

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Apogem Evergreen Fund

Class I Shares

Class II Shares

Dated July 29, 2026, as revised October 1, 2026

c/o New York Life Investment Management LLC
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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI relates to and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus (the “Prospectus”) of Apogem Evergreen Fund (formerly known as Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund) (the “Fund”) dated July 29, 2026, as revised October 1, 2026 as it may be further amended or supplemented from time to time. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. The Fund’s audited consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial highlights appearing in the annual report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026 (the “Annual Report”) are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other part of the Annual Report is incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by contacting the Fund at the telephone number or address set forth above.

This SAI is not an offer to sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”) and is not soliciting an offer to buy the Shares in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the same meaning set forth in the Prospectus.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The investment objective and the principal investment strategies of the Fund, as well as the principal risks associated with such investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional information regarding the investment program of the Fund is set forth below.

FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

The Fund's fundamental policies, which are listed below, may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. At the present time the Shares are the only outstanding voting securities of the Fund. As defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), the vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of the common shareholders of the Fund (the "Common Shareholders"), duly called, (i) of 67% or more of the Shares represented at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares are present in person or represented by proxy or (ii) of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares, whichever is less. No other policy is a fundamental policy of the Fund, except as expressly stated. The Fund may not:

- 1) Issue any senior security, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any other applicable authority.
- 2) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by the SEC or any other applicable authority. This investment restriction does not apply to borrowings from affiliated investment companies or other affiliated persons of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the SEC or any other applicable authority.
- 3) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities.
- 4) Make loans, except through purchasing fixed-income securities (including whole loans, whether senior or subordinated, "Payment-In-Kind" or "PIK" securities, other mezzanine securities or participations in any of the foregoing), lending portfolio securities, or entering into repurchase agreements in a manner consistent with the investment policies of the Fund, or as otherwise permitted under the Investment Company Act. This investment restriction does not apply to loans to affiliated investment companies or other affiliated persons of the Fund to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the SEC or any other applicable authority.
- 5) Purchase, hold, deal in or sell real estate, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- 6) Invest in commodities and commodity contracts, except that the Fund (i) may purchase and sell non-U.S. currencies, options, swaps, futures and forward contracts, including those related to indexes, options and options on indexes, as well as other financial instruments and contracts that are commodities or commodity contracts, (ii) may also purchase or sell commodities if acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, (iii) may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts, and (iv) may make such investments as otherwise permitted by the Investment Company Act.
- 7) Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers that New York Life Investment Management LLC ("NYLIM" or the "Adviser") and/or Apogem Capital LLC ("Apogem" or the "Sub-adviser") determine are engaged in any single industry or group of industries, except that U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities may be purchased without limitation. The Fund may invest in Portfolio Funds that may concentrate their assets in one or more industries or group of industries. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its assets in a Portfolio Fund or Funds, in aggregate, that it knows concentrates its assets in a single industry.¹

¹ 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.

With respect to these investment restrictions and other policies described in this SAI or the Prospectus (except the Fund's policy on borrowings, Fundamental Restriction (2) set forth above), if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the values of investments or the value of the Fund's total assets, unless otherwise stated, will not constitute a violation of such restriction or policy. The Adviser and Sub-adviser will use the Global Industry Classification Standard (*i.e.* GICS) to classify industries. GICS presents industry classifications as a series of levels (e.g. sector, industry group, industry and sub-industry). The Fund's investment policies and restrictions do not apply to the activities and the transactions of the closed-end private funds ("Portfolio Funds") in which the Fund invests, but will apply to investments made by the Fund directly (or any account consisting solely of the Fund's assets).

Under Section 18 of 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 Fund does not have the exemptive relief required to allow it to borrow from affiliated investment companies or other affiliated persons of the Fund.

In addition to the above, the Fund has adopted the following additional fundamental policies:

- 1) it will make semi-annual repurchase offers for no less than for 5% and not more than 25% (except as permitted by Rule 23c-3 under the Investment Company Act ("Rule 23c-3") of the Shares outstanding at per-class net asset value ("NAV") per Share (measured on the repurchase request deadline) less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- 2) each repurchase request deadline will be determined in accordance with Rule 23c-3, as may be amended from time to time. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires the repurchase request deadline to be no less than 21 and no more than 42 days after the Fund sends a notification to Common Shareholders of the repurchase offer; and
- 3) each repurchase pricing date will be determined in accordance with Rule 23c-3, as may be amended from time to time. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires the repurchase pricing date to be no later than the 14th day after a repurchase request deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day.

Therefore, every six months, the Fund will conduct repurchases at per-class NAV per Share of no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund ("Required Repurchases"), unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements. 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 Adviser also anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct 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"). While the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser and anticipates 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.

The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (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 above, may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES OF THE FUND AND THE RELATED RISKS

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund may gain access to private assets through a number of different approaches including: (i) direct investments in the equity or debt of operating companies (“Direct Equity Investments” or “Direct Credit Investments,” respectively, and together, “Direct Investments”); (ii) secondary purchases of interests in closed-end private funds (“Portfolio Funds”) managed by third-party managers (“Portfolio Fund Managers”); (iii) primary fund commitments; (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments, including listed private equity and ETFs; and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries. 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 their affiliates or third parties. 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. This section provides additional information about various types of investments and investment techniques that may be employed by the Fund or by Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests. Many of the investments and techniques described in this section may be based in part on the existence of a public market for the relevant securities. To that extent, such investments and techniques are not expected to represent the principal investments or techniques of the majority of the Fund or of the Portfolio Funds; however, there is no limit on the types of investments the Portfolio Funds may make and certain Portfolio Funds may use such investments or techniques extensively. Similarly, there are few limits on the types of investments the Fund may make. Accordingly, the descriptions in this section cannot be comprehensive. Any decision to invest in the Fund should take into account (i) the possibility that the Portfolio Funds may make virtually any kind of investment, (ii) that the Fund has similarly broad latitude in the kinds of investments it may make (subject to the fundamental policies described above) and (iii) that all such investments will be subject to related risks, which can be substantial.

Equity Securities

The Fund’s and/or a Portfolio Fund’s portfolio may include investments in common stocks, preferred stocks, and convertible securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. The Fund and/or a Portfolio Fund also may invest in depository receipts relating to foreign securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities. Given the private equity focus of the Fund, there is expected to be no liquid market for a majority of such investments.

Common Stock

Common stock or other common equity issued by a corporation or other entity generally entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the profits, if any, of the entity without preference over any other shareholder or claims of shareholders, after making required payments to holders of the entity’s preferred stock and other senior equity. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and frequently an exclusive right to do so.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stock or other preferred equity generally has a preference as to dividends and, in the event of liquidation, to an issuer’s assets, over the issuer’s common stock or other common equity, but it ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer’s capital structure. Preferred stock generally pays dividends in cash or additional shares of preferred stock at a defined rate but, unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are generally payable only if declared by the issuer’s board of directors. Dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more dividend payments on the preferred stock, no dividends may be paid on the issuer’s common stock until all unpaid preferred stock dividends have been paid. Preferred stock may also be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock, or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common equity of the same or different issuer within a specified period of time at a specified price or based on a specified formula. In many cases, a convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest or a dividend that is generally paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted

or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields (i.e., rates of interest or dividends) than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock into which they are convertible due to their fixed-income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. The Fund's and/or the Portfolio Funds' investments in convertible securities are expected to primarily be in private convertible securities, but may be in public convertible securities.

The value of a convertible security is primarily a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (determined by reference to the security's anticipated worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value typically declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also increase or decrease the convertible security's value. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the convertible security is valued principally by reference to its investment value. To the extent the value of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion value, the convertible security will be valued increasingly by reference to its conversion value. Generally, the conversion value decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. Where no market exists for a convertible security and/or the underlying common stock, such investments may be difficult to value. A public convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security.

A convertible security may in some cases be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the holder will generally have a choice of tendering the security for redemption, converting it into common stock prior to redemption, or selling it to a third party. Any of these actions could have a material adverse effect and result in losses to the Fund.

Derivative Instruments

Although not a principal investment strategy, the Fund or the Portfolio Funds may use financial instruments known as derivatives. A derivative is generally defined as an instrument whose value is derived from, or based upon, some underlying index, reference rate (such as interest rates or currency exchange rates), security, commodity or other asset. Following are descriptions of certain derivatives that the Portfolio Funds may use. The same descriptions apply to the Fund, *mutatis mutandis*, to the extent that it engages in derivatives transactions. Certain risks associated with derivatives are described under "**INVESTMENT RELATED RISKS — Derivative Instruments**" in the Prospectus.

The use of derivatives is subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risks generally refer to risks related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risks generally refer to risks of loss resulting from insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract. Further, certain derivative transactions may reduce cash available to pay distributions to shareholders.

The Adviser with respect to the Fund has filed a notice of eligibility for an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the National Futures Association (the "NFA"), which regulate trading in the futures markets. Pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5, the Adviser and the Fund are not subject to regulation as a commodity pool or commodity pool operator under the CEA. If the Adviser or the Fund becomes subject to these requirements, as well as related NFA rules, the Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

Options and Futures

A Portfolio Fund may utilize options contracts, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts. It also may use so-called "synthetic" options or other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. When options are purchased over-the-counter, the Portfolio Fund's portfolio bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Such options may also be illiquid, and, in such cases, a Portfolio Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. Over-the-counter options purchased and sold by the Portfolio Fund also may include options on baskets of specific securities.

A Portfolio Fund may purchase call and put options on specific securities or currencies and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objective. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option.

A covered call option is a call option with respect to which a Portfolio Fund owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the Portfolio Fund, during the term of the option, to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security and to the possibility that it might hold the underlying security in order to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security during a period when it might have otherwise sold the security. The seller of a covered call option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option.

A covered put option is a put option with respect to which the seller has a short position in the underlying security. The seller of a covered put option assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, the position is “fully hedged” if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The seller of a put option may also be required to place cash or liquid securities in a segregated account to ensure compliance with its obligation to purchase the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the Portfolio Fund during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while depriving the Portfolio Fund of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets.

A Portfolio Fund may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. The Portfolio Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Portfolio Fund would generally make a similar “closing sale transaction,” which involves liquidating its position by selling the option previously purchased. However, if deemed advantageous, the Portfolio Fund would be entitled to exercise the option.

A Portfolio Fund may enter into stock futures contracts, interest rate futures contracts, and currency futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside the United States. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists, and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both commodities that are traded on domestic exchanges and those that are not. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC. Therefore, the CFTC does not have the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of the foreign country. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, the Portfolio Funds may not be afforded certain of the protections that apply to domestic transactions, including the right to use domestic alternative dispute resolution procedures. In particular, funds received from customers to margin foreign futures transactions may not be provided the same protections as funds received to margin futures transactions on domestic exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or option contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss resulting from that contract, may be affected by any fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed and the foreign futures contract is liquidated or the foreign option contract is liquidated or exercised.

In addition to futures contracts traded on U.S. domestic markets or exchanges that are regulated by the CFTC or on foreign exchanges, Portfolio Funds may also trade certain futures either over-the-counter or on trading facilities such as derivatives transaction execution facilities, exempt boards of trade or electronic trading facilities that are licensed

and/or regulated to varying degrees by the CFTC. In addition, certain single stock futures and narrow-based security index futures may be traded over-the-counter or on trading facilities such as contract markets, derivatives transaction execution facilities and electronic trading facilities that are licensed and/or regulated to varying degrees by both the CFTC and the SEC or on foreign exchanges.

Trading in futures involves risk of loss to the Portfolio Fund that could materially adversely affect the net asset value of the Fund. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Portfolio Fund to substantial losses, which may result in losses to the Fund. In addition, the CFTC and various exchanges impose speculative position limits on the number of positions that each Portfolio Fund may indirectly hold or control in certain particular futures or options contracts. Many of the major U.S. exchanges have eliminated speculative position limits and have substituted position accountability rules that would permit the Portfolio Funds to trade without restriction as long as such Portfolio Funds can demonstrate the positions acquired were not acquired for the purpose of manipulating the market.

Successful use of futures by a Portfolio Fund depends on its ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

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

A stock index future obligates a Portfolio Fund to pay, or entitles it to receive, an amount of cash equal to a fixed dollar amount specified in the futures contract multiplied by the difference between the settlement price of the contract on the contract’s last trading day and the value of the index based on the stock prices of the securities that comprise it at the opening of trading in such securities on the next business day. An interest rate future obligates a Portfolio Fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price. A currency future obligates a Portfolio Fund to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price.

Call and Put Options on Securities Indexes

A Portfolio Fund may purchase and sell call and put options on stock indexes listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for hedging and non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objectives. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Accordingly, successful use by a Portfolio Fund of options on stock indexes will be subject to the ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

Yield Curve Options

A Portfolio Fund may enter into options on the yield “spread” or differential between two securities. Such transactions are referred to as “yield curve” options. In contrast to other types of options, a yield curve option is based on the difference between the yields of designated securities, rather than the prices of the individual securities, and is settled through cash payments. Accordingly, a yield curve option is profitable to the holder if this differential widens (in the case of a call) or narrows (in the case of a put), regardless of whether the yields of the underlying securities increase

or decrease. The trading of yield curve options is subject to all of the risks associated with the trading of other types of options. In addition, such options present a risk of loss even if the yield of one of the underlying securities remains constant, or if the spread moves in a direction or to an extent which was not anticipated.

Rights and Warrants

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

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

Swaps

A Portfolio Fund may enter into equity, interest rate, index, currency rate, total return and/or other types of swap agreements. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost than if a Portfolio Fund had invested directly in the asset that yielded the desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount” (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index).

Interest Rate, Mortgage and Credit Swaps

A Portfolio Fund may enter into interest rate swaps. Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or “cap”; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or “floor”; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. Mortgage swaps are similar to interest rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, however, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages. Credit swaps involve the receipt of floating or fixed note payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses on an underlying security. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets), or the right to receive a payment from the other party, upon the occurrence of specified credit events.

Equity Index Swaps

A Portfolio Fund may enter into equity index swaps. Equity index swaps involve the exchange by a Portfolio Fund with another party of cash flows based upon the performance of an index or a portion of an index of securities that usually includes dividends. A Portfolio Fund may purchase cash-settled options on equity index swaps. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. These options typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, including securities brokerage firms.

Currency Swaps

A Portfolio Fund may enter into currency swaps for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. Currency swaps involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified foreign currencies. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for another designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. The use of currency swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves special investment techniques and risks. Incorrect forecasts of market values and currency exchange rates can materially adversely affect the Portfolio Fund's performance. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Portfolio Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Total Return Swaps

A Portfolio Fund may enter into total return swaps. In a total return swap, one party pays a rate of interest in exchange for the total rate of return on another investment. For example, if a Portfolio Fund wished to invest in a senior loan, it could instead enter into a total return swap and receive the total return of the senior loan, less the "funding cost," which would be a floating interest rate payment to the counterparty.

Swaptions

A Portfolio Fund may also purchase and write (sell) options contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as "swaptions." A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms.

Certain swap agreements into which a Portfolio Fund enters may require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a "net basis." Consequently, the Portfolio Fund's current obligations (or rights) under such swap agreements generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). The risk of loss with respect to swaps consists of the net amount of the payments that the Portfolio Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Portfolio Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of the payments that the Portfolio Fund contractually is entitled to receive.

Forward Contracts

A forward contract is an agreement between two parties in which one party is obligated to deliver a stated amount of a stated asset at a specified time in the future and the other party is obligated to pay a specified amount for the asset at the time of delivery. The Fund may enter into forward contracts to purchase and sell government securities, income securities, or foreign currencies. Forward contracts generally are traded in an interbank market conducted directly between traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. Unlike futures contracts, which are standardized contracts, forward contracts can be specifically drawn to meet the needs of the parties that enter into them. The parties to a forward contract may agree to offset or terminate the contract before its maturity, or may hold the contract to maturity and complete the contemplated exchange.

The following discussion summarizes the Fund's possible uses of forward foreign currency exchange contracts ("forward currency contracts"). The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts with stated contract values of up to 10% of the value of the Fund's net assets. A forward currency contract is an obligation to buy or sell an amount of a specified currency for an agreed price (which may be in U.S. dollars or a foreign currency). The Fund may invest

in forward currency contracts for non-hedging purposes such as seeking to enhance return. The Fund may exchange foreign currencies for U.S. dollars and for other foreign currencies in the normal course of business and may buy and sell currencies through forward currency contracts in order to fix a price for securities it has agreed to buy or sell (“transaction hedge”). The Fund also may hedge some or all of its investments denominated in a foreign currency or exposed to foreign currency fluctuations against a decline in the value of that currency relative to the U.S. dollar by entering into forward currency contracts to sell an amount of that currency (or a proxy currency whose performance is expected to replicate or exceed the performance of that currency relative to the U.S. dollar) approximating the value of some or all of its portfolio securities denominated in or exposed to that currency (“position hedge”).

These types of hedging minimize the effect of currency appreciation as well as depreciation, but do not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying U.S. dollar equivalent value of the proceeds of or rates of return on the Fund’s foreign currency denominated portfolio securities. The matching of the increase in value of a forward contract and the decline in the U.S. dollar equivalent value of the foreign currency denominated asset that is the subject of the hedge generally will not be precise. Shifting the Fund’s currency exposure from one foreign currency to another removes the Fund’s opportunity to profit from increases in the value of the original currency and involves a risk of increased losses to the Fund if the portfolio manager’s projection of future exchange rates is inaccurate. Proxy hedges and cross-hedges may protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency, but will cause the Fund to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases which may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which hedged securities are denominated. Unforeseen changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts.

Pursuant to Rule 18f-4, under the 1940 Act, the Fund does not exchange collateral for its forward contracts with its counterparties or segregated cash or liquid assets with its custodian. While forward contracts are not currently regulated by the CFTC, the CFTC may in the future assert authority to regulate forward contracts. In such event, the Fund’s ability to utilize forward contracts may be restricted. In addition, the Fund may not always be able to enter into forward contracts at attractive prices and may be limited in its ability to use these contracts to hedge Fund assets.

Distressed Securities

The Fund or a Portfolio Fund may invest in debt or equity securities of domestic and foreign issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial and business risks that can result in substantial or at times even total losses. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability, and a bankruptcy court’s power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than those prevailing in other securities markets. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value. In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied), or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund or the Portfolio Fund of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements involve the purchase of securities subject to the seller’s agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with securities dealers and banks that furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of its repurchase obligation.

If the other party or “seller” defaults or becomes insolvent, the Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Fund are less than the repurchase price and the Fund’s cost associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the seller, the Fund could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Fund’s interest in the collateral is not enforceable.

Additional Method of Investing in a Portfolio Fund

The Fund will typically invest directly in a Portfolio Fund by purchasing an interest in such Portfolio Fund. There may be situations, however, where a Portfolio Fund is not open or available for direct investment by the Fund or where the Sub-adviser elects for other reasons to invest indirectly in a Portfolio Fund (including, without limitation, restrictions of the Investment Company Act). On occasions where the Sub-adviser determines that an indirect investment is the most effective or efficient means of gaining exposure to a Portfolio Fund, the Fund may invest in a Portfolio Fund indirectly, such as by purchasing a structured note or entering into a swap or other contract paying a return tied to the return of a Portfolio Fund. In the case of a structured note or a swap, a counterparty would agree to pay to the Fund a return based on the return of the Portfolio Fund, in exchange for consideration paid by the Fund equivalent to the cost of purchasing an ownership interest in the Portfolio Fund. Indirect investment through a swap or similar contract in a Portfolio Fund carries with it the credit risk associated with the counterparty. Indirect investments will generally be subject to transaction and other fees, which will reduce the value of the Fund's investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund's indirect investment in a Portfolio Fund will have the same or similar results as a direct investment in the Portfolio Fund, and the Fund's value may decrease as a result of such indirect investment. When the Fund makes an indirect investment in a Portfolio Fund by investing in a structured note, swap, or other contract intended to pay a return equal to the total return of such Portfolio Fund, such investment by the Fund may be subject to additional regulations.

Cyber Security Risk

The Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, unauthorized access through hacking, malicious software coding, inadvertent employee error, or the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could increase the effectiveness of cyberattacks and exacerbate these risks or result in cyber security incidents that implicate personal data. Cyber security breaches affecting the Fund, the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser, financial intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede investment activities, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for the issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund to lose value. The Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-adviser have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund, the Adviser or the Sub-adviser. Furthermore, cyber security 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.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business operations of the Fund are managed and supervised under the direction of the Board, subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Fund's amended and restated agreement and declaration of trust ("Declaration of Trust"). The Board has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business affairs of the Fund on behalf of its Common Shareholders, including the authority to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of its business. The Board exercises the same powers, authority and responsibilities on behalf of the Fund as are customarily exercised by the board of directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation. The officers of the Fund conduct and supervise the daily business operations of the Fund.

The trustees of the Board (each, a "Trustee," collectively, the "Trustees") are not required to contribute to the capital of the Fund or to hold interests therein. A majority of Trustees of the Board are not "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund (collectively, the "Independent Trustees").

The identity of Trustees of the Board and officers of the Fund, and their brief biographical information, including their addresses, their year of birth and descriptions of their principal occupations during the past five years is set forth below.

The Trustees serve on the Board for terms of indefinite duration. A Trustee's position in that capacity will terminate if the Trustee is removed or resigns or, among other events, upon the Trustee's death, incapacity, retirement or bankruptcy. A Trustee may resign upon written notice to the other Trustees of the Fund, and may be removed either by (i) the vote of at least two-thirds of the Trustees of the Fund not subject to the removal vote or (ii) the vote of Common Shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Common Shareholders of the Fund. In the event of any vacancy in the position of a Trustee, the remaining Trustees of the Fund may appoint an individual to serve as a Trustee so long as immediately after the appointment at least two-thirds of the Trustees of the Fund then serving have been elected by the Common Shareholders of the Fund. The Board may call a meeting of the Common Shareholders to fill any vacancy in the position of a Trustee of the Fund, and must do so if the Trustees who were elected by the Common Shareholders cease to constitute a majority of the Trustees then serving on the Board.

The Board believes that each of the Trustees' experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that each Trustee should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes common to all Trustees is the ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Trustees, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, other service providers, counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. A Trustee's ability to perform his duties effectively may have been attained through the Trustee's business, consulting, and public service work; experience as a board member of non-profit entities or other organizations; education or professional training; and/or other life experiences. In addition to these shared characteristics, set forth below is a brief discussion of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each Trustee. Specific details regarding each Trustee's principal occupations during the past five years are included in the tables below. See ***"Board of Trustees and Officers — Independent Trustees"*** and ***"Board of Trustees and Officers — Interested Trustees and Officers."*** The address of each Trustee and Officer of the Fund is c/o New York Life Investment Management LLC, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVICED*	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY TRUSTEE
Jeremy May (1970)	Chairman and Trustee	Since Inception	Founder and CEO of Paralel Technologies, LLC (a fintech firm) and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Paralel Advisors (a registered investment adviser) and Paralel Distributors (a registered broker/dealer) (Since 2019).	1	Russell Investments ETF Trust (4 funds) (since 2025); Russell Investment Company and Russell Investment Funds (40 funds) (since 2021); New Age Alpha Mutual Fund and Variable Insurance Funds (since 2024); New Age Alpha ETF Trust (2020 to 2022).
Michael Imhoff (1963)	Trustee	Since Inception	Managing Director of Stifel (full-service investment firm) (Since 2000); Previously, other roles at Stifel (Since 1987).	1	N/A
Jack Swift (1973)	Trustee	Since Inception	Founder of Level 7 Leadership (since 2026); Advisor of Grid.aero (since 2025); Co-Founder of Sangha (since 2024); CEO of Liminal Collective (a human performance company) (2023-2024); CEO and President of TIFIN (a financial technology company) (2019 to 2023); Previously, Partner and President of Crestone Capital, LLC (investment management and wealth advisory firm) (2016 to 2019)	1	Member of the Board of Directors of Lockton Companies (since 2024); Advisor of Vantage Discovery (2023-2024); Advisor of Brightware (since 2024); Member of the Board of TIFIN (2019 to 2023); Chairman of the Board at Clout (2020 to 2023).

* Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until his successor is elected.

** Includes any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act or any company registered under the Investment Company Act.

INTERESTED TRUSTEE AND OFFICERS

NAME	POSITION(S) WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVICED*	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY TRUSTEE
Jeremy Held*** (1974)	Trustee and President	Since Inception	Managing Director, Apogem Capital LLC (Since 2026); Managing Director, Bow River Advisers (2023-2026); Managing Director, Bow River Capital (Since 2019).	1	Director, Principal Real Estate Income Fund (Since 2017)
Kirk C. Lehneis (1974)	Vice President	Since 2026	Chief Operating Officer and Senior Managing Director (since 2016), New York Life Investment Management LLC and New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC; Member of the Board of Managers (since 2017) and Senior Managing Director (since 2018), NYLIFE Distributors LLC; Chair of the Board and Senior Managing Director, NYLIM Service Company LLC (since 2017); President and Principal Executive Officer of NYLIM ETF Trust and NYLIM Active ETF Trust (since 2018); President, NYLIM MacKay Muni Income Opportunities Fund (since 2024), NYLIM CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021), NYLIM MacKay DefinedTerm Muni Opportunities Fund, NYLIM Funds, NYLIM Funds Trust and NYLIM VP Funds Trust (since 2017); Senior Managing Director, Global Product Development (2015 to 2016); Managing Director, Product Development (2010 to 2015), New York Life Investment Management LLC.	N/A	Trustee, NYLIM ETF Trust (8 portfolios) and NYLIM Active ETF Trust (13 portfolios) (since 2018)
Jack R. Benintende (1964)	Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	Since 2026	Managing Director, New York Life Investment Management LLC (since 2007); Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, NYLIM MacKay Muni Income Opportunities Fund (since 2024), NYLIM CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021); NYLIM MacKay DefinedTerm Muni Opportunities Fund (since 2011), NYLIM Funds and NYLIM VP Funds Trust**** (since 2007), NYLIM Funds Trust (since 2009); Assistant Treasurer, New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC (2008 to 2012); and Vice President, NYLIM ETF Trust and NYLIM Active ETF Trust (since 2023).	N/A	N/A

NAME	POSITION(S) WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVICED*	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY TRUSTEE
J. Kevin Gao 1967	Secretary and Chief Legal Officer	Since 2026	Managing Director and Associate General Counsel, New York Life Investment Management LLC (since 2010); Secretary and Chief Legal Officer, NYLIM MacKay Muni Income Opportunities Fund (since 2024), NYLIM CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021), NYLIM MacKay DefinedTerm Muni Opportunities Fund (since 2011) and NYLIM Funds, NYLIM Funds Trust and NYLIM VP Funds Trust (since 2010) *****	N/A	N/A
Kevin J. Power 1969	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2026	Chief Compliance Officer, Apogem Capital LLC (since 2023), Chief Compliance Officer and Head of Compliance — Americas (2014-2023), Chief Compliance Officer Man Investments, Inc (2011-2013), Director of Compliance and Deputy Chief Compliance Officer Commonfund (2004-2011)	N/A	N/A

* Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until his successor is elected.

** Includes any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act or any company registered under the Investment Company Act.

*** Mr. Held is an “interested person” (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) because of his affiliations with the Adviser.

***** Includes prior service as an Officer of MainStay VP Series Fund, Inc., the predecessor to NYLIM VP Funds Trust.

Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for oversight of the Fund rests with the Board. The Fund has engaged the Adviser to manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The Adviser, subject to its supervision, has delegated its day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities to Apogem. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and other service providers in the operations of the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Company Act, applicable provisions of state and other laws and the Declaration of Trust. The Board is currently composed of four members, three of whom are Independent Trustees. The Board will hold regularly scheduled meetings four times each year. In addition, the Board may hold special in-person or telephonic meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may arise or require action between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees have also engaged independent legal counsel to assist them in performing their oversight responsibility. The Independent Trustees meet with their independent legal counsel in person prior to and/or during each quarterly board meeting. As described below, the Board has established an audit committee (the “Audit Committee”) and a nominating committee (the “Nominating Committee”) and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities.

The Board has appointed Jeremy May, an Independent Trustee, to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman’s role is to preside at all meetings of the Board and to act as liaison with the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, other service providers, counsel and other Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairman serves as a key point person for dealings between management and the Trustees. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. The Board has determined that the Board’s leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees of Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight.

The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of the Fund and will be addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. Day-to-day risk management functions are subsumed within the responsibilities of the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, and other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), which carry out the Fund's investment management and business affairs. The Adviser, the Sub-adviser and other service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various events or circumstances that give rise to risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each of the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and other service providers has their own independent interests in risk management, and their policies and methods of risk management will depend on their functions and business models. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. The Board will require senior officers of the Fund, including the President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, and the Adviser and the Sub-adviser, to report to the full Board on a variety of matters at regular and special meetings of the Board, including matters relating to risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee will also receive regular reports from the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm on internal control and financial reporting matters. The Board will also receive reports from certain of the Fund's other primary service providers on a periodic or regular basis, including the Fund's custodian, distributor, sub-administrator and securities lending counterparty, as applicable. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight.

Committees of the Board of Trustees

Audit Committee

The Board has formed an Audit Committee that is responsible for overseeing the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls, and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Fund's consolidated financial statements and the independent audit of those consolidated financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the Fund's independent auditors and the full Board. In performing its responsibilities, the Audit Committee will select and recommend annually to the entire Board a firm of independent certified public accountants to audit the books and records of the Fund for the ensuing year, and will review with the firm the scope and results of each audit. The Audit Committee currently consists of each of the Fund's Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee has selected Jeremy May to serve in the role as Chairman of the Audit Committee. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Audit Committee held four meetings.

Nominating Committee

The Board has formed a Nominating Committee that is responsible for selecting and nominating persons to serve as Trustees of the Fund. The Nominating Committee is responsible for both nominating candidates to be appointed by the Board to fill vacancies and for nominating candidates to be presented to Common Shareholders for election. In performing its responsibilities, the Nominating Committee will consider candidates recommended by management of the Fund and by Common Shareholders and evaluate them both in a similar manner, as long as the recommendation submitted by a Common Shareholder includes at a minimum: the name, address and telephone number of the recommending Common Shareholder and information concerning the Common Shareholder's interests in the Fund in sufficient detail to establish that the Common Shareholder held Shares on the relevant record date; and the name, address and telephone number of the recommended nominee and information concerning the recommended nominee's education, professional experience, and other information that might assist the Nominating Committee in evaluating the recommended nominee's qualifications to serve as a trustee. The Nominating Committee may solicit candidates to serve as trustees from any source it deems appropriate. With the Board's prior approval, the Nominating Committee may employ and compensate counsel, consultants or advisers to assist it in discharging its responsibilities. The Nominating Committee currently consists of each of the Fund's Independent Trustees. The Nominating Committee has selected Michael Imhoff to serve in the role as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Nominating Committee held one meeting.

Trustee Ownership of Securities

NAME OF TRUSTEE*	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY MANAGER IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Independent		
Jeremy May	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Michael Imhoff	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Jack Swift	None	None
Interested		
Jeremy Held	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

* As of December 31, 2025.

As of September 4, 2026, the Fund's Trustees and officers as a group owned beneficially less than one percent of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Independent Trustee Ownership of Securities

None of the Independent Trustees (or their immediate family members) owned securities of the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, Distributor, or of an entity (other than pooled investment vehicles) controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser, the Sub-adviser, or Distributor.

Trustee Compensation

As of April 1, 2026, the Fund pays each Independent Trustee a retainer of \$65,000 per year in consideration of the services rendered by the Independent Trustees. Prior to April 1, 2026, the Fund paid each Independent Trustee a retainer of \$55,000 per year. In addition, the Fund pays an additional retainer of \$2,500 per year to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Trustees that are interested persons will not be compensated by the Fund. The Trustees do not receive any pension or retirement benefits.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Independent Trustees were paid the following amount by the Fund: \$170,000.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and the Distributor (defined below) have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-adviser and the Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund. The codes of ethics permit persons subject to them to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Fund, subject to a number of restrictions and controls. Compliance with the codes of ethics is carefully monitored and enforced.

The codes of ethics are included as exhibits to the Fund's registration statement filed with the SEC. The codes of ethics are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at *sec.gov*.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

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 (the Investment Management Agreement") with New York Life Investment Management LLC ("NYLIM" or the "Adviser"), and a new investment subadvisory agreement ("Subadvisory Agreement") with Apogem Capital LLC ("Apogem" or the "Sub-adviser") became effective. NYLIM serves as the Fund's 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.

The Investment Management Agreement became effective upon the closing on 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" in the Prospectus. 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 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 will decrease the net profits or increase 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.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Investment Management Fee paid by the Fund to Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, was \$7,273,687.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Investment Management Fee paid by the Fund to Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, was \$10,915,195.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Investment Management Fee paid by the Fund to Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser, was \$17,613,095.

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 Agreement and are therefore borne by shareholders of the Fund include: (i) the Investment Management Fee; (ii) all fees and expenses of Fund Investments (including any 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).

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the amount of the fees recouped by Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser was \$386,581.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the amount of the fees recouped by Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser was \$0.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the amount of the fees recouped by Bow River Advisers, LLC, the Fund's predecessor investment adviser was \$0.

Sub-Adviser

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

As noted above, the Adviser has delegated its day-to-day portfolio management responsibilities to Apogem. Pursuant to the Subadvisory Agreement, and subject to the supervision of the Fund's Board of Trustees ("Board") and the Adviser, the Sub-adviser will provide a continuous investment program for the Fund and determine the composition of the assets of the Fund, including determination of the purchase, retention or sale of the securities, cash and other investments contained in the portfolio. The Sub-adviser will conduct investment research and conduct a continuous program of evaluation, investment, sales and reinvestment of the Fund's assets by determining the securities and other investments that shall be purchased, entered into, sold, closed or exchanged for the Fund, when these transactions should be executed, and what portion of the Fund should be held in the various securities and other investments in which it may invest. The Sub-adviser will provide the services under the Subadvisory Agreement in accordance with the Fund's investment objective or objectives, policies and restrictions.

As compensation for services provided by the Sub-adviser, the Adviser pays the Sub-adviser a fee equal to 55% of the effective management fee, which is based on the average daily value of the Fund's Managed Assets.

Liability for payment of compensation by the Adviser to the Sub-adviser under the Subadvisory Agreement is contingent upon the Adviser's receipt of payment from the Fund for management services described under the Investment Management Agreement. The Adviser has entered into the Expense Limitation Agreement and to the extent the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fee or reimburse expenses, the Sub-Adviser, upon reasonable prior notice from the Adviser, has voluntarily agreed to waive or reimburse its fee in proportion to the percentage of the total subadvisory fee that the Sub-Adviser earns.

The Subadvisory Agreement provides that the Sub-adviser shall not be liable to the Fund for any error of judgment by the Sub-adviser or for any loss sustained by the Fund except in the case of the Sub-adviser's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duty. The Subadvisory Agreement also provides that it shall terminate automatically if assigned and that it may be terminated without penalty by either party upon 60 days or less written notice.

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 team is led by Jeremy Held and Joe Stork (the "Portfolio Managers").

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers⁽¹⁾

	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Total Value of Assets by Account Type for Which There is No Performance-Based Fee:			Number of Other Accounts and Total Value of Assets for Which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based:		
	Registered investment companies	Other pooled investment vehicles	Other accounts	Registered investment companies	Other pooled investment vehicles	Other accounts
Jeremy Held	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joe Stork	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) As of March 31, 2026.

Conflicts of Interest

The Portfolio Managers may manage separate accounts or other pooled investment vehicles that may have materially higher or different fee arrangements than the Fund and may also be subject to performance-based fees. The side-by-side management of these separate accounts and pooled investment vehicles may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross-trading and the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser and the Sub-adviser have a fiduciary responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The Adviser or Sub-adviser will seek to provide best execution of all securities transactions and to allocate investments to client accounts in a fair and reasonable manner. To this end, the Adviser and the Sub-adviser have developed policies and procedures designed to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interest that may arise from side-by-side management.

Compensation of the Portfolio Managers

A competitive base salary and a performance-based bonus structure are in place for all team members. Portfolio Managers, analysts, and other associates are paid a competitive base salary and discretionary bonus based on their fiduciary investment responsibilities, performance of the individual, and performance of the firm. The discretionary bonus structure gives the Sub-adviser the ability to remain competitive under current market conditions affecting compensation across the industry. The discretionary bonus may be payable in both cash and equity.

Portfolio Manager Ownership of Securities in the Fund

Name of Investment Team Member:	Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Management Team Member⁽¹⁾
Jeremy Held	\$500,001 – \$1,000,000
Joe Stork	None

(1) As of March 31, 2026.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

The Adviser or the Sub-adviser generally selects brokers and dealers to effect transactions on behalf of the Fund in substantially the following manner. When the Adviser or Sub-adviser is aware that portfolio securities it intends to purchase for the Fund are available from multiple sources, such as multiple alternative trading systems or placement agents, the Adviser or Sub-adviser will undertake best efforts to obtain and retain two or more, as it deems appropriate, alternative quotes for such portfolio securities and document why the Adviser or Sub-adviser selected a source for any resulting purchase.

In selecting brokers and dealers to effect transactions on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser or Sub-adviser seeks to obtain the best price and execution for the transactions, taking into account factors such as price, size of order, difficulty of execution and operational facilities of a brokerage firm and the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities. As described below, the Adviser or Sub-adviser does not currently, but may in the future, place orders with brokers that provide research services. Such transactions shall comply with the safe harbor under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, with respect to the receipt of such services.

Consistent with the principle of seeking best price and execution, the Adviser or Sub-adviser may place brokerage orders with brokers that provide the Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-adviser with supplemental research, market and statistical information, including advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities, and furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts.

In most instances, the Fund will purchase interests in a Portfolio Fund directly from the Portfolio Fund, and such purchases by the Fund may be, but are generally not, subject to transaction expenses. Nevertheless, the Fund anticipates that some of its portfolio transactions (including investments in Portfolio Funds by the Fund) may be subject to expenses. Given the private equity focus of a majority of the Portfolio Funds, significant brokerage commissions are not anticipated to be paid by such funds. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund paid \$1,500 in brokerage commissions. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund paid \$0 in brokerage commissions. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund paid \$0 in brokerage commissions.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, serves 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 legal counsel to the Fund and the Independent Trustees of the Fund.

ADMINISTRATOR

The Fund has contracted with UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the "Administrator"), whose principal business address is 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, to provide it with certain administrative and accounting services. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund paid the Administrator \$286,262 in accounting and administration fees. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund paid the Administrator \$407,408 in accounting and administration fees. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund paid the Administrator \$624,209 in accounting and administration fees.

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. The Distributor acts as the agent of the Fund in connection with the continuous offering of Shares of the Fund. The Distributor continually distributes Shares of the Fund on a best-efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies of the Fund. Prior to October 1, 2026, Foreside Financial Services, LLC served as the fund's distributor.

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.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has delegated responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted its own proxy voting policies and procedures in order to assure that proxies voted on behalf of the Fund are voted in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser may delegate proxy voting authority to the Sub-adviser; provided that, as specified in the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, the Sub-adviser either (1) follows the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy and the Fund’s Procedures; or (2) has demonstrated that its proxy voting policies and procedures are consistent with the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures or are otherwise implemented in the best interests of the Adviser’s clients and appear to comply with governing regulations. The Fund may revoke all or part of this delegation (to the Adviser and/or Sub-adviser as applicable) at any time by a vote of the Board. In voting proxies, the Adviser and Sub-adviser may take into account long-term economic value in evaluating issues relating to items such as corporate governance, including structures and practices, accountability and transparency, the nature of long-term business plans, including sustainability policies and practices to address environmental and social factors that are likely to have an impact on shareholder value, and other non-financial measures of corporate performance. Copies of the Adviser’s and the Sub-adviser’s proxy policies and procedures are included as Appendix A to this SAI. The Board will periodically review the Fund’s proxy voting record.

The Fund is required to file Form N-PX, with its complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. The Fund’s Form N-PX filing will be available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at (888) 330-3350 or (ii) by visiting the SEC’s website at *sec.gov*.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of September 15, 2026, the following persons were the only persons who were record owners (or to the knowledge of the Fund, beneficial owners) of 5% or more of the Shares.

Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
First Premier Bank 6010 S. Minnesota Ave. Suite 208 Sioux Falls, SD 57108	18.95% of Class II Shares
Folio Investments, Inc. 8180 Greensboro Dr. 8 th Floor McLean, VA 22102	13.78% of Class II Shares
SEI Private Trust Company C/O First Interstate Bank 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456	12.37% of Class II Shares

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the applicable rules of the SEC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial highlights included in the annual report (the “Annual Report”) to the Fund’s shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, together with the report of Cohen & Company, Ltd., on the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial highlights included in the Fund’s Annual Report, are incorporated herein. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A registration statement on Form N-2, including amendments thereto, relating to the Shares offered hereby, has been filed by the Fund with the SEC. The Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information do not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, including any exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the Fund and the Shares offered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement. A copy of the registration statement may be reviewed and copied on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at *sec.gov*.

APPENDIX A

NEW YORK LIFE INVESTMENT, LLC

Policy on Proxy Voting

It is the policy of the Fund that proxies received by the Fund are voted in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for the Fund that delegate responsibility for voting proxies received relating to the Fund's portfolio securities to New York Life Investment Management, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Advisor has adopted its own Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in order to assure that proxies voted on behalf of the Fund are voted in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Advisor may delegate proxy voting authority to the Subadvisor; provided that, as specified in the Advisor's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, the Subadvisor either (1) follows the Advisor's Proxy Voting Policy and the Fund's Procedures; or (2) has demonstrated that its proxy voting policies and procedures are consistent with the Advisor's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures or are otherwise implemented in the best interests of the Advisor's clients and appear to comply with governing regulations. The Fund may revoke all or part of this delegation (to the Advisor and/or Subadvisor as applicable) at any time by a vote of the Board. In voting proxies, the Advisor and Subadvisor may take into account long-term economic value in evaluating issues relating to items such as corporate governance, including structures and practices, accountability and transparency, the nature of long-term business plans, including sustainability policies and practices to address environmental and social factors that are likely to have an impact on shareholder value, and other non-financial measures of corporate performance.

Conflicts of Interest. When a proxy presents a conflict of interest, such as when the Advisor has actual knowledge of a material business arrangement between a particular proxy issuer or closely affiliated entity and the Advisor or an affiliated entity of the Advisor, both the Fund's and the Advisor's proxy voting policies and procedures mandate that the Advisor follow an alternative voting procedure rather than voting proxies in its sole discretion. In these cases, the Advisor may: (1) cause the proxies to be voted in accordance with the recommendations of an independent service provider; (2) notify the Fund's Board or a designated committee of the Advisor, or a representative of either of the conflict of interest and seek a waiver of the conflict to permit the Advisor to vote the proxies as it deems appropriate and in the best interest of Fund shareholders, under its usual policy; or (3) forward the proxies to the Fund's Board, or a designated committee of the Advisor, so that the Board or the committee may vote the proxies itself. In the case of proxies received in connection with a fund of funds structure, whereby the Advisor, on behalf of the Fund, receives proxies in its capacity as a shareholder in an Affiliated Underlying Fund, the Advisor may vote in accordance with its predetermined or custom voting guidelines, if applicable. If there is no relevant predetermined guideline, the Advisor will vote in accordance with the recommendation of its independent service provider, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"). If ISS does not provide a recommendation, the Advisor then may address the conflict by "echoing" or "mirroring" the vote of the other shareholders in the Affiliated Underlying Fund.

As part of their delegation of proxy voting responsibility to the Advisor, the Fund also delegated to the Advisor responsibility for resolving conflicts of interest based on the use of acceptable alternative voting procedures, as described above. If the Advisor chooses to override a voting recommendation made by ISS, the Advisor's compliance department will review the override prior to voting to determine the existence of any potential conflicts of interest. If the compliance department determines a material conflict may exist, the issue is referred to the Advisor's Compliance Committee, which also serves as the Proxy Voting Committee who will consider the facts and circumstances and determine whether to allow the override or take other action, such as the alternative voting procedures just mentioned.

Advisor's Proxy Voting Guidelines. The Advisor has selected ISS to assist it in researching and voting proxies. ISS provides research and analytical services, operational implementation and recordkeeping and reporting services to research each proxy and provide a recommendation to the Advisor as to how to vote on each issue

The Advisor has adopted ISS's Benchmark proxy voting guidelines with respect to recurring issues ("Guidelines"). These Guidelines are reviewed at least annually by the Advisor's Compliance Committee and revised when the Compliance Committee determines that a change is appropriate. These Guidelines are meant to convey the Advisor's general approach to voting decisions on certain issues. Nevertheless, the Advisor's portfolio managers (or other designed personnel) maintain responsibility for reviewing all proxies individually and making final decisions based on the merits of each case.

The Fund's portfolio managers (or other designated personnel) have the responsibility to accept or reject any ISS proxy voting recommendation ("Recommendation"). The Advisor will memorialize the basis for any decision to override a Recommendation, to abstain from voting, and to resolve any conflicts. In addition, the Advisor may choose not to vote a proxy if for example, the cost of voting outweighs the possible benefit; if the vote would have an indeterminable or insignificant effect on the client's economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding; or if a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions which prevent the Advisor from exercising its voting authority.

Guidelines Examples

The following examples illustrate the Guidelines with respect to certain typical proxy votes. This summary is not an exhaustive list of all the issues that may arise or of all matters addressed in the Guidelines, and whether the Advisor supports or opposes a proposal will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information. To the extent a Subadvisor, to which the Advisor has delegated proxy-voting authority, utilizes ISS, these Guidelines apply to the Advisor unless specified otherwise for a particular Subadvisor.

- **Board of Directors.** The Advisor/Subadvisor will vote on director nominees in an uncontested election on a case-by-case basis, examining such factors as the composition of the board and key board committees, attendance at board meetings, generally voting against or withholding votes for individual directors who attend less than 75% of board and committee meetings without an acceptable reason, corporate governance provisions and takeover activity. Also, the Advisor/Subadvisor will withhold votes from overboarded CEO directors, defined as serving on more than three boards (including their own). Also, the Advisor will withhold votes from directors who sit on more than six public company boards. In a contested election of directors, the Advisor/Subadvisor will evaluate the nominees based on such factors as the long-term financial performance of the target company relative to its industry; management's track record; background to the proxy contest; qualifications of director nominees (both slates) the likelihood that the proposed objectives and goals can be met; and stock ownership positions. The Advisor/Subadvisor generally supports proposals to fix the board size or designate a range for the board size. However, the Advisor/Subadvisor will vote against management ability to alter the size of a specified range without shareholder approval. In addition, the Advisor/Subadvisor supports proposals to repeal classified boards or elect all directors annually. The Advisor/Subadvisor also supports proposals seeking that a majority or more of the board be independent. The Advisor/Subadvisor generally votes against shareholder proposals to impose a mandatory retirement age for outside directors. The Advisor/Subadvisor will vote against or withhold votes from Compensation Committee members if the company has poor compensation practices.
- **Anti-takeover Defenses and Voting Related Issues.** The Advisor/Subadvisor generally evaluates advance notice proposals on a case-by-case basis, supporting proposals that allow shareholders to submit proposals as close to the meeting date as reasonably possible and within the broadest window possible. The Advisor/Subadvisor generally supports shareholder proposals that ask a company to submit its poison pill for shareholder ratification; proposals to allow or make easier shareholder action by written consent; and proposals to lower supermajority vote requirements. The Advisor/Subadvisor generally votes against proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to call special shareholder meetings and proposals giving the board exclusive authority to amend the bylaws.
- **Capital Structure.** Generally, votes on proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance are determined on a case-by-case basis using a model developed by ISS. The Advisor/Subadvisor will generally vote for proposals to create a new class of nonvoting or subvoting common stock if it is intended for financing purposes with minimal or no dilution to current shareholders and if it is not designed to preserve the voting power of an insider or significant shareholder. The Advisor/Subadvisor will generally vote for proposals to approve increases beyond the allowable increase when a company's shares are in danger of being delisted or if a company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern is uncertain. The Advisor/Subadvisor will generally vote against proposals authorizing the creation of new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend distribution, and other rights, when no shares have been issued or reserved for a specific purpose.
- **Executive and Director Compensation.** Proposals regarding compensation plans are reviewed on a case-by-case basis using a methodology focusing on the transfer of shareholder wealth. Generally, the Advisor/Subadvisor will support proposals seeking additional information regarding compensation, but will vote against proposals which set absolute levels on compensation or dictate amount or form of compensation. Generally, the Advisor/Subadvisor will also support shareholder "say on pay" proposals.

Subadvisor Proxy Voting Guidelines. The Advisor has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Fund's subadvisor, Apogem. A summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

I. Policy

The Policy is designed to provide guidance to investment professionals and others in discharging Apogem's proxy voting duty and to ensure that proxies are voted in Apogem's clients' best interests. It is Apogem's further policy that complete and accurate disclosure concerning its proxy voting policies and procedures and proxy voting records be made available to clients, as required by the Advisers Act. For the avoidance of doubt, the procedures set forth herein are applicable to proxies for publicly traded companies. Private fund and private company matters such as loan modifications, fund extensions, Limited Partnership Agreement amendments, etc., are considered by Apogem to be investment decisions which are outside the scope of proxies and this Policy.

II. Procedures

a. Account Set-up and Review

Initially, Apogem must determine whether or not it has the responsibility of voting a particular proxy. The responsibility to vote proxies will be specified in a client's investment advisory contract or other legal agreement with Apogem. If not specified, Apogem will assume responsibility to vote proxies in the best interest of its clients when investment discretion has been granted to it. If the client chooses an alternative proxy voting process, and Apogem accepts, Apogem will endeavor to follow such guidelines established in the client's governing documents.

b. Conflicts of Interest

Prior to voting any proxies, Apogem investment professionals will determine, with Investments Compliance if requested, if there are any conflicts of interest related to the proxy in question. If a conflict is identified, Investments Compliance will determine (which may be in consultation with outside legal counsel or New York Life Insurance Company's Office of the General Counsel) as to whether the conflict is material or not. If no material conflict is identified, the applicable investment professionals will make a decision on how to vote the proxy in question. Conflicts identified as material shall be handled in accordance with Section 3 of this Policy. Apogem may abstain from a particular proxy vote when it is determined to be in the best interest of its clients. Apogem will utilize and empower a third-party vendor to vote certain proxies of its clients in certain situations (including situations where a material conflict of interest is identified).

c. Proxy Voting

1. Guidelines for Recurring Issues

Apogem has adopted the proxy-voting guidelines of an unaffiliated third party vendor, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS") with respect to certain recurring issues (the "Guidelines"). The Guidelines are available at <http://www.issgovernance.com/> These Guidelines are reviewed as needed by the Investment Committee and revised when the Investment Committee determines that a change is appropriate. These Guidelines are meant to convey Apogem's general approach to voting decisions on certain issues. Nevertheless, Apogem's investment personnel (or other designated personnel) maintain responsibility for reviewing all proxies and making final decisions based on the merits of each case.

2. Use of Third-Party Proxy Services Recommendations

Apogem's investment personnel have the ultimate responsibility to accept or reject any ISS proxy voting recommendation (a "Recommendation"). Consequently, investment personnel or other appointed investment personnel shall review and evaluate the Recommendation for each proxy ballot, taking into account this Policy, the guidelines applicable to the account(s), and the best interests of the client(s). Investment personnel, or the Investment Committee, shall override the Recommendation if, based on all facts and circumstances, he or she believes that it is in the best interest of the client(s) to do so. Apogem's investment personnel (or other designated personnel) will memorialize the basis for any decision to override a

Recommendation or to abstain from voting, including the resolution of any conflicts as further discussed below. Apogem may have accepted different proxy voting policies and procedures for different clients that may result in different votes. Also, Apogem may choose not to vote proxies or abstain from voting proxies under the following circumstances:

- If the effect on the client's economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant;
- If the cost of, or the time associated with, researching and voting the proxy outweighs the possible benefit; or
- If a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions that prevent Apogem from exercising its voting authority.

Prior to overriding a Recommendation, Apogem's investment personnel (or other designated personnel) must complete the Proxy Vote Override Form, attached as Appendix A, or a similarly detailed email, and submit it to Investments Compliance for determination as to whether the override involves a potential material conflict of interest ("Material Conflict") between Apogem and the client(s) on whose behalf the proxy is to be voted. Investment personnel have an affirmative duty to disclose any potential Material Conflicts known to them related to overriding a proxy vote. Material Conflicts may exist in situations where Apogem is called to vote on a proxy involving an issuer or proponent of a proxy proposal regarding the issuer where Apogem or an affiliated person of Apogem also:

- Manages the issuer's or proponent's pension plan;
- Administers the issuer's or proponent's employee benefit plan;
- Provides brokerage, underwriting, insurance or banking services to the issuer or proponent; or
- Manages money for an employee group of the issuer or proponent.

Additional Material Conflicts may exist if an executive of Apogem or a Apogem control affiliate is a close relative of, or has a personal or business relationship with:

- An executive of the issuer or proponent;
- A director of the issuer or proponent;
- A person who is a candidate to be a director of the issuer;
- A participant in the proxy contest; or
- A proponent of a proxy proposal.

Material Conflicts based on business relationships of Apogem's control affiliates will only be considered to the extent that the applicable portfolio management area of Apogem has actual knowledge of such business relationships. Whether a relationship creates a Material Conflict will depend on the facts and circumstances. Even if these parties do not attempt to influence Apogem with respect to voting, the value of the business relationship to Apogem can create a Material Conflict.

If after investment personnel alert Compliance to a potential conflict, Investments Compliance determines that there is no potential Material Conflict, Apogem's investment personnel may override the Recommendation and vote the proxy issue as he/she determines is in the best interest of clients. If Compliance determines that a Material Conflict may exist, it will refer the issue to the specific Client Investment Committee for consideration. The Investment Committee will consider the facts and circumstances of the pending proxy vote and the potential or actual Material Conflict and make a determination as to how to vote the proxy (i.e., whether to permit or deny the override of the Recommendation, or whether to take other action, such as delegating the proxy vote to an independent third party or obtaining voting instructions from clients). In considering the proxy vote and potential Material Conflict, the Investment Committee may review the following factors, including but not limited to:

- The percentage of outstanding securities of the issuer held by Apogem on behalf of clients.
- The nature of the relationship of the issuer with Apogem, its affiliates or its executive officers.

- Whether there has been any attempt to influence the portfolio manager's decision directly or indirectly.
- Whether the direction (for or against) of the proposed vote would appear to benefit Apogem or a related party.
- Whether an objective decision to vote in a certain way will still create a strong appearance of a conflict.

Except as provided in Section 3 above, Apogem may not abstain from voting any such proxy for the purpose of avoiding a conflict.

In the event ISS itself has a conflict and thus, is unable to provide a Recommendation, Apogem's investment personnel may vote in accordance with the recommendation of another independent service provider, if available, applying the Company's pre-determined guidelines. If a recommendation from an independent service provider other than ISS is not available, or practical, Apogem's investment personnel will make a voting recommendation and complete a Proxy Vote Override Form or a similarly detailed email. Compliance will review the form or email and if it determines that there is no potential Material Conflict, Apogem's investment personnel may vote the proxy issue as he/she determines is in the best interest of clients. If Compliance determines that there exists or may exist a Material Conflict, it will refer the matter to the Investment Committee for consideration.

III. Monitoring

1. Supervisory Review

The designated chairperson for each Investment Committee shall be responsible for ensuring that investment personnel are acting in accordance with this Policy. The Investment Committee chairperson must approve all investment personnel requests for overrides and evidence such approval by signing the completed Proxy Override Request Form or a similarly detailed email.

2. Periodic Review

Periodically, the Investment Committee will discharge the following responsibilities:

- Reviewing ISS' Guidelines for voting on recurring matters as needed and making revisions as it deems appropriate;
- Reviewing investment personnel overrides;
- Reviewing ISS' performance as needed and determining whether its services should continue to be retained; and
- Reviewing Apogem's voting record, which would include information regarding votes against management.

IV. Client Reporting

Apogem will include a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures in its Form ADV Brochure. It will provide a copy of this Policy upon request from a client. In addition, Apogem will provide any client who makes a written or oral request with a copy of a report disclosing how it voted securities held in that client's portfolio.

V. Recordkeeping

Apogem will maintain the following records for at least eight years:

1. A copy of the Policy and Guidelines;
2. A copy of each proxy statement received regarding client securities;
3. A record of each vote cast on behalf of a client;

4. Copies of all documents created by Apogem that were material to making a decision on the proxy voting (or abstaining from voting) of client securities or that memorialize the basis for that decision including the resolution of any conflict, a copy of all Proxy Vote Override Forms and all supporting documents);
5. Copies of each written request by a client for information on how Apogem voted proxies on behalf of the client, as well as a copy of any written response by Apogem to such request. Records of clients' oral requests for such information or Apogem's oral responses will not be kept.

VI. Periodic Review/Revisions

This Policy may be revised as needed to accommodate changes in practices consistent with applicable regulations. Apogem Compliance will review this Policy consistent with Rule 206(4)-7 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, which requires among other things, that each registered investment adviser review, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of its policies and procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation.