0.48%	2.16%	1.82%	0.81%	1.42%	0.04%	-0.02%	1.91%	0.66%	1.25%	3.19%	1.61%	16.18%
2026. . .	-0.18%	0.68%	0.40%	0.35%	0.71%	1.30%							12.25%

DISTRIBUTOR

NYLIFE Distributors LLC (the “Distributor”), whose principal business address is 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302, acts as Distributor to the Fund on a best-efforts basis, subject to various conditions, pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) between the Fund and the Distributor. Prior to October 1, 2026, Foreside Financial Services, LLC served as the fund’s distributor.

Neither the Distributor nor any other party is obligated to purchase any Shares from the Fund. There is no minimum aggregate number of Shares required to be purchased. The Distributor is compensated by the Adviser (and not the Fund) for providing certain distribution services, including out-of-pocket expenses.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of shares of the Fund. The Adviser and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into sub-distribution agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the sale of Shares and/or the services provided to Common Shareholders. These payments will be made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares over other investment options.

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Fund for its distribution services, but may receive compensation for its distribution services from the Adviser. The Distribution and Service Plan allows the Fund to pay distribution and servicing fees for the sale and servicing of its Class II Shares to the Fund’s Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. The Distributor does not retain any of the distribution and servicing fees for profit.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is solely responsible for the costs and expenses incurred in connection with its qualification as a broker-dealer under state or federal laws. The Distribution Agreement also provides that the Fund will indemnify the Distributor and its affiliates and certain other persons against certain liabilities. The indemnification will not apply to actions of the Distributor, its officers, or employees in cases of their willful misconduct, bad faith, reckless disregard or gross negligence in the performance of their duties.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class II Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Distribution and Service Plan allows the Fund to pay distribution and servicing fees for the sale and servicing of its Class II Shares. Under the Distribution and Service Plan, the Fund will be permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class II Shares (the “Distribution and Servicing Fee”) to the Fund’s Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment and may cost more than paying other types of sales charges. Class I Shares is not subject to the Distribution and Servicing Fee.

The Distribution and Servicing Fee to be paid to the Distributor for distribution of each class of Shares under the Distribution and Service Plan is as follows:

Class	Distribution and Service Fee
Class II Shares	0.25%
Class I Shares	None

ADMINISTRATION

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

In consideration for these services, the Administrator earns and is paid monthly in an amount equal to at least 1/12th of the applicable annual fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a total minimum annual fee (the “Administration Fee”). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Administrator is also reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund and receives a fee for transfer agency services. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator’s cumulative liability to the Fund for a calendar year will be limited in relation to the fees and expenses charged by the Administrator in the relevant calendar year. In addition, the Administrator shall have no liability for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss or damage resulting from the performance or nonperformance of its duties unless solely caused by or resulting from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Administrator, its officers or employees. In addition, the Administrator will not be liable for any special, indirect, incidental, punitive or consequential damages, including lost profits, of any kind whatsoever (including, without limitation, attorneys’ fees) under any provision of the Administration Agreement or for any such damages arising out of any act or failure to act thereunder.

The Administration Agreement also provides that the Fund shall indemnify and hold harmless the Administrator, and its nominees from and against any and all claims, demands, actions and suits, and from and against any and all judgments, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, charges, fees, penalties, and other expenses (excluding attorney’s fees) of every nature and character which may be asserted against or incurred by such parties or for which any such parties may be held liable, arising out of or in any way relating to any of the following: (i) any action or omission of Administrator; (ii) Administrator’s reasonable reliance on, implementation of or use of, Instructions, communications, data, documents or information (without investigation or verification) received by Administrator from an officer or representative of the Fund, or from any authorized persons of the Fund; (iii) any action taken, or omission by the Fund, Adviser, Sub-adviser, any authorized persons of the Fund, or any past or current service provider (not including Administrator); (iv) any Claim that arises out of the Fund’s gross negligence or misconduct or breach of any representation or warranty of the Fund made herein; and (v) its reliance on the security valuations without investigation or verification provided by pricing service(s), the Adviser, the Sub-adviser or representatives of the Fund. The indemnification will not apply to actions of the Administrator, its officers, or employees in cases of their own willful misconduct bad faith, gross negligence, fraud, or reckless disregard in the performance of their duties.

The Fund, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent may enter into arrangements with one or more financial intermediaries to provide sub-transfer agency, or sub-administration, and other services associated with Shareholders whose Shares are held of record in omnibus accounts, including platforms that facilitate trading and recordkeeping by financial intermediaries. In return for these services, the Fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent may pay sub-transfer agency fees to such financial intermediaries. If paid by the Fund, these expenses will be included in “Other Expenses” under “Summary of Fund Expenses” in this prospectus and will not be used for distribution purposes.

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a. (the “Custodian”) serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian’s principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106. The Custodian is an affiliate of UMB Fund Services, Inc., which serves as the Fund’s Administrator.

FUND EXPENSES

The Fund shall pay (or reimburse the Adviser) all expenses and costs incurred in the conduct of the Fund's business, including, without limitation the following:

- (i) the Investment Management Fee;
- (ii) fees, costs and expenses related to the identification, evaluation, negotiation, acquisition, due diligence (including but not limited to accounting, legal, tax advisory, outside consultant, and related fees and expenses), restructuring, closing, holding, monitoring and disposition of its investments (whether or not consummated), potential investments, and other assets, including, without limitation, travel expenses, underwriting, registration, commissions or brokerage fees or similar charges in connection therewith to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio investment;
- (iii) all expenses related to meetings and business-related entertainment with Portfolio Company personnel, intermediaries and personnel affiliated with prospective portfolio companies or prospective strategic partners of portfolio companies and all expenses, including but not limited to registration fees, travel and meals, related to meetings and/or conferences for the purpose of sourcing potential investments;
- (iv) all expenses incurred in connection with analytical, database or other third-party research services and related software and/or terminals for the delivery of such services;
- (v) all third-party expenses in connection with unconsummated transactions;
- (vi) all expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the constituent documents of the Fund and related entities;
- (vii) expenses related to organizing and maintaining entities (including any holding vehicle through or in which investments will be made) (including all costs and expenses related to the presence of the Fund or any holding vehicle or other special purpose vehicles in jurisdictions in which such entities or their subsidiaries maintain a presence, including rent, domiciliation fees, directors fees and other similar costs);
- (viii) expenses related to the activities of the Board, including but not limited to insurance for the benefit of the members of the Board, travel and lodging for Board meetings, and all meals and incidentals related thereto;
- (ix) fees, costs and expenses related to third-party administration, accounting, legal, audit, investment banking, commercial banking, appraisal, consulting, custodial, registration, valuation and other professional services (including any filing fees, but excluding regulatory filing fees);
- (x) all costs and expenses for the preparation, printing and distribution of the Fund's financial statements, tax returns, portfolio valuations, and filings and tax and other reporting and providing information, including the costs and fees of maintaining any portal or website in which such items are made available;
- (xi) costs related to the holding of meetings, if any, whether individually or as a group and including travel, lodging and meals;
- (xii) insurance premiums related to errors and omissions liability insurance, professional liability insurance, general liability insurance, or other insurance as deemed appropriate to protect the Fund, the Adviser, their respective Affiliates and any of the respective directors, officers, members, partners, employees and agents or to indemnify the Adviser, Sub-adviser and their affiliates against any liability related to Fund Investments and operation of the Fund;
- (xiii) any indemnification obligation and any other indemnity contribution or reimbursement obligations of the Fund with respect to any person, whether payable in connection with a legal proceeding involving the Fund or otherwise;
- (xiv) taxes, fees or governmental charges that may be assessed against the Fund;

- (xv) costs associated with the securing of borrowings including the arranging, negotiation, structuring, entering into, amending and all other documentation of agreements with one or more lenders and all principal, interest, placement and other fees, charges and costs associated with the borrowing of funds or guaranteeing of obligations to the extent permitted;
- (xvi) all expenses related to hedging activities taken by the Fund, if any;
- (xvii) fees incurred in connection with the maintenance of bank or custodian accounts;
- (xviii) all expenses incurred in connection with the managed distribution of marketable securities;
- (xix) costs of any proceeding (including any investigation) involving Fund activities, including the costs of prosecuting or defending any legal, regulatory, administrative or other action (including settlement or review of business activities) relating to the affairs of the Fund;
- (xx) the Fund's pro-rata portion of organizational expenses up to a maximum of \$100,000;
- (xxi) any extraordinary expense of the Fund, including fees and expenses associated with any tax or other audit, investigation, settlement or review;
- (xxii) all costs and expenses, if any, incurred in connection with the Fund's legal and regulatory compliance with applicable law or regulation, including U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. law or regulation (including all regulatory filing obligations attributable to the Fund); and
- (xxiii) costs incurred in terminating, dissolving and winding up of the Fund.

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

The Adviser bears all of its own routine overhead expenses, including rent, utilities, salaries, office equipment and communications expenses. In addition, the Adviser is responsible for the payment of the compensation and expenses of those members of the Board and officers of the Fund affiliated with the Adviser, and making available, without expense to the Fund, the services of such individuals, subject to their individual consent to serve and to any limitations imposed by law.

The Adviser and/or Sub-adviser and their affiliates may be entitled to receive topping, break-up, monitoring, directors' organizational, set-up, advisory, investment banking, syndication and other similar fees in connection with the purchase, monitoring or disposition of Fund Investments or from unconsummated transactions. Any such fees earned in respect of the Fund Investments shall be for the benefit of the Fund.

The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, excluding certain "Specified Expenses" listed below, borne by the Fund in respect of each Class of Shares to an amount not to exceed 0.50%, on an annualized basis, of the Fund's month-end net assets (the "Expense Cap") through December 29, 2027. The Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement automatically renews for consecutive twelve-month terms, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Trustees. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees upon thirty days' written notice to the Adviser.

If the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, exclusive of the Specified Expenses, in respect of any Class of Shares for any month exceed the Expense Cap applicable to that Class of Shares, the Adviser will waive its Investment Management Fee and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses to the extent necessary to eliminate such excess. The Adviser may also directly pay expenses on behalf of the Fund and waive reimbursement under the Expense Limitation Agreement. To the extent that the Adviser waives its Investment Management Fee and/or reimburses expenses, the Adviser may, for a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver, and (b) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment.

Specified Expenses that are not covered by the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement and are therefore borne by Common Shareholders of the Fund include: (i) the Investment Management Fee; (ii) all fees and expenses of Fund Investments (including any underlying fees of the Fund Investments (the "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses")); (iii) transactional costs, including legal costs and brokerage commissions, associated with the acquisition and disposition of Fund Investments and other investments; (iv) interest payments incurred on borrowing by the Fund; (v) fees and expenses incurred in connection with a credit facility, if any, obtained by the Fund; (vi) distribution and shareholder servicing fees, as applicable; (vii) taxes; and (viii) extraordinary expenses resulting from events and transactions that are distinguished by their unusual nature and by the infrequency of their occurrence, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceeding, indemnification expenses, and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for all annual and other meetings of Common Shareholders).

The Portfolio Funds bear various fees and expenses in connection with their operations. These fees and expenses are similar to those incurred by the Fund. In addition, the Portfolio Funds pay asset-based fees to their Portfolio Fund Managers and generally may pay performance-based fees or allocations to their Portfolio Fund Managers, which effectively reduce the investment returns of the Portfolio Funds. These expenses, fees, and allocations are in addition to those incurred by the Fund directly. As an investor in the Portfolio Funds, the Fund bears a portion of the expenses and fees of the Portfolio Funds. Such indirect fees and expenses are borne by the Fund.

The Fund will bear directly certain ongoing offering costs associated with any periodic offers of Shares, which will be expensed as they are incurred. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Common Shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Fund's fees and expenses will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund.

VOTING

Each Common Shareholder will have the right to cast a number of votes, based on the value of such Common Shareholder's Shares, at any meeting of Common Shareholders called by the (i) Board or (ii) Common Shareholders holding at least a majority of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Common Shareholders. Except for the exercise of such voting privileges, Common Shareholders will not be entitled to participate in the management or control of the Fund's business and may not act for or bind the Fund.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Fund may be subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, those set forth in further detail below.

Affiliates

The Adviser, the Sub-adviser and their affiliates engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund. In the future, there might arise instances where the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund. The Adviser, the Sub-adviser and their affiliates may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) which may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund; and which may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities. In addition, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, their affiliates and their respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund or the Portfolio Funds and may compete with the Portfolio Funds for investment opportunities. By acquiring Shares of the Fund, each Common Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any such actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest, except as may otherwise be provided under the provisions of applicable state law or U.S. federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified.

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

The directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees of the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and their affiliates may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through funds managed by the Adviser, the Sub-adviser or their affiliates). As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, investments may be made by directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees that are the same, different from or made at different times than investments made for the Fund. To reduce the possibility that the Fund will be materially adversely affected by the personal trading described above, each of the Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-adviser have adopted codes of ethics (collectively, the “Codes of Ethics”) in compliance with Section 17(j) of the Investment Company Act that restricts securities trading in the personal accounts of investment professionals and others who normally come into possession of information regarding the portfolio transactions of the Fund. The Codes of Ethics can be reviewed and may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-942-8090. The Codes of Ethics are also available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at sec.gov.

Allocation of the Adviser’s, Sub-adviser’s and their Affiliates’ Time

The Fund substantially relies on the Sub-adviser to manage the day-to-day activities of the Fund and to implement the Fund’s investment strategy. The Adviser and Sub-adviser and certain of their affiliates are presently, and plan in the future to continue to be, involved with activities which are unrelated to the Fund. For example, the Adviser, Sub-adviser and their affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Fund and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser and Sub-adviser. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Adviser, Sub-adviser, their affiliates and each of their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the Fund’s business but will be allocated between the Fund and the management or service of the assets of other advisees of the Adviser, Sub-adviser and their affiliates. The Adviser, Sub-adviser and their respective employees will devote only as much of their time to the Fund’s business as the Adviser, Sub-adviser and their respective employees, in their judgment, determine is reasonably required, which may be substantially less than their full time. Therefore, the Adviser, Sub-adviser, their respective employees and certain affiliates may experience conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions among the Fund and any other business ventures in which they or any of their key personnel, as applicable, are or may become involved. This could result in actions that are more favorable to other affiliated entities than to the Fund.

Nevertheless, the Fund believes that the members of the Adviser's and Sub-adviser's senior management and the other key professionals have sufficient time to fully discharge their responsibilities to the Fund and to the other businesses in which they are involved. The Fund believes that its affiliates and executive officers will devote the time required to manage the business and expect that the amount of time a particular executive officer or affiliate devotes to the Fund will vary during the course of the year and depend on the Fund's business activities at the given time.

Compensation Arrangements

The Adviser may receive substantial fees from the Fund in return for its services, and these fees could influence the advice provided by the Adviser. Among other matters, the compensation arrangements could affect the Adviser's judgment with respect to offerings of equity by the Fund, which allow the Adviser to earn increased Investment Management Fees.

The Fund has been granted exemptive relief from the SEC that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated investments alongside other funds managed by the Adviser, Sub-adviser or certain of their affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act, subject to certain conditions. The Fund will not engage in 17(d) investments alongside affiliates unless such investments are permitted under the order granting such exemptive relief or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. Furthermore, the Fund's participation in co-investment transactions in reliance on the Order may give rise to actual or perceived conflicts of interest among the Fund and the other participating accounts. For example, certain co-investment transactions may be more or less advantageous to the Fund relative to one or more other participating accounts. In addition, the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser may be incentivized to pursue a co-investment transaction for the Fund for reputational or other reasons that are not directly advantageous to the Fund.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund intends to qualify annually as a RIC under the Code and to distribute all, or virtually all, of its net taxable income to its Common Shareholders each year. For any distribution, the Fund calculates each Common Shareholder's specific distribution amount for the period using record and declaration dates. From time to time, the Fund may also pay special interim distributions in the form of cash or Shares at the discretion of the Board. Unless Common Shareholders elect to receive distributions in the form of cash, the Fund intends to make its ordinary distributions in the form of additional Shares under the DRIP. Any distributions reinvested under the DRIP will nevertheless remain subject to U.S. federal (and applicable state and local) income taxation to Common Shareholders. The Fund may finance its cash distributions to Common Shareholders from any sources of funds available to the Fund, including offering proceeds, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), dividends or other distributions paid to the Fund on account of preferred and common equity investments by the Fund in Portfolio Companies and expense reimbursements from the Adviser. The Fund has not established limits on the amount of funds the Fund may use from available sources to make distributions.

Each year a statement on IRS Form 1099-DIV (or successor form), identifying the character (e.g., as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or long-term capital gain) of the distributions, will be mailed to Common Shareholders. The Fund's distributions may exceed the Fund's earnings, especially during the period before the Fund has substantially invested the proceeds from this offering. As a result, a portion of the distributions the Fund makes may represent a return of capital for U.S. federal tax purposes. A return of capital generally is a return of your investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Fund's investment activities and will be made after deduction of the fees and expenses payable in connection with the offering, including any fees payable to the Adviser. ***See "U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS."*** **There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to pay distributions at a specific rate or at all.**

The Fund intends to qualify each year, as a RIC under the Code. To maintain RIC status, the Fund must, among other things, distribute at least 90% of its net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any. A RIC may satisfy the 90% distribution requirement by distributing dividends (other than capital gain dividends) during the taxable year (including dividends declared in October, November or December of a taxable year that, if paid in the following January, are treated as paid by the RIC and received by its shareholders in the prior taxable year). In addition, a RIC may, in certain cases, satisfy the 90% distribution requirement by distributing dividends relating to a taxable year after the close of such taxable year under the "spillover dividend" provisions of the Code. If a RIC makes a spillover dividend, the amounts will be included in IRS Form 1099-DIV for the calendar year in which the spillover dividend is paid.

The Fund can offer no assurance that it will achieve results that will permit the Fund to pay any cash distributions. If the Fund issues senior securities, the Fund will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes the Fund to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the Investment Company Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of the Fund's borrowings. ***See "U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS."***

The Fund has adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for Common Shareholders. As a result, if the Fund makes a distribution, then Common Shareholders have their distributions reinvested in additional Shares unless they specifically "opt out" of the DRIP so as to have their distributions paid in cash. ***See "U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS."***

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

The Fund has adopted an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan pursuant to which all Common Shareholders will have the full amount of their cash distributions reinvested in additional Shares unless a Common Shareholder elects otherwise. Any distributions of the Fund’s Shares pursuant to the DRIP are dependent on the continued registration of the Fund’s securities or the availability of an exemption from registration in the recipient’s home state. Participants in the DRIP are free to elect to participate or terminate participation in the DRIP within a reasonable time as specified below.

If you elect not to participate in the DRIP, you will receive any distributions the Fund declares in cash. For example, if the Board authorizes, and the Fund declares, a distribution, then unless you have “opted-out” of the DRIP, you will have your cash distributions reinvested in additional Shares, rather than receiving the cash distributions. The Fund expects to coordinate distribution payment dates so that the same net asset value that is used for the monthly closing date immediately preceding such distribution payment date will be used to calculate the purchase net asset value for purchasers under the DRIP. Shares issued pursuant to the DRIP will have the same voting rights as the Fund’s Shares acquired by subscription to the Fund.

If you wish to participate in the DRIP and receive your distribution in additional Shares, no action will be required on your part to do so. Investors that wish to receive their distributions in cash may do so by making a written election to not participate in the DRIP on the investor’s application or by notifying the Administrator in writing at Apogem Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Such written notice must be received by the Administrator 60 days prior to the record date of the distribution or the Common Shareholder will receive such distribution in shares through the DRIP. If Shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary, in some circumstances a Common Shareholder may “opt out” of the DRIP by notifying its broker or other financial intermediary of such election. Please check with your broker or other financial intermediary for more details.

There are no selling commissions, dealer manager fees or other sales charges to you as a result of your participation in the DRIP. The Fund pays the Administrator’s fees under the DRIP. If you receive your ordinary cash distributions in the form of Shares as part of the DRIP, you generally are subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as you would be had you elected to receive your distributions in cash.

Your basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of Shares received in a distribution from the Fund will be equal to the total dollar amount of the distribution payable in cash. Any Shares received in a distribution will have a holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the Shares are credited to your account. The Fund reserves the right to amend, suspend or terminate the DRIP. You may terminate your account under the DRIP by notifying the Administrator at Apogem Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Administrator at (888) 330-3350.

All correspondence concerning the DRIP should be directed to the Administrator by mail at Apogem Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Administrator at (888) 330-3350.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

As of September 15, 2026, there were 22,317,609 Class I Shares and 957,140 Class II Shares of the Fund outstanding.

REPURCHASES OF SHARES

No Right of Repurchase

The Fund is not a liquid investment. No Common Shareholder (or other person holding Shares acquired from a Common Shareholder) will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase its Shares. No public market exists for Shares, and none is expected to develop. Consequently, Common Shareholders may not be able to liquidate their investment other than as a result of repurchases of Shares by the Fund, as described below.

Repurchases

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to Common Shareholders through a combination of semi-annual repurchase offers (each, a “Required Repurchase”) and Board-determined repurchase offers (each, a “Discretionary Repurchase”). The aggregate value of Shares to be repurchased at any time will be determined by the Board in its sole discretion, and such amount may be stated as a percentage of the value of the Fund’s outstanding Shares.

For each Required Repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund’s Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund’s positions and the Common Shareholders’ desire for liquidity. A Common Shareholder whose Shares (or a portion thereof) are repurchased by the Fund will not be entitled to a return of any sales charge that was charged in connection with the Common Shareholder’s purchase of the Shares. Required Repurchase offers will be conducted with a Repurchase Pricing Date (as defined below).

For each Discretionary Repurchase offer, the Board may determine to cause the Fund to offer to repurchase Shares from Common Shareholders, including the Adviser, Sub-adviser and their affiliates, pursuant to written tenders by Common Shareholders. The Adviser anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct Discretionary Repurchases of no more than 5% of the Fund’s net assets each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.*, twice per year). While the Board will consider the recommendation of the Adviser, the Board also may consider the following factors, among others, in determining whether to cause the Fund to make a Discretionary Repurchase offer and the number of Shares to be repurchased:

- whether any Common Shareholders of the Fund have requested to tender Shares to the Fund;
- the working capital and liquidity requirements of the Fund;
- the relative sizes of the repurchase requests and the Fund;
- the past practice of the Fund in repurchasing Shares in the Fund;
- the condition of the securities markets and the economy generally, as well as political, national or international developments or current affairs;
- the anticipated U.S. federal income tax consequences of any proposed repurchases of Shares in the Fund; and
- the Fund’s investment plans, the liquidity of its assets (including fees and costs associated with liquidating Fund Investments), and the availability of information as to the value of its interests in underlying Portfolio Companies, Portfolio Funds and other Fund Investments.

As described above, in certain circumstances the Board may determine not to conduct a Discretionary Repurchase offer, or to conduct a Discretionary Repurchase offer of less than 5% of the Fund’s net assets. In particular, during periods of financial market stress, the Board may determine that some or all of the Fund Investments cannot be liquidated at their fair value, making a determination not to conduct Discretionary Repurchase offers more likely. **Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

For each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, Shares will be repurchased at their NAV determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, as applicable (each such date, a “Repurchase Pricing Date”). Common Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be approximately fourteen (14) days prior to the Repurchase Pricing Date. Common Shareholders who

tender may not have all of the tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. If over-subscriptions occur, the Fund may elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Common Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In such an event, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the amount tendered by each Common Shareholder. In certain circumstances and consistent with Section 23 of the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder, the Board may require a Common Shareholder to tender its Shares.

A 2.00% early repurchase fee (the “Early Repurchase Fee”) will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Common Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder’s purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a “first in-first out” basis. An early repurchase fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder.

A Common Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of their Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000 for Class II Shares and \$50,000 for Class I Shares. Subject to certain requirements under the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-3 thereunder, if a Common Shareholder tenders a portion of their Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Common Shareholder’s account balance to fall below these respective required minimums, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase all of such Common Shareholder’s outstanding Shares or reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Common Shareholder so that the required capital balance is maintained. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board or by the Adviser in its sole discretion, subject to applicable U.S. federal securities laws.

Repurchase Procedures

The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee. Therefore, every six months, the Fund will conduct Required Repurchases at NAV per Share no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). The Fund currently intends to conduct Required Repurchases between 5% and 25% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares each semi-annual period, but this amount may be lowered in the sole discretion of the Board, so long as the amount is no less than 5% of Fund Shares outstanding. The offer to conduct Required Repurchases is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act).

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

Additionally, as discussed above, and subject to the considerations described above, it is expected that there will be a Discretionary Repurchase Date in the calendar quarter immediately following the first Required Repurchase (or such earlier or later date as the Board may determine). **Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

The Board will determine if the Fund will offer Discretionary Repurchases pursuant to written tenders only on terms that the Board determines to be fair to the Fund and Common Shareholders. The amount due to any Common Shareholder whose Shares are repurchased will be equal to the value of the Common Shareholder’s Shares being repurchased, based on the Fund’s NAV, as of the Repurchase Pricing Date, after reduction for all fees and expenses of the Fund for all periods through the Repurchase Pricing Date (including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee, Administration Fee, and any Early Repurchase Fee, any required U.S. federal tax withholding and other liabilities of the Fund to the extent accrued or otherwise attributable to the Shares being repurchased).

Common Shareholders will be notified in writing of a Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase and the date the repurchase offer ends (the “Repurchase Request Deadline”). For each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per Share determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a “Repurchase Pricing Date”).

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

If Common Shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of Shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if Common Shareholders tender Shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding Shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all Shares tendered by persons who own, beneficially or of record, an aggregate of less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their Shares, before prorating Share tenders by others. In the event that Common Shareholders in the aggregate tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis, which may result in the Fund not honoring the full amount of a required minimum distribution requested by a Common Shareholder.

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

The repurchase of Shares is subject to regulatory requirements imposed by the SEC. The Fund’s repurchase procedures are intended to comply with such requirements. However, in the event that the Board determines that modification of the repurchase procedures described above is required or appropriate, the Board will adopt revised repurchase procedures as necessary to ensure the Fund’s compliance with applicable regulations or as the Board in its sole discretion deems appropriate. Following the commencement of an offer to repurchase Shares, the Fund may suspend, postpone or terminate such offer in certain circumstances upon the determination of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, that such suspension, postponement or termination is advisable for the Fund and its Common Shareholders, including, without limitation, circumstances as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of its investments or to determine its net asset value, and other unusual circumstances.

Each Common Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase will continue to be a Common Shareholder of the Fund until a Repurchase Date (and thereafter if the Common Shareholder retains Shares following such repurchase) and may exercise its voting rights with respect to the repurchased Shares until the Repurchase Date. Moreover, the account maintained in respect of a Common Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase will be adjusted for the net profits or net losses of the Fund through a Repurchase Pricing Date, and such Common Shareholder's account shall not be adjusted for the amount withdrawn, as a result of the repurchase, prior to the Repurchase Date.

Payments for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate Fund Investments earlier than the Sub-adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Fund may, but need not, maintain cash or borrow money to meet repurchase requests. Such a practice could increase the Fund's operating expenses and impact the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Early Repurchase Fees

A 2.00% Early Repurchase Fee will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Common Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in-first out" basis. Therefore, Shares repurchased will be deemed to have been taken from the earliest purchase of Shares by such Common Shareholder (adjusted for subsequent net profits and net losses) until all such Shares have been repurchased, and then from each subsequent purchase of Shares by such Common Shareholder (adjusted for subsequent net profits and net losses) until such Shares are repurchased. An Early Repurchase Fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder.

Other than the Early Repurchase Fee, the Fund does not presently intend to impose any charges on the repurchase of Shares.

A Common Shareholder who tenders some but not all of its Shares for repurchase will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000 for Class II Shares and \$50,000 for Class I Shares. Such minimum account balance requirement may be waived by the Fund, in its sole discretion. Subject to certain requirements under the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-3 thereunder, the Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Common Shareholder so that the required account balance is maintained.

In the event that the Adviser, Sub-adviser or any of their affiliates holds Shares in its capacity as a Common Shareholder, such Shares may be tendered for repurchase in connection with any repurchase offer made by the Fund, without notice to the other Common Shareholders.

Mandatory Repurchases by the Fund

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase of all or some of the Shares of a Common Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Common Shareholder, in the event that the Board determines or has reason to believe, in its sole discretion, that: (i) that Common Shareholder or person's Shares have been transferred to, or has vested in, any person, by operation of law in connection with the death, divorce, bankruptcy, insolvency, or adjudicated incompetence of a Common Shareholder; (ii) ownership of the Shares by such Common Shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund or the Adviser to additional registration or regulation under the securities, commodities, or other laws of the United States or any other jurisdiction; (iii) continued ownership of the Shares by such Common Shareholder may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, Adviser or the Sub-adviser, or may subject the Fund or any Common Shareholders or to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; (iv) any representation or warranty made by a Common Shareholder in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true, or the Common Shareholder has breached any covenant made by it in connection with the acquisition of Shares; or (v) it would be in the best interests of the Fund for the Fund to cause a mandatory repurchase of such Shares in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder. Any mandatory repurchase or redemption of Shares will be in accordance with Rule 23c-2 under the Investment Company Act.

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

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

Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee, at the time of transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. See “**ELIGIBLE INVESTORS**.” Notice of a proposed transfer of Shares must also be accompanied by a properly completed subscription document in respect of the proposed transferee. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Common Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Common Shareholder’s expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request. The Board generally will not consent to a transfer of Shares by a Common Shareholder (i) unless such transfer is to a single transferee, or (ii) if, after the transfer of the Shares, each of the transferee and transferor own less than \$25,000 worth of Shares. Each transferring Common Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys’ and accountants’ fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer.

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

By subscribing for Shares, each Common Shareholder agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and each other Common Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing and any of their employees, officers or directors against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses (including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses or any judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement), joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by that Common Shareholder in violation of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or any misrepresentation made by that Common Shareholder in connection with any such transfer. The indemnification will not apply to actions of the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, or each other Common Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing and any of their employees, officers or directors that result from a willful misconduct, bad faith, reckless disregard or gross negligence in the performance of their duties.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE; VALUATION

The Fund calculates its net asset value as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day of each calendar week, each business day for the five business days preceding a Repurchase Request Deadline (at such specific time set by the Board), each date that a Share is offered or repurchased, as of the date of any distribution and at such other times as the Board shall determine (each, a “Determination Date”). In determining its net asset value, the Fund values its investments as of the relevant Determination Date. The net asset value of the Fund equals, unless otherwise noted, the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all of its liabilities, including accrued fees and expenses, each determined as of the relevant Determination Date.

At the time of purchase, a portion of the per-Share net asset value by which the purchase price is determined may be represented by realized or unrealized appreciation in the Fund’s portfolio or undistributed income of the Fund. Subsequent distributions (or a portion thereof) on such Shares may economically represent a return of capital. When distributions are made, the net asset value of the Fund will be reduced by the amount of the distribution.

The Board has approved valuation procedures for the Fund, consistent with the Adviser’s valuation policy (the “Valuation Policy”), and has approved the delegation of the day-to-day work of determining fair values and pricing responsibility for the Fund to the Adviser (“Valuation Designee”), subject to the oversight of the Board. The valuation of the Fund’s investments is performed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

Securities that are publicly traded on a U.S. national securities exchange or any foreign stock exchange and for which a quoted market exists will be valued at the closing price of such securities based on their respective market.

Debt instruments for which market quotations are readily available are typically valued based on such market quotations. In validating market quotations, the Valuation Designee considers different factors such as the source and the nature of the quotation in order to determine whether the quotation represents fair value. The Valuation Designee makes use of reputable financial information providers in order to obtain the relevant quotations.

For debt and equity securities which are not publicly traded or for which market prices are not readily available (unquoted investments) the fair value is determined in good faith by the Valuation Designee. In determining the fair values of these investments, the Valuation Designee will typically apply widely recognized valuation methodologies including, but not limited to, income approach, market approach, cost approach and third-party valuations. In order to determine a fair value, these methods are applied to the latest information as of the Determination Date provided by the underlying portfolio companies or other business counterparties, to the extent that such information is available and deemed reliable.

Due to the inherent uncertainty in determining the fair value of investments for which market values are not readily available the fair values of these investments may fluctuate from period to period. Due to this uncertainty, fair value determinations may cause the Fund’s net asset value on a given date to materially understate or overstate the value that it may ultimately realize upon the sale of one or more of its investments. In addition, such fair value may differ materially from the values that may have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may significantly differ from the value ultimately realized by the Fund. Further, such investments are generally less liquid than publicly traded securities and may be subject to contractual and other restrictions on resale. If the Fund were required to liquidate an investment in a forced or liquidation sale, it could realize amounts that are different from the amounts presented and such differences could be material.

Assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. Dollars using foreign exchange rates as of the Determination Date provided by a recognized pricing service.

Primary and secondary investments in private equity funds are generally valued based on the latest net asset value as of the Determination Date reported by the third-party fund manager (“Practical Expedient”) unless such Practical Expedient is determined by the Valuation Designee to not reflect fair value.

The Fund will also review any cash flows since the reference date of the last net asset value for a private equity fund received by the Fund from a third-party manager until the Determination Date are recognized by (i) adding the nominal amount of the investment related capital calls and (ii) deducting the nominal amount of investment related distributions from the net asset value as reported by the Portfolio Fund Manager.

In addition to tracking the net asset value plus related cash flows of such Portfolio Funds, the Valuation Designee also intends to track relevant broad-based and issuer (or fund) specific valuation information relating to the assets held by each private equity fund which is reasonably available at the time the Fund values its investments. The Valuation Designee will consider such information and may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by the Portfolio Fund Manager does not represent the fair value of a particular asset held by a Portfolio Fund. If the Valuation Designee concludes in good faith that the latest net asset value reported by a Portfolio Fund Manager does not represent fair value (e.g., there is more current information regarding a portfolio asset which significantly changes its fair value) the Valuation Designee will make a corresponding adjustment to reflect the current fair value of such asset within such Portfolio Fund. In determining the fair value of assets held by Portfolio Funds, the Valuation Designee applies valuation methodologies as outlined above.

The use of a price from a secondary investments requires considerable judgment to determine whether it is indicative of fair value because secondary investments are negotiated, and the transaction price may be influenced by factors beyond fair value and based on assumptions and return expectations that are unique to the counterparties.

Determining fair value involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined by the Valuation Designee for an investment may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the ultimate sale of the investment. There is no single standard for determining fair value of an investment. Rather, in determining the fair value of an investment for which there are no readily available market quotations, the Valuation Designee may consider a number of factors (to the extent that inputs related to such factors are available), including, but not limited to, pre-acquisition and annual financial reporting summaries from a Portfolio Fund, comparable company factors, including fundamental analytical data relating to the investment, the nature and duration of any restriction on the disposition of the investment, the cost of the investment at the date of purchase, the liquidity of the market for the investment, the price of such investment in a meaningful private or public investment or merger or acquisition of the issuer subsequent to the Fund's investment therein, or the per share price of the investment to be valued in recent verifiable transactions. Fair value prices are estimates, and there is no assurance that such a price will be at or close to the price at which the investment is next quoted or next trades.

Notwithstanding the above, Portfolio Fund Managers may adopt a variety of valuation bases and provide differing levels of information concerning Portfolio Funds and there will generally be no liquid markets for such investments. Consequently, there are inherent difficulties in determining the fair value that cannot be eliminated. Neither the Valuation Designee or the Board will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers (which are generally unaudited). As a result, the net asset value as of a particular date may be materially greater than or less than the value that would be realized if the Fund's assets were to be liquidated as of such date.

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

Expenses of the Fund, including the Investment Management Fee, are accrued on a monthly basis on the Determination Date and taken into account for the purpose of determining the Fund's net asset value. The participation of the Adviser's investment professionals in the Fund's valuation process could result in a conflict of interest as the Adviser's Investment Management Fee is based, in part, on the value of the Fund's assets.

Prospective investors should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the value of portfolio positions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's net asset value and the Fund if the judgments of the Valuation Designee regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect.

U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to the Fund and to an investment in Shares by a Common Shareholder. This summary does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular investor, including an investor who holds Shares as part of a hedging, straddle, conversion, constructive sale or other integrated transaction, or to certain investors (e.g., investors subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, financial institutions, certain foreign investors and insurance companies) subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws. In addition, this summary does not specifically address the special tax consequences that may be applicable to persons who hold interests in partnerships, grantor trusts and other pass-through entities that hold Shares. This summary assumes that investors hold Shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment).

THIS SUMMARY IS NECESSARILY GENERAL, AND EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS TAX ADVISER WITH RESPECT TO THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSAL OF SHARES, INCLUDING APPLICABLE TAX REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

This summary is based on the Code as in effect on the date of this Prospectus, the Treasury Regulations under the Code, rulings of the IRS, and court decisions in existence on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The Fund has not sought a ruling from the IRS or any other federal, state or local agency, or opinion of counsel, with respect to any of the tax issues affecting the Fund. This summary does not discuss any aspects of the U.S. federal estate or gift tax or any state or local or non-U.S. tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws that could result if the Fund invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets.

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 with respect to the Shares generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in partnerships considering an acquisition of Shares should consult their tax advisers with respect to the partnership's purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares.

Taxation as a RIC

As a RIC, in any taxable year with respect to which the Fund distributes at least 90% of the sum of the Fund's: (i) "investment company taxable income," which includes, among other items, dividends, interest, the excess of any net realized short-term capital gains over net realized long-term capital losses, and other taxable income (other than any net capital gain), reduced by deductible expenses, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and (ii) net tax-exempt interest income (which is the excess of the Fund's gross tax-exempt interest income over certain disallowed deductions), the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on investment company taxable income and net capital gains that the Fund distributes to its Common Shareholders. The Fund intends to distribute, in its Shares and/or cash, annually, all or substantially all of such income. To the extent that the Fund retains its net capital gains for investment or any investment company taxable income, the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax. The Fund may choose to retain its net capital gains for investment or some of its investment company taxable income, and pay the associated U.S. federal corporate income tax, including the U.S. federal excise tax (described below).

The Fund may retain some or all of its realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses and designate the retained net capital gains as a "deemed distribution." In that case, among other consequences, the Fund will pay tax on the retained amount and each Common Shareholder will be required to include its share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the Common Shareholder, and such Common Shareholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the Common Shareholder's cost basis for its Shares. A Common Shareholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form to claim a refund with respect to the allocable share of the taxes that the Fund has paid. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of Shares owned by a Common Shareholder will be increased by an amount equal to the excess of the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the Common Shareholder's gross income over the tax deemed paid by the Common Shareholder as described in this paragraph. To utilize the deemed distribution approach, the Fund must provide written notice to Common Shareholders prior to the expiration

of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. The Fund cannot treat any of its investment company taxable income as a “deemed distribution.” The Fund may also make actual distributions to its Common Shareholders of some or all of realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses.

The Fund will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax (the “Excise Tax”) on certain undistributed income unless the Fund distributes in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund’s net ordinary income for each calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of the Fund’s capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 in that calendar year and (iii) any income recognized, but not distributed, in preceding years and on which the Fund paid no U.S. federal income tax (the “Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement”). For purposes of the required Excise Tax distribution, the income and gains of Portfolio Funds are expected to be treated as arising in the hands of the Fund at the time realized and recognized by the Portfolio Funds. While the Fund intends to distribute any income and capital gains in the manner necessary to minimize imposition of the Excise Tax, sufficient amounts of the Fund’s taxable income and capital gains may not be distributed to avoid entirely the imposition of the Excise Tax. In that event, the Fund will be liable for the Excise Tax only on the amount by which the Fund does not meet the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement.

Given the difficulty of estimating Fund income and gains in a timely fashion and the illiquidity of certain of the Fund’s investments, the Fund may very well be liable for a 4% excise tax on some portion of its income and gains of the Fund in some years.

In order to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund must, among other things:

- derive in each taxable year at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities, loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, net income from certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships,” or other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock or securities (the “Source of Income Test”); and
- diversify the Fund’s holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:
 - at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and
 - no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets are invested in (i) the securities, other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, (ii) the securities, other than the securities of other RICs, of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by the Fund and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses, or (iii) the securities of certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (the “Diversification Tests”).

The Fund is authorized to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy distribution requirements. However, under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to make distributions to its Common Shareholders while its debt obligations and other senior securities are outstanding unless certain “asset coverage” tests are met. Moreover, the Fund’s ability to dispose of assets to meet the Fund’s distribution requirements may be limited by (i) the illiquid nature of the Fund’s portfolio and/or (ii) other requirements relating to the Fund’s qualification as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests. If the Fund disposes of assets in order to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, the Fund may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

The Fund did not meet the Source of Income Test for its tax years ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2024. In order to preserve the Fund’s status as a RIC, the Fund will disclose the Source of Income Test failures to the IRS, assert that it had reasonable cause for such failures, and pay a tax on the amount by which it failed to satisfy the Source of Income Test. Bow River Advisers LLC, the Fund’s predecessor investment adviser, has agreed to bear the cost of such tax. Provided that the IRS accepts the Fund’s position that it had reasonable cause for these failures, such payments of taxes are expected to enable the Fund to preserve its status as a RIC. In 2025, the Fund restructured certain investments in order to be able to satisfy the Source of Income Test going forward. The Fund expects that this restructuring will enable it to satisfy the Source of Income Test for the tax year ending September 30, 2026, but it is not clear whether the Fund will be able to satisfy the Source of Income Test for the tax year ending September 30, 2025. If the Fund does not satisfy the Source of Income Test for the tax year ending September 30, 2025, Bow River

Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, has agreed to bear the cost of tax payments necessary to enable the Fund to continue to qualify as a RIC. However, the restructuring undertaken by the Fund in order to satisfy the Source of Income Test includes a transfer of certain investments to a corporate subsidiary. The corporate-level tax paid by the subsidiary may reduce the Fund's returns and value.

Fund Investments

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in Portfolio Funds that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

An entity that is properly treated as a partnership, rather than an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation, is not itself subject to federal income tax. Instead, each partner of the partnership must take into account its allocable share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and credits (including all such items 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, without regard to whether such partner has received or will receive corresponding cash distributions from the partnership. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to recognize items of taxable income and gain prior to the time that the Fund receives corresponding cash distributions from a Portfolio Fund. In such case, the Fund might have to borrow money or dispose of investments, including interests in Portfolio Funds, and the Fund might have to sell shares of the Fund, in each case including when it is disadvantageous to do so, in order to make the distributions required in order to maintain its status as a RIC and to avoid the imposition of a federal income or excise tax.

In addition, the character of a partner's allocable share of items of partnership income, gain and loss generally will be determined as if the partner had realized such items directly. Portfolio Funds classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes may generate income allocable to the Fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the Source of Income Test. To meet the Source of Income Test, the Fund may structure some of its investments in a way potentially increasing the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof, such as through a subsidiary corporation. Moreover, because the Fund may not have timely or complete information concerning the amount and sources of a Portfolio Fund's income until such income has been earned by the Portfolio Fund or until a substantial amount of time thereafter, it may be difficult for the Fund to ensure that it satisfies the Source of Income Test. Additionally, an IRS challenge to allocations of income from investments held in pass-through form could result in the Fund failing to meet the Source of Income Test (the consequences of which are discussed below), could increase the income of a corporate Subsidiary of the Fund that is subject to U.S. federal income tax, or both.

Furthermore, it may not always be entirely clear how the asset diversification rules for RIC qualification will apply to the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The Fund has engaged the services of a third-party service provider to collect, aggregate and analyze data on the Fund's direct and indirect investments in order to ensure that the Fund meets the asset diversification test. In the event that the Fund believes that it is possible that it will fail the asset diversification requirement at the end of any quarter of a taxable year, it may seek to take certain actions to avert such failure, including by acquiring additional investments to come into compliance with the asset diversification test or by disposing of non-diversified assets. Although the Code affords the Fund the opportunity, in certain circumstances, to cure a failure to meet the asset diversification test, including by disposing of non-diversified assets within six months, the Fund will be required to pay taxes in order to take advantage of the cure if the failure is not *de minimis* (which taxes may be substantial), and there may be constraints on the Fund's ability to dispose of its interest in an Investment Fund that limit utilization of this cure period.

As a result of the considerations described in the preceding paragraphs, the Fund's intention to maintain its tax treatment as a RIC can limit its ability to acquire or continue to hold positions in Portfolio Funds that would otherwise be consistent with their investment strategy or can require the Fund to engage in transactions in which it would otherwise not engage, resulting in additional transaction costs and reducing the Fund's return to Investors.

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this discussion to the Fund's investments, activities, income, gain, and loss include the direct investments, activities, income, gain, and loss of the Fund, as well as those indirectly attributable to the Fund as result of the Fund's investment in any Portfolio Fund (or other entity) that is properly treated 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).

Certain of the Fund's investment practices are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may: (i) disallow, suspend, or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, including the dividends received deduction, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gains or ordinary income, (iii) convert ordinary loss or a deduction into capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and (vii) produce income that is not qualifying income for purposes of the Source of Income Test. The Fund will monitor its transactions and may decide to make certain tax elections, may be required to borrow money, or may be required to dispose of securities to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund as a RIC.

Investments the Fund makes in securities issued at a discount or providing for deferred interest or paid-in-kind interest are subject to special tax rules that will affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to the Fund's Common Shareholders. For example, with respect to securities issued at a discount, the Fund will generally be required to accrue daily, as income, a portion of the discount and to distribute such income each year to maintain the Fund's qualification as a RIC and to avoid U.S. federal corporate income tax and the Excise Tax. Since in certain circumstances the Fund may recognize income before or without receiving cash representing such income, the Fund may have difficulty making distributions in the amounts necessary to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and for avoiding U.S. federal income and the Excise Tax. Accordingly, the Fund may have to sell some of its investments at times the Fund would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital, or reduce new investment originations to meet these distribution requirements. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to qualify as a RIC and thereby be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax.

In the event the Fund invests in foreign securities, the Fund may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes with respect to those securities. The Fund does not expect to satisfy the requirement to pass through to the Fund's Common Shareholders their share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

The Fund may invest in non-U.S. corporations (or other non-U.S. entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes). It is possible that one or more such entities in which the Fund invests could be treated under the Code and Treasury Regulations as a "passive foreign investment company" or a "controlled foreign corporation." The rules relating to investments in these types of non-U.S. entities are designed to ensure that U.S. taxpayers are either, in effect, taxed currently (or on an accelerated basis with respect to corporate level events) or taxed at increased tax rates at distribution or disposition. In certain circumstances this could require the Fund to recognize income when the Fund does not receive a corresponding payment in cash and to make distributions with respect to such income in order to maintain the Fund's qualification as a RIC. Under such circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement necessary to maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code. Under certain circumstances an investment in a passive foreign investment company could result in a tax to the Fund and/or an increase in the amount of taxable distributions by the Fund.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If the Fund failed to satisfy the annual Source of Income Test or the Diversification Tests for any quarter of a taxable year, the Fund might nevertheless continue to qualify as a RIC for such year if certain relief provisions of the Code applied (which might, among other things, require the Fund to pay certain corporate-level U.S. federal taxes or to dispose of certain assets). As discussed above, the Fund did not meet the Source of Income Test for its tax years ended September 30, 2023, September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2025. The Fund believes that it had reasonable cause for such failures and therefore expects to be able to continue to qualify as a RIC by paying a corporate-level tax based on the amount by which it failed the Source of Income Test for each year in which it failed, the cost of which Bow River Advisers LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, has agreed to bear. If the Fund failed to qualify for treatment as a RIC and such relief provisions did not apply, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on all of its net taxable income at regular corporate U.S. federal income tax rates (and the Fund also would be subject to any applicable state and local taxes), regardless of whether the Fund made any distributions to Common Shareholders. The Fund would not be able to deduct distributions to its Common Shareholders, nor would the Fund be required to make distributions to its Common Shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any distributions the Fund made generally would be taxable to its U.S. Common Shareholders as ordinary dividend income and, subject to certain limitations under the Code, would be eligible for the 20% maximum U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to individuals and other non-corporate U.S. Common Shareholders, to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated

earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, U.S. Common Shareholders that are corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the Common Shareholder's adjusted tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain.

Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under Subchapter M of Title A, Chapter 1, of the Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that re-qualify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any unrealized net built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which it failed to qualify as a RIC that are recognized during the 10-year period after its requalification as a RIC, unless it made a special election to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on such net built-in gains at the time of its requalification as a RIC. If the Fund is unable to preserve its RIC qualification for the tax years ended September 30, 2023, September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2025 using the procedures discussed above, it will be subject to the built-in gains tax described in this paragraph.

The Fund may decide to be taxed as a regular corporation (thereby becoming subject to U.S. federal income and other taxes as set forth above) even if it would otherwise qualify as a RIC if it determines that treatment as a corporation for a particular year would be in its best interests.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

A "U.S. Shareholder" for purposes of this discussion is a beneficial owner of Shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state or the District of Columbia;
- a trust, if a court in the United States has primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all decisions of the trust, or the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person; or
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Distributions by the Fund generally are taxable to U.S. Shareholders as ordinary income or capital gains. Distributions of the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, the Fund's net ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. Shareholders to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares. To the extent such distributions paid by the Fund to non-corporate U.S. Shareholders (including individuals) are attributable to dividends from U.S. corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, such "qualifying dividends" may be eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal income tax. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gains (which is generally the Fund's realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses) properly designated by the Fund as "capital gain dividends" will be taxable to a U.S. Shareholder as long-term capital gains that are currently taxable at a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20% (plus 3.8% net investment income tax) in the case of individuals, trusts or estates, regardless of the U.S. Shareholder's holding period for its Shares and regardless whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares. Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits first will reduce a U.S. Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in such U.S. Shareholder's common stock and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such U.S. Shareholder.

In the event that the Fund retains any net capital gains, the Fund may designate the retained amounts as undistributed capital gains in a notice to the Fund's Common Shareholders. If a designation is made, Common Shareholders would include in income, as long-term capital gains, their proportionate share of the undistributed amounts, but would be allowed a credit or refund, as the case may be, for their proportionate share of the corporate U.S. federal income tax paid by the Fund. In addition, the tax basis of Shares owned by a U.S. Shareholder would be increased by an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount included in the U.S. Shareholder's income as long-term capital gains and (ii) the U.S. Shareholder's proportionate share of the corporate U.S. federal income tax paid by the Fund.

For purposes of determining (i) whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of distributions paid for that year, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a distribution that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If the Fund makes such an election, the U.S. Shareholder will still be treated as receiving the distribution in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any distribution declared by the Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to Common Shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been paid by the Fund and received by the Fund's U.S. Shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the distribution was declared.

A U.S. Shareholder participating in the DRIP will be taxed on the amount of such distribution in the same manner as if such U.S. Shareholder had received such distribution in cash. Any stock received in a purchase under the DRIP will have a holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which Shares are credited to a U.S. Shareholder's account.

A U.S. Shareholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of its Shares. The amount of gain or loss will be measured by the difference between such U.S. Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the Shares sold and the amount of the proceeds received in exchange. Any gain arising from such sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder has held its Shares for more than twelve months. Otherwise, the gain will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such Shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of Shares may be disallowed if other Shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition.

In general, individual U.S. Shareholders currently are subject to a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20% on their net capital gain (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 same 21% rate that applies to ordinary income. Individual Shareholders with net capital losses for a 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 year; any net capital losses of a non-corporate U.S. Shareholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent years as provided in the Code. Corporate U.S. Shareholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a year but may carry back such losses for three years or carry forward such losses for five years.

The Code requires the Fund to report U.S. Shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on IRS Forms 1099 when "covered" securities are sold. For purposes of these reporting requirements, all of the Fund's Shares acquired by non-tax-exempt Common Shareholders, including those acquired through the DRIP, will be considered "covered" securities. The Fund has chosen FIFO ("first-in, first-out") as the Fund's default tax lot identification method for all Common Shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Fund will determine which specific Shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing transaction prices, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund's default tax lot identification method is the method "covered" securities will be reported on your IRS Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different from the Fund's standing method and will be able to do so from the time you are admitted as a Common Shareholder up through and until the sale of the "covered" securities. For those securities defined as "covered" under current IRS cost basis tax reporting regulations, the Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Fund is not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." You are encouraged to refer to the appropriate Treasury Regulations or consult your tax adviser with regard to your personal circumstances and any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax, or backup withholding, currently at a rate of 24%, from all distributions to any non-corporate U.S. Shareholder (i) who fails to furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that such U.S. Shareholder is exempt from backup withholding or (ii) with respect to whom the IRS notifies the Fund that such U.S. Shareholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect. An individual's taxpayer identification number is his or her social security number. Any amount withheld under backup withholding is allowed as a credit against the U.S. Shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that proper information is provided to the IRS.

A U.S. Shareholder that is an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, will generally be subject to an additional 3.8% tax on the lesser of (i) the U.S. Shareholder's "net investment income" for a taxable year and (ii) the excess of the U.S. Shareholder's modified adjusted gross income for such taxable year over \$200,000 (\$250,000 in the case of joint filers). For these purposes, "net investment income" will generally include taxable distributions and deemed distributions paid with respect to the Shares, and net gain attributable to the disposition of Shares (in each case, unless such Shares are held in connection with certain trades or businesses) but will be reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such distributions or net gain.

U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Shares, including applicable tax reporting obligations.

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Investors

Under current law, the Fund serves to prevent the attribution to Common Shareholders of unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") from being realized by most tax-exempt Common Shareholders (including, among others, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) accounts, Keogh plans, pension plans and certain charitable entities). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a tax-exempt Common Shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in Shares if such tax-exempt Common Shareholder borrows to acquire its Shares.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

A "Non-U.S. Shareholder" generally is a beneficial owner of Shares that is not a U.S. Shareholder or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This includes nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates and foreign corporations. Whether an investment in Shares is appropriate for a Non-U.S. Shareholder will depend upon that person's particular circumstances. An investment in Shares may have adverse tax consequences as compared to a direct investment in the assets in which the Fund will invest. **Non-U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including applicable tax reporting requirements.**

Distributions of "investment company taxable income" to Non-U.S. Shareholders (other than U.S.-source interest income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses, which generally will be free of withholding, as discussed in the following paragraph) will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable tax treaty) to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits unless the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of a Non-U.S. Shareholder. If the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of a Non-U.S. Shareholder, and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States, the distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. Shareholders, and 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. Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S. Shareholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their tax advisers.

Properly designated dividends received by a Non-U.S. Shareholder are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax when they (i) are paid in respect of the Fund's "qualified net interest income" (generally, the Fund's U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (ii) are paid in connection with the Fund's "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gain over its long-term capital loss for such taxable year). In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a Non-U.S. Shareholder must comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its Non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN (for individuals), IRS Form W-8BEN-E (for entities) or an acceptable substitute or successor form). In the case of Shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund designates the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. Shareholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts.

Actual or deemed distributions of the Fund's net capital gains to a Non-U.S. Shareholder, and gains realized by a Non-U.S. Shareholder upon the sale or redemption of Shares, will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless the distributions or gains, as the case may be, are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. Shareholder (and, if an income tax treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Shareholder in the United States,) or, in the case of an individual, the Non-U.S. Shareholder was present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met.

If the Fund distributes its 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 non-U.S. Shareholder's allocable share of the corporate-level tax the Fund pays on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed; however, in order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. Shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. 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 U.S. federal income tax return.

For corporate Non-U.S. Shareholders, distributions (both cash and in Shares), and gains realized upon the sale or redemption of Shares that are effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business may, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional "branch profits tax" at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate if provided for by an applicable treaty).

A Non-U.S. Shareholder who is a non-resident alien individual may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding of U.S. federal income tax on dividends unless the Non-U.S. Shareholder provides the Fund or the Administrator with an IRS Form W-8BEN or an acceptable substitute form or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a Non-U.S. Shareholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding.

Pursuant to U.S. withholding provisions commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), payments of most types of income from sources within the United States (as determined under applicable U.S. federal income tax principles), such as interest and dividends, to a foreign financial institution, investment funds and other non-U.S. persons generally will be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax, unless certain information reporting and other applicable requirements are satisfied. Any Non-U.S. Shareholder that either does not provide the relevant information or is otherwise not compliant with FATCA may be subject to this withholding tax on certain distributions from the Fund. Any taxes required to be withheld under these rules must be withheld even if the relevant income is otherwise exempt (in whole or in part) from withholding of U.S. federal income tax, including under an income tax treaty between the United States and the beneficial owner's country of tax residence. Each Non-U.S. Shareholder should consult its tax adviser regarding the possible implications of this withholding tax (and the reporting obligations that will apply to such Non-U.S. Shareholder, which may include providing certain information in respect of such Non-U.S. Shareholder's beneficial owners).

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THE TAX AND OTHER MATTERS DESCRIBED IN THIS PROSPECTUS DO NOT CONSTITUTE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT ITS TAX ADVISER AS TO THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF SHARES, INCLUDING APPLICABLE TAX REPORTING OBLIGATIONS.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) and the Code impose certain requirements on employee benefit plans to which ERISA applies, and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to such plans. The Code imposes certain requirements on certain other plans (such as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans (and their fiduciaries)) that, although not subject to ERISA, are subject to certain similar rules of the Code (such employee benefit plans subject to ERISA and such other plans, collectively, “Plans.”) In accordance with ERISA’s general fiduciary standards, before investing in the Fund, a Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is permitted under the governing Plan instruments and is appropriate for the Plan in view of its overall investment policy and the composition and diversification of its portfolio. Moreover, ERISA and the Code require that certain reporting and disclosure be made with respect to Plan assets, that Plan assets generally be held in trust, and that the indicia of ownership of Plan assets be maintained within the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States. Thus, a Plan fiduciary considering an investment in the Fund should consult with its legal counsel concerning all the legal implications of investing in the Fund, especially the issues discussed in the following paragraphs.

Unless statutory or administrative exemptions are available, Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit a broad range of transactions involving Plan assets and persons who have certain specified relationships to a Plan (“parties in interest” within the meaning of ERISA and “disqualified persons” within the meaning of the Code) and impose additional prohibitions on parties in interest and disqualified persons who are Plan fiduciaries. These prohibitions also apply with respect to any entity whose assets consist of Plan assets by reason of Plans’ investment in the entity. Certain prospective Plan investors may currently maintain relationships with the Adviser and/or entities that are affiliated with the Fund, and, as a result, one or more of such entities may be deemed to be a “party in interest” or “disqualified person” with respect to (including a fiduciary of) any such prospective Plan investor.

Because the Fund is registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, the assets of the Fund will not be deemed to constitute Plan assets.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA) are not subject to requirements of ERISA and the Code discussed above but may be subject to materially similar provisions of other applicable federal or state law or may be subject to other legal restrictions on their ability to invest in the Fund. Accordingly, any such governmental plans and the fiduciaries of such plans should consult with their legal counsel concerning all the legal implications of investing in the Fund.

THE FUND’S SALE OF SHARES TO PLANS IS IN NO RESPECT A REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY BY THE FUND, THE ADVISER, SUB-ADVISER, OR ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES, OR BY ANY OTHER PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH THE SALE OF THE SHARES, THAT SUCH INVESTMENT BY PLANS MEETS ALL RELEVANT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO PLANS GENERALLY OR TO ANY PARTICULAR PLAN, OR THAT SUCH INVESTMENT IS OTHERWISE APPROPRIATE FOR PLANS GENERALLY OR FOR ANY PARTICULAR PLAN.

ELIGIBLE INVESTORS

Shares are generally being offered only to investors that are either (i) U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (ii) non-U.S. persons that meet additional eligibility standards as defined by the Fund in its sole discretion. Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as “Eligible Investors.” The qualifications required to invest in the Fund will appear in subscription documents that must be completed by each prospective investor.

Prospective investors that are non-U.S. persons under the Securities Act or for U.S. federal income tax purposes must request a copy of supplemental offering materials without charge by writing to Apogem Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 330-3350. See “U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS — Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders.”

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Fund is authorized to offer two separate classes of Shares designated as Class I Shares and Class II Shares. While the Fund presently expects to offer two classes of Shares, it may offer other classes of Shares as well in the future. From time to time, the Board may create and offer additional classes of Shares, or may vary the characteristics of the Class I Shares and Class II Shares described herein, including without limitation, in the following respects: (1) the amount of fees permitted by a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (2) voting rights with respect to a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (3) different class designations; (4) the impact of any class expenses directly attributable to a particular class of Shares; (5) differences in any dividends and net asset values resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses; (6) the addition of sales loads; (7) any conversion features, as permitted under the Investment Company Act.

PURCHASING SHARES

Purchase Terms

Prospective investors may purchase shares in accordance with the instructions provided in the Fund's subscription document, which each prospective investor is required to complete. A prospective investor must submit a completed subscription document to the Transfer Agent at least five business days prior to the Acceptance Date, as set forth in the Fund's subscription document and notified to prospective investors. Subscriptions are generally also subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the Acceptance Date. Any amounts received from prospective investors by the Transfer Agent in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases are placed in a non-interest bearing account with the Transfer Agent prior to their investment in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase of Shares in certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, when it has reason to believe that a purchase of shares would be unlawful). Unless otherwise required by law, any amount received in advance of purchase ultimately rejected by the Fund will be returned to the prospective investor.

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor in Class I Shares is \$50,000 and the minimum initial investment for Class II Shares is \$50,000. However, the Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive the minimum initial investment amounts for investments by current or retired officers and trustees of the Fund and other funds managed by the Adviser, Sub-adviser, as well as their family members; current or retired officers, directors and employees of the Adviser, Sub-adviser and certain participating affiliated companies of the Adviser and Sub-adviser; the immediate family members of any such officer, trustee or employee (including parents, spouses, children, fathers/mothers-in-law, daughters/sons-in-law, and domestic partners); and a trust or plan established primarily for the benefit of any of the foregoing persons. In addition, the minimum initial investment amounts may be reduced in the discretion of the Adviser based on consideration of various factors, including the investor's overall relationship with the Adviser, the investor's holdings in other funds affiliated with the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, and such other matters as the Adviser and Sub-adviser may consider relevant at the time. The Fund, in the sole discretion of the Adviser, may also aggregate the accounts of clients of registered investment advisers and other financial intermediaries whose clients invest in the Fund for purposes of determining satisfaction of minimum investment amounts. Investors subscribing through a given broker/dealer or registered investment adviser may have shares aggregated to meet these minimums, so long as denominations are not less than \$50,000 and incremental contributions are not less than \$25,000.

Shares are generally offered for purchase once per month at the NAV per Share as of the last business day of such month, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board in its sole discretion. Fractions of Shares will be issued to one one-thousandth of a Share.

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

Except as otherwise permitted by the Board, initial and subsequent purchases of Shares will be payable in cash. Each initial or subsequent purchase of Shares will be payable in one installment which will generally be due (i) four business days prior to the Acceptance Date (i.e., the last day of each calendar month), where funds are remitted by wire transfer, or (ii) ten business days prior to the Acceptance Date, where funds are remitted by check. A prospective investor must also submit a completed subscription document (including investor certifications) at least five business days before the Acceptance Date. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. Although the Fund may, in its sole discretion, elect to accept a subscription prior to receipt of cleared funds, an investor will not become a Common Shareholder until cleared funds have been received.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Futures Transactions

The Fund currently intends to limit investments in commodity futures, commodity options contracts and swaps to below the de minimis thresholds adopted by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) in its 2012 amendments to Rule 4.5 (see below for a description of these thresholds). For this reason, the Adviser and Sub-adviser are not required to register as “commodity pool operators” (“CPO”) under the Commodity Exchange Act with respect to the Fund at this time.

With respect to investments in swap transactions, commodity futures, commodity options or certain other derivatives used for purposes other than bona fide hedging purposes, an investment company must meet one of the following tests under the amended regulations in order to claim an exemption from being considered a “commodity pool” or a CPO. First, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish an investment company’s position in such investments may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the investment company’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments). Alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, as determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the net asset value of the investment company’s portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the investment company may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps and derivatives markets. In the event that the Adviser and Sub-adviser were required to register as a CPO, the disclosure and operations of the Fund would need to comply with all applicable CFTC regulations. Compliance with these additional registration and regulatory requirements would increase operational expenses. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could also develop. A related CFTC proposal to harmonize applicable CFTC and SEC regulations could, if adopted, mitigate certain disclosure and operational burdens if CPO registration were required.

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a “limited derivatives user,” as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. The Fund currently relies on the limited derivatives user exception under Rule 18f-4 and, accordingly, is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Under the limited derivatives user exception, the Fund’s derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. If the Fund’s derivatives exposure were to exceed this threshold, the Fund would be required to comply with the full requirements of Rule 18f-4, including the derivatives risk management program and value-at-risk testing requirements. Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

Subsidiaries

The Fund may make investments through wholly-owned subsidiaries. Subsidiaries will not be registered under the Investment Company Act; however, the Fund will wholly own and control any Subsidiaries. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in any Subsidiary, and the Fund’s role as sole direct or indirect shareholder of any Subsidiary. To the extent applicable to the investment activities of a Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. The Fund would

“look through” any such Subsidiary to determine compliance with its investment policies. Furthermore, the Fund complies with Section 8 and Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage, respectively, on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiaries. The Subsidiaries also comply with Section 17 of the Investment Company Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. In addition, the Fund does not intend to create or acquire primary control of any entity which primarily engages in investment activities in securities or other assets, other than entities wholly-owned by the Fund.

Subsidiaries are consolidated for financial reporting purposes, and portfolio investments held by any such Subsidiary are included in the Fund’s consolidated financial statements as portfolio investments and recorded at fair value. Certain Subsidiaries may be taxable and are, therefore, not consolidated with the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may generate income tax expense, or benefit, and the related tax assets and liabilities, as a result of their ownership of certain portfolio investments. Any income tax expense, including any deferred income tax expense, will be reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations of the Fund’s reports to shareholders.

Each investment adviser to any such Subsidiary will comply with Section 15 of the Investment Company Act with respect to advisory contract approval, including that (i) material amendments to any such Subsidiary’s advisory contract must be approved by the Fund’s Common Shareholders or the Fund’s Board in the manner and to the extent that the Fund’s advisory agreement must be approved by the Fund’s Common Shareholders or the Fund’s Board; and (ii) the Fund’s Common Shareholders will have the ability to vote to terminate the Subsidiary’s advisory agreements to the extent that they can vote to terminate the Fund’s advisory agreement.

SUMMARY OF THE AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST

An investor in the Fund will be a Common Shareholder of the Fund and his or her rights in the Fund will be established and governed by the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. A prospective investor and his or her adviser should carefully review the Agreement and Declaration of Trust as each Common Shareholder will agree to be bound by its terms and conditions. The following is a summary description of additional items and of select provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust that may not be described elsewhere in this Prospectus. The description of such items and provisions is not definitive and reference should be made to the complete text of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust.

Common Shareholders; Additional Classes of Shares

Persons who purchase Shares will be Common Shareholders of the Fund. The Adviser or Sub-adviser may invest in the Fund as a Common Shareholder.

In addition, to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the Fund reserves the right to issue additional classes of Shares in the future subject to fees, charges, repurchase rights, and other characteristics different from those of the Shares offered in this Prospectus.

Liability of Common Shareholders

Under Delaware law and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, each Common Shareholder will be liable for the debts and obligations of the Fund only to the extent of any contributions to the capital of the Fund (plus any accretions in value thereto prior to withdrawal) and a Common Shareholder, in the sole discretion of the Board, may be obligated to return to the Fund amounts distributed to the Common Shareholder, or the Board may reduce any amount payable by the Fund to a Common Shareholder in respect of a repurchase of Shares, in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust in certain circumstances. *See “REPURCHASES OF SHARES — Repurchases.”*

Limitation of Liability; Indemnification

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees and former Trustees of the Board and officers and former officers of the Fund shall not be liable to the Fund or any of the Common Shareholders for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or omission in the performance of their services as such in the absence of willful misfeasance or gross negligence of the duties involved in the conduct of their office or as otherwise required by applicable law. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust also contains provisions for the indemnification, to the extent permitted by law, of the Trustees and former Trustees of the Board and officers and former officers of the Fund (as well as certain other related parties) by the Fund (but not by the Common Shareholders individually) against any liability and expense to which any of them may be liable that arise in connection with the performance of their activities on behalf of the Fund. None of these persons shall be personally liable to any Common Shareholder for the repayment of any positive balance in the Common Shareholder's capital account or for contributions by the Common Shareholder to the capital of the Fund or by reason of any change in the federal or state income tax laws applicable to the Fund or its investors. The rights of indemnification and exculpation provided under the Agreement and Declaration of Trust shall not be construed so as to limit liability or provide for indemnification of the Trustees and former Trustees of the Board, officers and former officers of the Fund, and the other persons entitled to such indemnification for any liability (including liability under applicable federal or state securities laws which, under certain circumstances, impose liability even on persons that act in good faith), to the extent (but only to the extent) that such indemnification or limitation on liability would be in violation of applicable law, but shall be construed so as to effectuate the applicable provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Amendment of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust may generally be amended, in whole or in part, with the approval of a majority of the Board (including a majority of the Independent Trustees, if required by the Investment Company Act) and without the approval of the Common Shareholders unless the approval of Common Shareholders is required under the Investment Company Act. However, certain amendments to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust involving capital accounts and allocations thereto may not be made without the written consent of each Common Shareholder materially adversely affected thereby or unless each Common Shareholder has received written notice of the amendment and any Common Shareholder objecting to the amendment has been allowed a reasonable opportunity (pursuant to any procedures as may be prescribed by the Board) to have all of its Shares repurchased by the Fund.

Term, Dissolution, and Liquidation

The Fund shall be dissolved:

- (1) upon the affirmative vote to dissolve the Fund by either (i) a majority of the Trustees of the Board, or (ii) Common Shareholders holding at least three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Common Shareholders; or
- (2) as required by operation of law.

Upon the occurrence of any event of dissolution, one or more Trustees of the Board or the Adviser, acting as liquidator under appointment by the Board (or another liquidator, if the Board does not appoint one or more Trustees of the Board or the Adviser to act as liquidator or is unable to perform this function) is charged with winding up the affairs of the Fund and liquidating its assets. Upon the liquidation of the Fund, after establishment of appropriate reserves for contingencies in such amounts as the Board or the liquidator, as applicable, deems appropriate in its sole discretion, the Fund's assets will be distributed: (i) first to satisfy the debts, liabilities, and obligations of the Fund (other than debts to Common Shareholders) including actual or anticipated liquidation expenses; (ii) next to repay debts, liabilities and obligations owing to the Common Shareholders; and (iii) finally to the Common Shareholders (including the Adviser) proportionately in accordance with the balances in their respective capital accounts. Assets may be distributed in kind on a *pro rata* basis if the Board or liquidator determines that such a distribution would be in the interests of the Common Shareholders in facilitating an orderly liquidation.

The Board may, in its sole discretion, and if determined to be in the best interests of the Common Shareholders, distribute the assets of the Fund into and through a liquidating trust to effect the liquidation of the Fund. The use of a liquidating trust would be subject to the regulatory requirements of the Investment Company Act and applicable Delaware law, and could result in additional expenses to the Common Shareholders.

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder shall be held expressly to have agreed to be bound by the provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders for claims other than U.S. federal securities law claims. This derivative actions process is intended to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to the Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Trustees. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust details conditions that must be met with respect to the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to investigate and consider the demand. The Trustees will be entitled to retain counsel or other advisors in considering the merits of the request and shall require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. The Trust's process for bringing derivative suits may be more restrictive than other investment companies. The process for derivative actions for the Trust also may make it more expensive for a shareholder to bring a suit than if the shareholder was not required to follow such a process. Such process for derivative actions does not apply to claims brought under the U.S. federal securities laws.

Further, the Trust's Amended By-Laws require that actions by shareholders against the Fund be brought only in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, any other court in the State of Delaware with subject matter jurisdiction ("Exclusive Jurisdictions") and that the right to jury trial be waived to the fullest extent permitted by law. Other investment companies may not be subject to similar restrictions. In addition, the designation of Exclusive Jurisdictions may make it more expensive for a shareholder to bring a suit than if the shareholder was permitted to select another jurisdiction. Also, the designation of Exclusive Jurisdictions and the waiver of jury trials limit a shareholder's ability to litigate a claim in the jurisdiction and in a manner that may be more favorable to the shareholder. A court may choose not to enforce these provisions. The Exclusive Jurisdiction provisions under the Fund's Amended By-Laws do not apply to claims arising under the U.S. federal securities laws.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the Fund and any investor in the Fund cannot waive compliance with any provision of the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

REPORTS TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS

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

FISCAL YEAR

The Fund's fiscal year is the 12-month period ending on March 31. The Fund's taxable year is the 12-month period ending on September 30.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

The Board has selected Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

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

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning the Fund and the Shares (including procedures for purchasing Shares) should be directed to: New York Life Investment Management LLC, located at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010.