



ASPIRIANT

PROSPECTUS

August 1, 2026

Aspiriant Capital Appreciation Fund

Aspiriant Capital Appreciation Fund (the “Fund”) is a Delaware statutory trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates under an Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 1, 2023 (the “Declaration of Trust”). Aspiriant, LLC serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. The Investment Manager is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The Fund is a “fund of funds” that intends to invest primarily in general or limited partnerships, U.S. and foreign funds (including open-end funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds), corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (collectively, “Investment Funds”) that invest or trade in a wide range of securities. The Fund intends to invest its assets in U.S. and foreign, including emerging markets, securities and Investment Funds. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Investment Funds will be successful. **See “PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS” beginning on page 10.**

This Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the offering of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) of the Fund. The Fund commenced the public offering of the Shares in April 2021 and has publicly offered Shares since that time. The Shares will generally be offered as of the first business day of each calendar quarter or at such other times as may be determined by the Fund, in each case subject to any applicable sales charges and other fees, as described herein. The Shares will be issued at net asset value per Share. The Fund has registered \$250,000,000 for sale under the registration statement to which this Prospectus relates. No holder of the Fund’s Shares (each, a “Shareholder” and collectively, “Shareholders”) will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares.

This Prospectus concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund’s statement of additional information (the “SAI”), dated August 1, 2026, has been filed with the SEC. You may also request a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI, the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports and other information about the Fund and make inquiries without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, by calling the Fund toll-free at (877) 997-9971 or by accessing the Fund’s website at aspiriantfunds.com/aspiriant-capital-appreciation-fund. The information on the Fund’s website is not incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and investors should not consider it a part of this Prospectus. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You can obtain the SAI, annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, and other information about the Fund on the SEC’s website at sec.gov. The address of the SEC’s internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

Shares are an illiquid investment.

- **You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.**
- **Although the Fund has implemented a Share repurchase program, only a limited number of Shares will be eligible for repurchase by the Fund.**
- **If you are permitted to sell your Shares to a third party rather than through the repurchase process, you may receive less than your purchase price.**
- **The Fund does not intend to list the Shares on any securities exchange and the Fund does not expect a secondary market in the Shares to develop.**
- **You should consider that you may not have access to the money you invest for an indefinite period of time.**
- **An investment in the Shares is not suitable for you if you need foreseeable access to the money you invest.**
- **Because you will be unable to sell your Shares or have them repurchased immediately, you will find it difficult to reduce your exposure on a timely basis during a market downturn.**

Total Offering⁽¹⁾

	Price to Public	Sales Charge Load ⁽²⁾	Proceeds to Fund ⁽³⁾
Shares	Current Net Asset Value	0.00%	\$250,000,000

⁽¹⁾ Distribution Services, LLC (the "Distributor") acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund's Shares on a best-efforts basis. The Shares are being offered through the Distributor and may also be offered through other brokers or dealers that have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Fund for its distribution services and the Investment Manager pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services. The Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager's and/or affiliates' own assets and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. See "*DISTRIBUTOR*." The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below this minimum. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund's escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned on escrowed amounts will be credited to the Fund. See "*FUND SUMMARY — The Offering*."

⁽²⁾ The Shares are not subject to a "sales load," as defined in the Investment Company Act. See "*DISTRIBUTOR*."

⁽³⁾ The Fund's offering expenses are described under "*FUND FEES AND EXPENSES*" below.

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

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

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

THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER IS DISTRIBUTION SERVICES, LLC.

The date of this Prospectus is August 1, 2026



ASPIRIANT

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Aspiriant Capital Appreciation Fund

FUND SUMMARY

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

The Fund and the Shares

Aspiriant Capital Appreciation Fund (the “Fund”) is a closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and organized as a Delaware statutory trust on November 10, 2020. Aspiriant, LLC serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. The Investment Manager provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that under the Investment Company Act, it is not limited in the percentage of its assets that it may invest in any single issuer of securities. **The Fund is an appropriate investment only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment.**

However, the Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), which generally requires that, at the end of each quarter: (1) at least 50% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) cash and cash items (including receivables), Federal Government securities and securities of other RICs; and (ii) securities of separate issuers, each of which amounts to no more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets (and no more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting shares), and (2) no more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) securities (other than Federal Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) of two or more issuers which the taxpayer controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses; or (iii) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. To continue to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy other applicable requirements, including restrictions on the kinds of income that the Fund can earn and requirements that the Fund distributes most of its income to shareholders each year.

Investment Objective and Strategies

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The Fund intends to invest primarily in general or limited partnerships, U.S. and foreign funds (including open-end funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds), corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (“Investment Funds”) that invest or trade in a wide range of securities. The Fund intends to invest its assets in U.S. and foreign, including emerging markets, securities and Investment Funds. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Investment Manager

As Investment Manager, Aspiriant, LLC provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. Its principal place of business is located at 11100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 500, Los Angeles, California 90025. The Investment Manager is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). As of May 31, 2026 approximately \$19 billion of assets were under the management of the Investment Manager and its affiliates.



The Administrator

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

Fees and Expenses

The Fund bears its own operating expenses (including, without limitation, its offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager). A more detailed discussion of the Fund’s expenses can be found under “FUND EXPENSES.”

Investment Management Fee. The Investment Manager is entitled to a management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) calculated at an annual rate of 0.50%, payable quarterly in arrears, based upon the Fund’s net assets as of quarter-end. The Investment Manager, however, has entered into an investment management fee limitation agreement (the “Management Fee Limitation Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive 0.33% of its Investment Management Fee. On August 1, 2024, the Amended and Restated Management Fee Limitation Agreement became effective for one year and automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms thereafter (each, a “Current Term”). Neither the Fund nor the Investment Manager may terminate the Management Fee Limitation Agreement during a Current Term. The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Investment Manager before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders.

Administrative Services Fee. Pursuant to an administrative services agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund (the “Administrative Services Agreement”), the Investment Manager is entitled to a fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.10%, payable quarterly in arrears, based upon the Fund’s net assets as of quarter-end for providing administrative services to the Fund. Such services include the review of shareholder reports and other filings with the SEC; oversight of the Fund’s primary service providers; periodic due diligence reviews of the Fund’s primary service providers; coordination and negotiation of all of the contracts and pricing relating to the Fund’s primary service providers, with the advice of Fund counsel; providing information to the Board relating to the review and selection of the Fund’s primary service providers; and all such other duties or services necessary for the appropriate administration of the Fund, that are incidental to the foregoing services. See “ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AGREEMENT.”

Administration Fee. The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.032% of the Fund’s net assets and decreasing as net assets reach certain levels.

In consideration for these services, the Fund pays the Administrator a minimum annual fee of \$93,951 (the “Administration Fee”). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Administrator also is reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund and receives a fee for transfer agency services. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the administration agreement between the Fund and the Administrator (the “Administration Agreement”) may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.



Fees of Underlying Managers

As an investor in the Investment Funds, the Fund will indirectly bear asset-based fees and performance-based fees or allocations charged by the investment advisers to the Investment Funds (the “Underlying Managers”). Such fees and performance-based compensation are in addition to the fees that are charged by the Investment Manager to the Fund and allocated to the Fund. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the private Investment Funds will range from 0.00% to 2.00% (annualized) of the average net asset value (“NAV”) of the Fund’s investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 0.00% to 20.00% of a private Investment Fund’s net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. An investor in the Fund bears a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund.

The Offering

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$10,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums.

Shares will generally be offered for purchase as of the first business day of each calendar quarter, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) in its sole discretion. Once a prospective investor’s purchase order is received, a confirmation is sent to the investor. Potential investors should send subscription funds by wire transfer pursuant to instructions provided to them by the Fund.

Subscriptions are generally subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an interest-bearing escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund’s escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned on escrowed amounts will be credited to the Fund for the benefit of all Shareholders.

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

Distribution Policy

Distributions will be paid at least annually on the Shares in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income and net capital gains, if any, earned each year. The Fund is not a suitable investment for any investor who requires regular dividend income.

Each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the Fund’s dividend reinvestment program (the “DRIP”) and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. The Fund reserves the right to cap the aggregate amount of any income dividends and/or capital gain distributions that are made in cash (rather than being reinvested) at a total amount of not less than 20% of the total amount distributed to Shareholders. In the event that Shareholders submit elections in aggregate to receive more than the cap amount of such a distribution in cash, any such cap amount will be pro-rated among those electing Shareholders.



Repurchase Offers

At the discretion of the Board and provided that it is in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to do so, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers generally quarterly with a Valuation Date (as defined below) on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. In each repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase its Shares at their NAV as determined as of approximately March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, of each year, as applicable (each, a "Valuation Date"). **Each repurchase offer ordinarily will be limited to the repurchase of approximately 5% of the Shares outstanding, but if the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund.** No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares. Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer. See "*TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE*."

Risk Factors

The Fund is subject to substantial risks — including market risks, strategy risks and Underlying Manager risks. Investment Funds generally will not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act and, therefore, the Fund will not be entitled to the various protections afforded by the Investment Company Act with respect to its investments in Investment Funds. While the Investment Manager will attempt to moderate any risks of securities activities of the Underlying Managers, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses. The Investment Manager will not have any control over the Underlying Managers, thus there can be no assurances that an Underlying Manager will manage its Investment Funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective. There may also be certain conflicts of interest relevant to the management of the Fund, arising out of, among other things, activities of the Investment Manager, its affiliates and employees with respect to the management of accounts for other clients as well as the investment of proprietary assets. Prospective investors should review carefully the "*PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS*" section of this Prospectus. An investment in the Fund should only be made by investors who understand the risks involved and who are able to withstand the loss of the entire amount invested.

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

Summary of Taxation

The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC for federal income tax purposes and intends to maintain its RIC status each year. As a RIC, the Fund will generally not be subject to federal corporate income tax, provided that it distributes out all, or virtually all, of its net taxable income and gains each year.

The Investment Funds may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Investment Funds. U.S. investors in the Fund are generally not expected to be entitled to a foreign tax credit with respect to any of those taxes. The Fund may also invest, either directly or indirectly through the Subsidiary (defined below), in private Investment Funds treated as partnerships for U.S. tax purposes. See "*TAXES*."



FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The following tables describe the aggregate fees and expenses that the Fund expects to incur and that the Shareholders can expect to bear, either directly or indirectly, through the Fund's investments.

Transaction Expenses:

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of subscription amount)	None
Maximum Early Repurchase Fee (as a percentage of repurchased amount)	None

Annual Expenses

(As a percentage of Net Assets attributable to shares)⁽¹⁾

Investment Management Fee⁽²⁾	0.50%
Other Expenses	0.56%
Income Tax Expense⁽³⁾	0.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses⁽⁴⁾	3.94%
Total Annual Expenses⁽⁵⁾	5.16%
Less: Management Fee Waiver⁽⁶⁾	(0.33)%
Net Annual Expenses⁽⁵⁾	4.83%

⁽¹⁾ This table summarizes the expenses of the Fund and is designed to help investors understand the costs and expenses they will bear, directly or indirectly, by investing in the Fund.

⁽²⁾ For its provision of advisory services to the Fund, the Investment Manager is entitled to an annual Investment Management Fee equal to 0.50% of the Fund's net assets determined as of quarter-end, payable quarterly in arrears. The Investment Management Fee will be calculated before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders.

⁽³⁾ Represents current and deferred income tax expense derived from the net investment income and realized and unrealized gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 for investments that were placed in a wholly-owned subsidiary. Income tax expense reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and tax purposes.

⁽⁴⁾ In addition to the Fund's direct expenses, the Fund indirectly bears a pro-rata share of the expenses of the Investment Funds. Private Investment Funds generally charge, in addition to management fees calculated as a percentage of the average NAV of the Fund's investment, performance-based fees generally from 0% to 20% of the net capital appreciation in the Fund's investment for the year or other measurement period, subject to loss carryforward provisions, as defined in the respective Investment Funds' agreements. In the future, these fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower than reflected, because certain fees are based on the performance of the Underlying Managers of the Investment Funds, which fluctuate over time. In addition, the Fund's portfolio changes from time to time, which will result in different Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.



- ⁽⁵⁾ Total and Net Annual Expenses in this table may not correlate to the gross and net ratios of expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of this Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.
- ⁽⁶⁾ The Investment Manager has entered into an investment management fee limitation agreement (the "Management Fee Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive 0.33% of its Investment Management Fee on an annualized basis. On August 1, 2024, the Amended and Restated Management Fee Limitation Agreement became effective for one year and automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms thereafter (each a "Current Term"). Neither the Fund nor the Investment Manager may terminate the Management Fee Limitation Agreement during a Current Term.

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

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

EXAMPLE

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	\$48	\$152	\$254	\$510

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



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The information contained in the table below for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, sets forth selected information derived from the Fund's financial statements. Financial statements contained in the annual report contained in the Fund's Form N-CSR (the "Annual Report") have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd. ("Cohen & Co"), the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, including Cohen & Co's report, are incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. You may obtain the Annual Report free of charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, by calling the Fund toll-free at (877) 997-9971 or by accessing the following hyperlink: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1830974/000121390026065638/ea0291788-01_ncsr.htm. The information in the table below should be read in conjunction with each of those financial statements and the notes thereto.

ASPIRIANT CAPITAL APPRECIATION FUND

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Per share data and ratios for a share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026*	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025*	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024*	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022 ¹
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 10.51	\$ 11.53	\$ 10.32	\$ 10.93	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ²	(0.01)	0.01	0.04	(0.03)	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ..	1.62	0.27	1.36	(0.58)	0.96
Total from investment operations.....	1.61	0.28	1.40	(0.61)	0.93
Less Distributions:					
From net investment income.....	—	(0.37)	—	—	—
From net realized gain	(0.92)	(0.93)	(0.19)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.92)	(1.30)	(0.19)	—	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period.....	\$ 11.20	\$ 10.51	\$ 11.53	\$ 10.32	\$ 10.93
Total Return	15.49%	2.37%	13.73%	(5.58)%	9.30%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands).....	\$ 144,100	\$ 136,536	\$ 150,193	\$ 125,995	\$ 148,385
Net investment income (loss) ³	(0.09)% ⁴	0.05% ⁴	0.34%	(0.30)%	(0.25)%
Expenses before expense waiver and tax expense/(benefit) ^{3,5}	1.06%	1.00%	1.00%	1.05%	0.95%
Expense waiver	(0.33)%	(0.35)%	(0.40)%	(0.40)%	(0.40)%
Expenses net of expense waiver, but before tax expense/(benefit) ^{3,6}	0.73%	0.65%	0.60%	0.65%	0.55%
Income taxes/(benefit) ⁷	0.16%	0.29%	0.29%	0.00%	0.00%
Expenses net of expense waiver and after tax expense/(benefit) ^{3,8}	0.89%	0.94%	0.89%	0.65%	0.55%
Portfolio turnover rate	11%	75%	82%	6%	13%

* Includes consolidated accounts of RMCA Subholding, LLC.

¹ Reflects operations from April 1, 2021 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2022.

Achieve more.



- ² Per share data is computed using the average shares method.
- ³ The ratios of expenses and net investment income or loss to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.
- ⁴ Includes income tax expense/(benefit) of 0.39% and 0% derived from income for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026, respectively.
- ⁵ Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets excluding the expense waiver by the Investment Manager and current and deferred tax expense/(benefit).
- ⁶ Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets including the expense waiver by the Investment Manager and excluding current and deferred tax expense/(benefit).
- ⁷ Includes deferred tax expense/(benefit) derived from the net investment income/loss and realized and unrealized gains/losses.
- ⁸ Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets including the expense waiver by the Investment Manager and current and deferred tax expense/(benefit).

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of Shares, not including the Fund's fees and expenses (including, without limitation, offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager), will be invested by the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies as soon as practicable, but in no event later than three months after receipt, consistent with market conditions and the availability of suitable investments. Such proceeds will be invested together with any interest earned in the Fund's escrow account prior to the closing of the applicable offering. See "*PURCHASING SHARES—PURCHASE TERMS*." Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions, but any such delay will not exceed three months after the receipt of funds.

Pending the investment of the proceeds of any offering or any other available funds pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies, a portion of such amounts, which may include a substantial portion of the proceeds of an offering, may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or such short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquidity. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation. The Fund intends to invest substantially all of its assets primarily in general or limited partnerships, U.S. and foreign funds (including open-end funds, closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds), corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (collectively, "Investment Funds") that invest or trade in a wide range of securities. The Fund intends to invest its assets in U.S. and foreign markets, including emerging markets, securities and Investment Funds.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its assets among Investment Funds that utilize one or more of the following investment strategies: Public and Private Equity (including but not limited to buyouts, venture capital and growth equity) (the "Private Equity and Venture Capital Strategies"); Public and Private Credit (including but not limited to senior loans, subordinated debt, and mezzanine debt) (the "Credit-Based Strategy"); Hedge Funds



(including but not limited to Long/Short Equity and Global Macro/Managed Futures (the “Long/Short and Global Macro/Managed Futures Strategies”) and Event Driven and Multi-Strategy/Relative Value (the “Event Driven and Multi-Strategy/Relative Value Strategies”); and Short-Term Liquidity Management (including but not limited to money market and short duration fixed income) (the “Short-Term Liquidity Management Strategy”). The Fund may invest in U.S. and foreign, including emerging market, securities and Investment Funds.

In selecting Investment Funds and asset class exposures, the Investment Manager will take asset diversification and potential volatility of return into account. In seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, preserve capital and fund capital calls from private funds, the Investment Manager may invest a portion of the Fund’s net assets in cash, cash equivalents and selected fixed income strategies. The Fund may invest in any strategy by employing a sub-advisor approved by the Board. The Fund may invest in Investment Funds directly or through its wholly-owned subsidiary organized under Delaware law as a corporation (the “Subsidiary”). The Fund may allocate up to 25% of its assets in the Subsidiary, which has the same investment objective as the Fund, and is intended to provide the Fund with indirect exposure to Investment Funds in a manner consistent with the limitations and requirements of the Code that apply to the Fund, which limit the amount of income the Fund may receive from certain sources. To the extent they are applicable to the investment activities of the Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund. The Fund complies with Section 8 and Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, governing investment policies and capital structure and leverage, respectively, on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary complies with Section 17 of the Investment Company Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody.

- The Private Equity and Venture Capital Strategies are composed of Investment Funds that invest in private firms not listed on a traditional equity or fixed income market.
- The Credit-Based Strategy seeks to provide superior risk-adjusted investment performance by focusing on less efficient areas of the global fixed income markets (including certain sectors of the U.S. fixed income markets).
- The Long/Short Equity and Global Macro/Managed Futures Strategies are composed of Investment Funds that predominantly invest in all global markets, including the U.S. domestic markets.
- The Event Driven and Multi-Strategy/Relative Value Strategies generally invest in Investment Funds that have a relatively low or negative correlation to the equity markets and may have less volatility through the use of arbitrage-based strategies and hedging tools (e.g., “market” puts and calls, etc.).
- The Short-Term Liquidity Management Strategy may, among other things, invest in Investment Funds that hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. The cash equivalents in which the Fund may invest include, among other things: obligations of the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper; and certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances issued by United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements and may purchase shares of money market mutual funds in accordance with applicable legal restrictions.



PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

All investments carry risks to some degree. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing in the Investment Funds will be successful. **An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost.** The Fund allocates its assets to Underlying Managers and invests in Investment Funds that invest in and actively trade securities and other financial instruments using a variety of strategies and investment techniques that may involve significant risks. Various other types of risks are also associated with investments in the Fund, including risks relating to the fund of funds structure of the Fund, risks relating to compensation arrangements and risks relating to the limited liquidity of the Shares. Below is a list of principal risks of investing in the Fund. Different risks may be more significant at different times, depending on market conditions.

GENERAL RISKS

LACK OF OPERATING HISTORY OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. Certain Investment Funds may be newly formed entities that have no operating histories. In such cases, the Investment Manager may evaluate the past investment performance of the applicable Underlying Managers or of their personnel. However, this past investment performance may not be indicative of the future results of an investment in an Investment Fund. Although the Investment Manager and its affiliates and their personnel have experience evaluating the performance of alternative asset managers and providing manager selection and asset allocation services to clients, the Fund's investment programs should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager's assessments of Underlying Managers, and in turn their assessments of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments, will prove accurate. Thus, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective and its NAV may decrease.

INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION RISK. Certain Investment Funds are not subject to industry concentration restrictions on their investments and, in some cases, may invest 25% or more of the value of their total assets in a single industry or group of related industries. Although the Fund does not believe it is likely to occur given the nature of its investment program, it is possible that, at any given time, the assets of Investment Funds in which the Fund has invested will, in the aggregate, be invested in a single industry or group of related industries constituting 25% or more of the value of their combined total assets. However, because these circumstances may arise, the Fund is subject to greater investment risk to the extent that a significant portion of its assets may at times be invested, through investments the Fund makes in the Investment Funds, in the securities of issuers engaged in similar businesses that are likely to be affected by the same market conditions and other industry-specific risk factors. Such Investment Funds are not generally required to provide current information regarding their investments to their investors (including the Fund). Thus, the Fund and the Investment Manager may not be able to determine at any given time whether or the extent to which Investment Funds, in the aggregate, have invested 25% or more of their combined assets in any particular industry.

REPURCHASE OFFERS. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares (generally each quarter), and there is no guarantee that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares that they desire to sell in any particular repurchase offer. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder. The potential for proration may cause some investors to tender more Shares for repurchase than they wish to have repurchased. The decision to offer to repurchase Shares is in the complete and absolute discretion of the Board and the Board may, under certain circumstances, elect not to offer to repurchase Shares.

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



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

If a Shareholder tenders all of its Shares (or a portion of its Shares) in connection with a repurchase offer made by the Fund, that tender may not be rescinded by the Shareholder after the date on which the repurchase offer terminates. However, although the amount payable to the Shareholder will be based on the value of the Fund's assets as of the repurchase date, the value of Shares that are tendered by Shareholders generally will not be determined until a date approximately one month later. Thus, a Shareholder will not know its repurchase price until after it has irrevocably tendered its Shares.

LIMITED LIQUIDITY; IN-KIND DISTRIBUTIONS. Shares in the Fund provide limited liquidity since Shareholders will not be able to redeem Shares on a daily basis. A Shareholder may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. In addition, with very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable, and liquidity will be provided only through repurchase offers made from time to time by the Fund. Shares in the Fund are therefore suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

The Fund expects to distribute cash to the Shareholders for Shares that are repurchased. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will have sufficient cash to pay for Shares that are being repurchased or that it will be able to liquidate investments at favorable prices to pay for repurchased Shares. Investment Funds may be permitted to redeem their interests in-kind. Thus, the Investment Funds may pay the Fund's redemption proceeds in securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. In these circumstances, the Fund would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund. The Fund does not intend to make in-kind distributions to the Shareholders.

In addition, in extreme cases, the Fund may not be able to complete repurchases if it is unable to redeem a portion of its investment in Investment Funds due to the Investment Funds' holding of illiquid investments.

BORROWING, USE OF LEVERAGE. The Fund may leverage its investments with the Underlying Managers by "borrowing." In addition, the strategies implemented by the Underlying Managers typically are leveraged. The use of leverage increases both risk and profit potential. The Investment Manager may cause the Fund to use various methods to leverage investments, including (i) borrowing, (ii) swap agreements or other derivative instruments, (iii) employing certain Underlying Managers (many of which trade on margin and do not generally need additional capital in order to increase the level of the positions they acquire for it) to trade on the notional value of equity derivatives contracts (which is the value of the shares that are controlled rather than the cost of the transaction) or (iv) a combination of these methods. The Fund is subject to the Investment Company Act requirement that an investment company satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness. This means that at any given time the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including such indebtedness). The Fund may be required to dispose of assets on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors reduce the Fund's asset coverage to less than the prescribed amount. These limits do not apply to the Investment Funds and, therefore, the Fund's portfolio may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs of certain Investment Funds.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. The Fund and some or all of the Investment Funds may use options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements and other derivatives contracts. Transactions in derivative instruments present risks arising from the use of leverage (which increases the magnitude of losses), volatility, the possibility of default by a counterparty and illiquidity. Use of derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes by the Fund or the Investment Funds could present significant risks, including the risk of losses in excess of the amounts invested.



LEGAL, TAX AND REGULATORY. Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory and tax environment for derivative instruments in which Underlying Managers may participate is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of derivative instruments may materially adversely affect the value of derivative instruments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to pursue its trading strategies.

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

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

Similarly, the regulatory environment for leveraged investors and for hedge funds generally is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation of leveraged investors or hedge funds may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objective or strategies. Increased regulatory oversight and other legislation or regulation relating to hedge fund managers, hedge funds and funds of hedge funds could result. Such legislation or regulation could pose additional risks and result in material adverse consequences to the Investment Funds or the Fund and/or limit potential investment strategies that would have otherwise been used by the Underlying Managers or the Fund in order to seek to obtain higher returns.



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

NON-QUALIFICATION AS A RIC. If for any taxable year the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code ("Subchapter M"), all of its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must meet three numerical requirements each year regarding (i) the diversification of the assets it holds, (ii) the income it earns, and (iii) the amount of taxable income that it distributes to shareholders. The Fund may also invest, either directly or indirectly through the Subsidiary, in Investment Funds. To the extent that the Fund invests in Investment Funds directly and not through the Subsidiary, the Fund's ability to meet the RIC diversification and income requirements will depend upon the investments held by such Investment Funds and the nature of the income produced by such investments. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to federal corporate income taxes, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net capital gain (if any), will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. However, such distributions will be eligible (i) to be treated as qualified dividend income, which is subject to tax at reduced rates, in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals and (ii) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders. In addition, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions. These requirements and certain additional tax risks associated with investments in the Fund are discussed in "TAXES" in this Prospectus.

NON-DIVERSIFIED STATUS. The Fund is a "non-diversified" management investment company. Thus, there are no percentage limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act on the Fund's assets that may be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of any one issuer. Although the Investment Manager follows a general policy of seeking to spread the Fund's capital among multiple Investment Funds, the Investment Manager may depart from such policy from time to time and one or more Investment Funds may be allocated a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets. Consequently, if one or more securities are allocated a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets, losses suffered by such securities could result in a higher reduction in the Fund's capital than if such capital had been more proportionately allocated among a larger number of securities. The Fund may also be more susceptible to any single economic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified investment company.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack or damage. The Fund, the Investment Funds and their affiliates and third-party service providers are subject to cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and the Fund could suffer such losses in the future. Computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other



events that could have a security impact. Cybersecurity breaches can result from both intentional and unintentional events, including unauthorized access through hacking, malicious software coding, denial-of-service attacks, data corruption, or inadvertent employee error. The rapid development and widespread use of AI technologies, including machine learning and generative AI, could increase the effectiveness of these cyberattacks and exacerbate these risks or result in cyber security incidents that implicate personal data. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Fund's operations or the operations of the Investment Funds or their respective affiliates and third-party service providers. This could result in significant losses, reputational damage, litigation, regulatory fines or penalties, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition or results of operations. Privacy and information security laws and regulation changes, and compliance with those changes, may result in cost increases due to system changes and the development of new administrative processes. In addition, the Fund may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify the Fund's protective measures and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from operational and security risks. While the Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders.

SUBSIDIARY RISK. By investing through a Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to risks associated with a Subsidiary's direct investments. Because a Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund, as an investor in the Subsidiary, will not have the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. Changes in the laws of the United States or other jurisdiction, such as Delaware, under which the Fund and a Subsidiary are organized, including the regulations under the Code, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and the SAI and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, dividends received by the Fund from a Subsidiary and distributed to its shareholders in the same tax year will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes at the Fund level, however, the Subsidiary will generally be subject to federal and state income taxes on its income, including any income the Subsidiary may recognize on the sale of an interest in investments that it holds. As a result, the net return to the Fund on such investments that are held by the Subsidiary will be reduced to the extent that the Subsidiary is subject to income taxes, and losses incurred by the Subsidiary will not be available to the Fund to offset income or gain from other investments. Additionally, in calculating its NAV in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Fund will account for the deferred tax liability and/or asset balances of the Subsidiary. Any Subsidiary used by the Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability, at the current maximum statutory U.S. federal income tax rate (currently 21%) plus an estimated state and local income tax rate, for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by it on equity securities considered to be return of capital. Upon a Subsidiary's sale of a portfolio security, such Subsidiary will be liable for previously deferred taxes at the then current rate. Any deferred tax liability balance of a Subsidiary will reduce the Fund's NAV.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding any applicable tax consequences that may result from holding Shares.



SPECIAL RISKS OF FUND OF FUNDS STRUCTURE

NO REGISTRATION. Certain Investment Funds will not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, the provisions of the Investment Company Act, which, among other things, require investment companies to have securities held in custody at all times in segregated accounts and regulate the relationship between the investment company and its asset management, are not applicable to an investment in the Investment Funds. In addition, such Investment Funds generally are not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Investment Manager to monitor whether holdings of the Investment Funds cause the Fund to be above specified levels of ownership in certain investment strategies. Although the Fund expects to receive information from each Underlying Manager regarding its investment performance on a regular basis, in most cases there is little or no means of independently verifying this information. An Underlying Manager may use proprietary investment strategies that are not fully disclosed to its investors and may involve risks under some market conditions that are not anticipated by the Fund. In addition, while many Underlying Managers will register with the SEC and state agencies as a result of developments in certain laws, rules and regulations, some Underlying Managers may still be exempt from registration. In such cases, these Underlying Managers will not be subject to various disclosure requirements and rules that would apply to registered investment advisers. Similarly, while many Underlying Managers will register as commodity pool operators under the Commodity Exchange Act, other Underlying Managers will be exempt from registration and will not be subject to various disclosure requirements and rules that would apply to registered commodity pool operators.

The SEC adopted revisions to the rules permitting funds to invest in other investment companies to streamline and enhance the regulatory framework applicable to fund of funds arrangements. While Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act permits more types of fund of funds arrangements without reliance on an exemptive order or no-action letters, it imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures. The requirements of Rule 12d1-4 have been implemented by the Fund with respect to its fund of funds arrangements, if any.

MULTIPLE LEVELS OF FEES AND EXPENSES. Although in many cases investor access to the Investment Funds may be limited or unavailable, an investor who meets the conditions imposed by an Investment Fund may be able to invest directly with the Investment Fund. By investing in Investment Funds indirectly through the Fund, the investor bears asset-based fees and performance-based fees and allocations, if any. Moreover, investors in the Fund bear a proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager, operating costs, sales charges, brokerage transaction expenses, and administrative fees) and, indirectly, similar expenses of the Investment Funds. Thus, an investor in the Fund may be subject to higher operating expenses than if he or she invested in an Investment Fund directly or in a closed-end fund which did not utilize a "fund of funds" structure.

Certain Investment Funds may be subject to a performance-based fee or allocation, irrespective of the performance of other Investment Funds and the Fund generally. Accordingly, an Underlying Manager to an Investment Fund with positive performance may receive performance-based compensation from the Investment Fund, and thus indirectly from the Fund and its Shareholders, even if the Fund's overall performance is negative. Generally, fees payable to Underlying Managers of the Investment Funds will range from 0.00% to 2.00% (annualized) of the average NAV of the Fund's investment. In addition, certain Underlying Managers charge an incentive allocation or fee generally ranging from 0.00% to 20.00% of an Investment Fund's net profits, although it is possible that such ranges may be exceeded for certain Underlying Managers. The performance-based compensation received by an Underlying Manager also may



create an incentive for that Underlying Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that it might have made in the absence of the performance-based allocation. Such compensation may be based on calculations of realized and unrealized gains made by the Underlying Manager without independent oversight.

UNDERLYING MANAGERS INVEST INDEPENDENTLY. The Underlying Managers generally invest wholly independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that the Investment Funds do, in fact, hold such positions, the Fund's portfolio, considered as a whole, may not achieve any gain or loss despite incurring fees and expenses in connection with such positions. Furthermore, it is possible that from time to time, various Investment Funds selected by the Investment Manager may be competing with each other for the same positions in one or more markets. In any such situations, the Fund could indirectly incur certain transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment result.

LIQUIDITY CONSTRAINTS OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. Since the Fund may make additional investments in or affect withdrawals from an Investment Fund only at certain times pursuant to limitations set forth in the governing documents of the Investment Fund, the Fund from time to time may have to invest a greater portion of its assets temporarily in money market securities than it otherwise might wish to invest and may have to borrow money to repurchase Shares. The redemption or withdrawal provisions regarding the Investment Funds vary from fund to fund. Therefore, the Fund may not be able to withdraw its investment in an Investment Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. Additionally, the Fund may make investments that may become less liquid in response to market developments or geopolitical events such as sanctions, trading halts or wars, or adverse investor perceptions. Some Investment Funds may impose early redemption fees while others may not. This may adversely affect the Fund's investment return or increase the Fund's expenses and limit the Fund's ability to make offers to repurchase Shares from Shareholders. Investment Funds may be permitted to redeem their interests in-kind. Thus, upon the Fund's withdrawal of all or a portion of its interest in an Investment Fund, it may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. See "*CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE*." In these circumstances, the Investment Manager does not intend to distribute securities to Shareholders and therefore would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund.

Limitations on the Fund's ability to withdraw its assets from Investment Funds may, as a result, limit the Fund's ability to repurchase Shares. For example, many Investment Funds may impose lock-up periods prior to allowing withdrawals, which can be two years or longer from the date of the Fund's investment. After expiration of the lock-up period, withdrawals may be permitted only on a limited basis, such as semi-annually or annually. Because the primary source of funds to repurchase Shares will be withdrawals from Investment Funds, the application of these lock-ups and other withdrawal limitations, such as gates or suspension provisions, will significantly limit the Fund's ability to tender its Shares for repurchase.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. The valuation of the Fund's investments in Investment Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations calculated by the Investment Manager as the Fund's valuation designee (in this capacity, the "Valuation Designee"), in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board and based on information provided by the Investment Funds or their respective administrators. Although the Investment Manager reviews the valuation procedures used by all Underlying Managers, the Investment Manager cannot confirm or review the accuracy of valuations provided by Investment Funds or their administrators. An Underlying Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing such securities since their values will affect the Underlying Manager's compensation.

If an Underlying Manager's valuations are consistently delayed or inaccurate, the Investment Manager generally will consider whether the Investment Fund continues to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell interests in such an Investment Fund quickly, and could therefore be obligated to continue to hold such interests for an extended period of time. In such a case, such interests would continue to be valued without the benefit of the



Underlying Manager's valuations, and the Investment Manager may determine to discount the value of the interests or value them at zero, if deemed to be the fair value of such holding. Revisions to the Fund's gain and loss calculations will be an ongoing process, and no appreciation or depreciation figure can be considered final until the annual audits of Investment Funds are completed. Promoting transparency and receiving necessary information from Investment Funds may possibly be an impediment to monitoring the performance of Investment Funds on a regular basis.

HIGH PORTFOLIO TURNOVER. The Fund's activities involve investment in the Investment Funds, which may invest on the basis of short-term market considerations. The turnover rate within the Investment Funds may be significant, potentially involving negative tax implications and substantial brokerage commissions, and fees. The Fund will have no control over this turnover. It is anticipated that the Fund's income and gains, if any, will be primarily derived from ordinary income. In addition, the withdrawal of the Fund from an Investment Fund could involve expenses to the Fund under the terms of the Fund's investment.

INDEMNIFICATION OF INVESTMENT FUNDS. The Underlying Managers often have broad indemnification rights and limitations on liability. The Fund may also agree to indemnify certain of the Investment Funds and, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act and the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, their Underlying Managers from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, certain acts or omissions relating to the offer or sale of the shares of the Investment Funds.

INVESTMENTS IN NON-VOTING SECURITIES. In order to avoid becoming subject to certain Investment Company Act prohibitions with respect to affiliated transactions, the Fund intends to own less than 5% of the voting securities of each Investment Fund. This limitation on owning voting securities is intended to ensure that an Investment Fund is not deemed an "affiliated person" of the Fund for purposes of the Investment Company Act, which may, among other things, potentially impose limits on transactions with the Investment Funds, both by the Fund and other clients of the Investment Manager. To limit its voting interest in certain Investment Funds, the Fund may enter into contractual arrangements under which the Fund irrevocably waives its rights (if any) to vote its interests in an Investment Fund. Other accounts managed by the Investment Manager may also waive its voting rights in a particular Investment Fund (for example, to facilitate investment in small Investment Funds determined to be attractive by the Investment Manager). Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Investment Manager will decide whether to waive such voting rights and, in making these decisions, will consider the amounts (if any) invested by the Fund and its other clients in the particular Investment Fund. Rights may not be waived or contractually limited for an Investment Fund that does not provide an ongoing ability for follow-on investment, such as an Investment Fund having a single initial funding, closing or commitment, after which no new investment typically would occur. These voting waiver arrangements may increase the ability of the Fund and other clients of the Investment Manager to invest in certain Investment Funds. However, to the extent the Fund contractually forgoes the right to vote the securities of an Investment Fund, the Fund will not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of the interest holders of the Investment Fund, including matters adverse to the Fund's interests.

Although the Fund may hold non-voting interests, the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations thereunder may nevertheless require the Fund to limit its position in any one Investment Fund in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, as may be determined by the Fund in consultation with counsel. These restrictions could change from time to time as applicable laws, rules or interpretations thereof are modified. There are also other statutory tests of affiliation (such as on the basis of control), and, therefore, the prohibitions of the Investment Company Act with respect to affiliated transactions could apply in some situations where the Fund owns less than 5% of the voting securities of an Investment Fund. In these circumstances, transactions between the Fund and an Investment Fund may, among other things, potentially be subject to the prohibitions relating to affiliates of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act notwithstanding that the Fund has entered into a voting waiver arrangement.



LACK OF CONTROL OVER UNDERLYING MANAGERS. The Fund will invest in Investment Funds that it believes will generally, and in the aggregate, be managed in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective and strategy. The Investment Manager will not have any control over the Underlying Managers, thus there can be no assurances that an Underlying Manager will manage its Investment Funds in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Investment Manager may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by private Investment Funds, which may restrict the Fund's ability to terminate investments in private Investment Funds that are performing poorly or have otherwise had adverse changes. The Investment Manager will be dependent on information provided by the private Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Investment Manager's ability to manage the Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and/or the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV accurately. By investing in the Fund, a Shareholder will not be deemed to be an investor in any Investment Fund and will not have the ability to exercise any rights attributable to an investor in any such Investment Fund related to their investment.

INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

GENERAL INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

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

RECENT MARKET CIRCUMSTANCES. The value of the Fund's investments may increase or decrease in response to expected, real or perceived economic, political or financial events in the U.S. or global markets. The frequency and magnitude of such changes in value cannot be predicted. Certain securities and other investments held by the Fund may experience increased volatility, illiquidity, or other potentially adverse effects in response to changing market conditions, inflation/deflation, changes in interest rates, lack of liquidity in the bond or equity markets, volatility in the equity markets. U.S. or global markets may be adversely affected by uncertainties and events or the threat or potential of one or more such events and developments in the U.S. and around the world, such as major cybersecurity events, geopolitical events (including wars, terror attacks, natural disasters, spread of infectious disease (including epidemics or pandemics) or other public health emergencies), social unrest, political developments, and changes in government policies, taxation, threatened or actual imposition of tariffs, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and developments in the laws and regulations in the U.S. and other countries, or other political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. Recently, the United States has enacted or proposed to enact significant new tariffs, and various federal agencies have been directed to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy, which could potentially lead to significant changes to current policies, treaties, and tariffs. Significant uncertainty continues to exist about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global trade, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S., the stability of global financial markets, and global economic conditions.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may remain elevated for the foreseeable future. See "**INTEREST RATE RISK**" for more information. Additionally, as a result of increasing interest rates, reserves held by banks and other financial institutions in bonds and other debt securities could face a significant decline



in value relative to deposits and liabilities which, coupled with general economic headwinds resulting from a changing interest rate environment, creates liquidity pressures at such institutions, as evidenced by the bank run on the Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") causing it to be placed into receivership. As a result, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience significant declines in liquidity, and it is possible that the Fund will not be able to manage this risk effectively. It is yet to be determined how the bank run on SVB will fully impact the overall performance of the Fund or one or more of its portfolio investments and how similar events may affect the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy.

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

Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund. The legal and regulatory frameworks within which artificial intelligence technologies operate continue to rapidly evolve, and it is not possible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto.

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

RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES OF THE UNDERLYING MANAGERS. The Underlying Managers will invest and trade in a variety of different securities, and utilize a variety of investment instruments and techniques. Each security and each instrument and technique involves the risk of loss of capital. While the Investment Manager will attempt to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses.



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

VALUATION RISK. Unlike publicly traded common stock, which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for shares or interests in some of the Fund’s investments, generally including private Investment Funds, to trade. Similarly, investments held by an Investment Fund may also not be traded on an exchange or central marketplace. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of such investments may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial and other markets, incomplete or unreliable reference data, human error, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently than the Fund or the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that when an instrument is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund or an Investment Fund is less than the value of such instruments carried on such fund’s books.

The Fund may value its direct investments and Investment Funds at fair value. In addition, the portfolio investments of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests may be valued at fair value in accordance with the valuation policies and procedures applicable to such Investment Funds. In general, fair value represents a good faith approximation of the current value of an asset. Shareholders should recognize that fair value pricing involves various judgments and consideration of factors that may be subjective and inexact. As a result, there can be no assurance that fair value priced assets will not result in future adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets (including securities and assets held by the Investment Funds), or that fair value pricing will reflect a price that the Fund or an Investment Fund is able to obtain upon sale. It is also possible that the fair value determined for a security or other asset will be materially different from quoted or published prices, from the prices used by others for the same security or other asset and/or from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that security or other asset. For example, an Investment Fund’s NAV could be adversely affected if the Investment Fund’s determinations regarding the fair value of the Investment Fund’s investments were materially higher than the values that the Investment Fund ultimately realizes upon the disposal of such investments. In addition, valuation for illiquid assets may require more research than for more liquid investments and elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation in such cases than for investments with a more active secondary market because there is less reliable objective data available.



There may not exist readily available market quotations for certain investments of the Fund and/or the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests. The most relevant information may often be provided by the issuer of such investments, which information could be extremely limited and outdated, and it may be difficult or impossible to confirm or review the accuracy of such information. Further, the issuer of such investments may face a conflict of interest in providing information or valuations to the Fund or an Investment Fund.

The Fund's NAV is a critical component in several operational matters including computation of advisory and services fees and determination of the price at which the Shares will be offered and at which the Shares will be repurchased. Consequently, variance in the valuation of the Fund's investments or in the valuation of the NAV of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests will impact, positively or negatively, the fees and expenses shareholders will pay, the price a shareholder will receive in connection with a repurchase offer and the number of shares an investor will receive upon investing in the Fund. The Fund may need to liquidate certain investments, including illiquid investments, in order to repurchase Shares in connection with a repurchase offer. A subsequent decrease in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a repurchase offer could potentially disadvantage remaining shareholders to the benefit of shareholders whose Shares were accepted for repurchase. Alternatively, a subsequent increase in the valuation of the Fund's investments could potentially disadvantage shareholders whose Shares were accepted for repurchase to the benefit of remaining shareholders. Similarly, a subsequent decrease in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a subscription could potentially disadvantage subscribing investors to the benefit of pre-existing shareholders, and a subsequent increase in the valuation of the Fund's investments after a subscription could potentially disadvantage pre-existing shareholders to the benefit of subscribing investors.

COMMITMENT STRATEGY RISK. Certain of the instruments in which the Fund invests are structured to draw down capital from investors through capital calls for purposes of private investments. Investors in such vehicles may not contribute the full amount of their commitment to the investment at the time of their initial purchase. Instead, investors may be required to make incremental contributions pursuant to capital calls. The overall impact on performance due to holding a portion of the investment portfolio in cash could be a drag on the Fund's performance. If investors in these vehicles employ an "over-commitment" strategy, this could result in insufficient cash to meet such commitments, which could have negative impacts on the Fund such as a reduced ability to pursue its investment strategy; a need to borrow or sell assets at depressed prices, and penalties. The Fund will need to make commitments in advance of knowing the account's total assets under management at the time the total commitment is fully drawn down. If assets have increased or decreased at a greater level than would normally be expected, the Fund may be significantly under or over its targeted allocation.

FRAUD RISK. Of paramount concern in loan investments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower or loan seller. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the loans or may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing the loan. The Fund will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers to the extent reasonable, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS RISK. Alternative investments provide limited liquidity and include, among other things, the risks inherent in investing in securities, futures, commodities and derivatives, using leverage and engaging in short sales. An investment in alternative investment products is speculative, involves substantial risks, and should not constitute a complete investment program.



ASSET ALLOCATION RISK. The Fund's investment performance depends, at least in part, on how its assets are allocated and reallocated among asset classes and strategies. Such allocation could result in the Fund holding asset classes or investments that perform poorly or underperform other asset classes, strategies or available investments.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY-SPECIFIC INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE VENTURE CAPITAL STRATEGY. Investment by the Fund and Investment Funds in certain companies may involve a high degree of risk in that such companies may be in a relatively early-stage of development with little operating history and with a need for substantial additional capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors. Factors specific to the company, such as certain decisions by management or loss of a key executive, could result in a decrease in the value of a company's securities. Factors specific to the industry in which the company participates, such as increased competition, can have a similar effect. The value of a company's stock can also be adversely affected by changes in financial markets generally, such as an increase in interest rates or a decrease in consumer confidence, that are unrelated to the company itself or its industry.

Non-controlling interests are likely to involve risks that are not present in investments that constitute controlling interests. For example, such investments may not give the Fund or Investment Funds the ability to influence the management of the company or to elect a representative to the company's board of directors or other governing body. In addition, the management of the company or its shareholders may have economic or business interests which are inconsistent with those of the Fund or the Investment Funds and they may be in a position to take action contrary to the Fund's or the Investment Funds' objectives.

In addition, it is likely that the Fund's or the Investment Funds' investments will have limited liquidity since it is unlikely that a public market will exist for such investments. The Fund and Investment Funds generally will not be able to sell the underlying securities publicly unless the sale is registered under applicable federal and state securities laws, or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is otherwise available.

RISKS OF THE PRIVATE EQUITY STRATEGY. Securities issued by private partnerships investing in private equity and other investments may be more illiquid than securities issued by other funds, generally, because the partnerships' underlying investments may tend to be less liquid than other types of investments. The eventual success or failure of Private Equity investing ultimately hinges on the ability of the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers to attract and develop a steady flow of quality investment opportunities to analyze.

Generally, little public information exists about privately held companies, and the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will be required to rely on the ability of their management teams to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential risks and returns involved in investing in these companies. These companies and their financial information will not be subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other rules that govern public companies. If the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, they may not make a fully informed investment decision, and may lose money on these investments.



Substantially all of the securities of privately held companies will be subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or will otherwise be less liquid than publicly traded securities. See the “*RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER - ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS*” for a detailed discussion of risks of investing in illiquid securities.

Additionally, privately held companies frequently have less diverse product lines and smaller market presence than larger competitors. All of these factors could affect the Fund’s or the Investment Funds’ investment returns.

RISKS OF THE LONG/SHORT EQUITY STRATEGY. The Long/Short Equity strategy primarily involves investments in publicly traded equity instruments in developed countries (generally). The value of equity securities depends on business, economic and other factors affecting its issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced.

The Long/Short Equity strategy involves short sales. A short sale involves the theoretically unlimited risk of an increase in the market price of the security that would result in a theoretically unlimited loss. There can be no assurance that any hedging techniques employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.

RISKS OF THE GLOBAL MACRO/MANAGED FUTURES STRATEGY. The Global Macro/Managed Futures strategy involves positions in the cash, currency, futures and forward markets. Foreign currency transactions may involve, for example, the purchase of foreign currencies for U.S. dollars or the maintenance of short positions in foreign currencies. Foreign currency transactions may involve the Fund or the Investment Funds agreeing to exchange an amount of a currency it does not currently own for another currency at a future date. The Fund or the Investment Funds would typically engage in such a transaction in anticipation of a decline in the value of the currency it sells relative to the currency that the Fund or the Investment Funds have contracted to receive in the exchange. The Investment Manager’s or Underlying Managers’ success in these transactions will depend principally on its ability to predict accurately the future exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.

RISKS OF THE CREDIT BASED STRATEGY. The Investment Manager or Underlying Managers may deal in and with restricted or marketable securities and a significant portion of the Fund and the Investment Funds may be invested in restricted securities that may not be registered and for which a market may not be readily available (i.e., not freely traded).

Given liquidity issues, currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and geo-political risks, a fund investing in global debt typically experiences significantly more volatility and risk than traditional fixed income funds. Given the markets in which it invests, a significant portion of the Fund and the Investment Funds may be invested in restricted securities that may not be registered and for which a market may not be readily available, and therefore a significant portion of the Fund and the Investment Funds may not be freely traded. Further, an investment in bonds issued by foreign governments or corporations may carry significant geo-political risks, legal risks, currency risks (significant devaluations) and liquidity risks (lack of developed trading markets), among other things.

To mitigate some of these risks, the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers investing in distressed securities may use certain hedging tools, such as “shorting” securities in other portions of the capital structure (e.g., being “long” the high yield debt, distressed securities or global debt position and “short” the issuer’s common stock) in order to mitigate the risk associated with an investment in the company (which may well be highly leveraged). The Investment Manager



or Underlying Managers investing in global debt may also attempt to hedge by buying protection for a decline in the native currency or the U.S. dollar in order to mitigate the risk associated with an investment in a particular global debt security. There can be no assurance that any such hedging techniques will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.

RISKS OF THE EVENT DRIVEN STRATEGY. The Event Driven strategy is research intensive and requires continual review of announced and anticipated events. In addition, the analysis required differs significantly from conventional securities analysis, and many investors may be ill-equipped to analyze certain types of situations or respond to them in a timely manner. Event Driven strategies generally incur significant losses when proposed transactions are not consummated. The consummation of mergers, tender offers, and exchange offers and other significant corporate events can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory intervention; (ii) efforts by the target company to pursue a defensive strategy, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (iii) failure to obtain the necessary shareholder approvals; (iv) adverse market or business conditions resulting in material change or termination of the pending transaction; (v) additional requirements imposed by law; and (vi) inability to obtain adequate financing.

A significant portion of an Event Driven portfolio may be invested in restricted securities that may not be registered and for which a market may not be readily available, and therefore a significant portion of the portfolio may not be freely traded. Investments may involve both U.S. and non-U.S. entities and may utilize leverage. The Fund's or the Investment Funds' investment in distressed securities may experience significantly more volatility and risk than traditional fixed income funds. Among the risks inherent in investments in distressed securities 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 laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. Such companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry, or specific developments within such companies. Additionally, the Investment Manager's or Underlying Managers' anticipated use of short-term margin borrowings results in certain additional risks to the Fund and the Investment Funds. For example, should the securities that are pledged to brokers to secure the Investment Manager's or Underlying Managers' margin decline in value, or should brokers from which the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers has borrowed increase their maintenance margin requirements (i.e., reduce the percentage of a position that can be financed), then the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers must either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a precipitous drop in the value of the assets of the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers, the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off the margin debt and might suffer mandatory liquidation of positions in a declining market at relatively low prices, thereby incurring substantial losses.

There can be no assurance that any hedging techniques employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.



Under the Event Driven Strategy, the Investment Manager may employ a merger arbitrage strategy, which is more cyclical than many other strategies, since it requires a supply of corporate mergers and acquisitions to deploy capital. From time to time, activity within this strategy can be limited. There can be no assurance that any such hedging techniques will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.

Acquisitions sometimes fail because the U.S. government, European Union or some other governmental entity does not approve of aspects of a transaction due to anti-trust concerns, tax reasons, subsequent disagreements between the Acquiror or Target as to management transition or corporate governance matters or changing market conditions. Accordingly, the key factors in the successful implementation of merger arbitrage are expertise in regulatory areas such as antitrust, tax, and general corporate law; corporate governance; fundamental analysis and valuation; the ability to assess the probability of a successful outcome; and the ability to access superior market intelligence.

Numerous factors, such as the possibility of litigation between the participants in a transaction, the requirement to obtain mandatory or discretionary consents from various governmental authorities or others, or changes in the terms of a transaction either by the initial participants or as a result of the entry of additional participants, make any evaluation of the outcome of an arbitrage situation uncertain; and these uncertainties may be increased by legal and practical considerations that limit the access of the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers to reliable and timely information concerning material developments affecting pending transactions, or that cause delays in the consummation of transactions resulting in an increase of the Fund's or the Investment Funds' costs.

RISKS OF THE MULTI-STRATEGY/RELATIVE VALUE STRATEGY. The Multi-Strategy/Relative Value strategy involves investing in one or more strategies that generally maintain positions in which the investment thesis is based on the realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Under the Multi-Strategy/Relative Value Strategy, the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers may employ various arbitrage strategies, including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, fixed income arbitrage, volatility arbitrage and statistical arbitrage strategies.

The convertible arbitrage strategy necessitates rigorous analysis to determine the portion of the value of the convertible security that is composed of equity-like elements and the portion that is composed of debt-like elements. The success of the investment activities involving convertible arbitrage will depend on the Investment Manager's or Underlying Managers' ability to identify and exploit price discrepancies in the market. Identification and exploitation of the market opportunities involve uncertainty. No assurance can be given that the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will be able to locate investment opportunities or to correctly exploit price discrepancies. In the event that the perceived mis-pricings underlying the Investment Manager's or Underlying Managers' positions were to fail to materialize as expected by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers, the Fund or the Investment Funds could incur a loss.

The principal risk of a fixed income arbitrage strategy is rising interest rates, which often results in a greater decline in the value of the "long" position versus the increase in value of the "short" position. In such a case, the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will either have to provide additional collateral to the investment bank lender or close the position at a loss. There can be no assurance that any hedging techniques employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.



Volatility arbitrage often relies on extensive quantitative modeling, volatility estimation and proprietary in-house trading models. There can be no assurance that any hedging techniques employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.

Statistical arbitrage can involve large transaction costs because of the need to simultaneously buy and sell many different stocks and futures, and so leverage is often applied. In addition, sophisticated computer programs are typically needed to keep track of the large number of stocks and futures involved. While statistical arbitrage typically relies on quantitative, computer-driven models, some subjective investment decisions are required of the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers when selecting securities to be “long” and “short.” There can be no assurance that any hedging techniques will be successful or that the hedging employed by the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers will not have the negative effect of lowering overall returns, or creating losses, in the portfolio or with respect to the applicable position.

While the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers that employ volatility arbitrage and statistical arbitrage intend to use “good faith” efforts to carry out such calculations and such programs correctly implement these strategies, there can be no assurance that they will prove successful in doing so. In addition, whether or not such calculations or programs relate to a substantial portion of the investment portfolio of the Fund or the Investment Funds, any errors in this regard could have a material adverse effect on the Fund or the Investment Funds.

Volatility arbitrage and statistical arbitrage strategies are dependent upon various computer and telecommunications technologies. The successful deployment of these strategies, the implementation and operation of these strategies and any future strategies, and various other critical activities of the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers on behalf of the Fund or the Investment Funds could be severely compromised by telecommunications failures, power loss, software-related “system crashes,” fire or water damage, or various other events or circumstances. The Investment Manager or Underlying Managers may not provide comprehensive and foolproof protection against all such events (whether because they believe such to be impractical or prohibitively expensive in terms of financial expenditures and/or scheduling delays, or for other reasons), and are not expected to secure such comprehensive or foolproof protection. Any event that interrupts the Investment Manager’s or Underlying Managers’ computer and/or telecommunications operations, however, could result in, among other things, the inability to establish, modify, liquidate, or monitor the Fund’s or the Investment Funds’ investment portfolio, and, for those and other reasons, could have a material adverse effect on the operating results, financial condition, activities, and prospects of the Fund or the Investment Funds.

RISKS OF THE SHORT-TERM LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY. The Fund or the Investment Funds may invest in money market instruments or purchase shares of money market mutual funds or other short duration fixed income funds pending investment of its assets in equity securities, funds or non-money market debt securities, or to maintain such liquidity as may be necessary to effect repurchases of shares from shareholders or for other purposes. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term debt obligations (which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less), and may include: U.S. Government Securities; commercial paper; certificates of deposit and banker’s acceptances issued by domestic branches of United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In lieu of purchasing money market instruments, the Fund or the Investment Funds may purchase shares of money market mutual funds that invest primarily in U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements involving those securities, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act.



It is possible that the U.S. government would not provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities if it were not required to do so by law. If a U.S. government agency or instrumentality in which the Fund or the Investment Funds invest defaults and the U.S. government does not stand behind the obligation, the Fund's or the Investment Funds' share price or yield could fall. The U.S. government's guarantee of ultimate payment of principal and timely payment of interest of the U.S. government Securities owned by the Fund or the Investment Funds do not imply that the Fund's or the Investment Funds' shares are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency, or that the price of the Fund's or the Investment Funds' shares will not continue to fluctuate.

RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

EQUITY SECURITIES. The Fund's and the Investment Funds' portfolios may include long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. The Investment Manager or Underlying Managers also may invest in depositary receipts relating to non-U.S. securities, which are subject to the risks affecting investments in foreign issuers discussed under "*NON-U.S. INVESTMENTS*" below. Issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States, and therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced.

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

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



FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS. The Global Macro Strategy involves positions in the cash, currency, futures and forward markets. The Fund or Investment Funds may engage in foreign currency transactions for a variety of purposes, including “locking in” the U.S. dollar price of a security between trade and settlement date, or hedging the U.S. dollar value of securities held in the Fund or Investment Funds. The Fund or Investment Funds may also engage in foreign currency transactions for non-hedging purposes to generate returns.

Foreign currency transactions may involve, for example, the purchase of foreign currencies for U.S. dollars or the maintenance of short positions in foreign currencies. Foreign currency transactions may involve the Fund or Investment Funds agreeing to exchange an amount of a currency it does not currently own for another currency at a future date. The Fund or Investment Funds would typically engage in such a transaction in anticipation of a decline in the value of the currency it sells relative to the currency that the Fund or Investment Funds have contracted to receive in the exchange. The Investment Manager’s or Underlying Managers’ success in these transactions will depend principally on its ability to predict accurately the future exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.

The Fund or Investment Funds may enter into forward contracts for hedging and non-hedging purposes in pursuing its investment objective. Forward contracts are transactions involving an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts may be used for hedging purposes to protect against uncertainty in the level of future non-U.S. currency exchange rates, such as when the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers anticipate purchasing or selling a non-U.S. security. This technique would allow the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts may also be used to attempt to protect the value of an existing holding of non-U.S. securities. Imperfect correlation may exist, however, between the non-U.S. securities holdings of the Fund or the Investment Funds, and the forward contracts entered into with respect to those holdings. In addition, forward contracts may be used for non-hedging purposes, such as when the Investment Manager or Underlying Managers anticipate that particular non-U.S. currencies will appreciate or depreciate in value, even though securities denominated in those currencies are not then held in the applicable investment portfolio. Generally, the Fund or Investment Funds are subject to no requirement that they hedge all or any portion of their exposure to non-U.S. currency risks, and there can be no assurance that hedging techniques will be successful if used.

HIGH YIELD SECURITIES RISK. High yield securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) are below investment grade debt securities or comparable unrated securities and are considered predominantly speculative. Lower rated and comparable unrated debt securities tend to offer higher yields than higher rated securities with the same maturities because the historical financial condition of the issuers of such securities may not have been as strong as that of other issuers. However, lower rated securities generally involve greater risks of loss of income and principal than higher rated securities. Changes in economic conditions are also more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal payments and interest payments. The recent economic downturn has severely affected the ability of many highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower quality securities will have an adverse effect on the Fund’s NAV to the extent that it invests in such securities. In addition, the Fund or the Investment Funds may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings or to take other steps to protect its investment in an issuer.

High yield debt securities generally trade at discounts (sometimes substantial discounts) to par value because many investors are either prohibited from, or willingly avoid, investing due to the complexity of determining the securities’ true risk/reward profile. Accordingly, Credit-Based Sub-Manager Funds investing in high yield debt typically experience significantly more volatility and risk than traditional fixed income Sub-Manager Funds. For example, non-investment



grade securities in the lowest rating categories may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuers of non-investment grade securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade securities.

DISTRESSED SECURITIES. Certain of the companies in whose securities the Fund or the Investment Funds may invest may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or liquidation. These characteristics of these companies can cause their securities to be particularly risky, although they also may offer the potential for high returns. These companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of the companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within the companies.

Such investments can result in significant or even total losses. In addition, the markets for distressed investment assets are frequently illiquid.

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

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

NON-U.S. INVESTMENTS. The Fund or the Investment Funds may invest in securities of non-U.S. companies and countries and non-U.S. Investment Funds. Foreign obligations have risks not typically involved in domestic investments. Foreign investing can result in higher transaction and operating costs for the Fund or the Investment Funds. Foreign issuers are not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements to which U.S. issuers are subject and consequently, less information may be available to investors in companies located in such countries than is available to investors in companies located in the United States. The value of foreign investments may be affected by reduced levels of governmental exchange control regulations; foreign withholding taxes; reduced liquidity in foreign markets; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversions; the potential difficulty in repatriating funds; expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets; delays in settlement of transactions; other jurisdictions imposing restrictions on investments; changes in governmental economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad; or other political and economic factors. In addition, there may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad.

Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets present risks not found in securities of issuers in more developed markets. Securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets may be more difficult to sell at acceptable prices and their prices may be more volatile than securities of issuers in more developed markets. Settlements of securities trades in emerging and developing markets may be subject to greater delays than in other markets so that the Fund might not receive the proceeds of a sale of a security on a timely basis. Emerging markets generally have less developed trading markets and exchanges, and legal and accounting systems. In addition, emerging markets countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial



and other reporting requirements as the securities markets of more developed countries. The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to emerging market companies may be less rigorous, and there may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with those accounting standards as compared to financial statements prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. Consequently, the quality of certain foreign audits may be unreliable, which may require enhanced procedures, and the Fund may not be provided with the same level of protection or information as would generally apply in developed countries, potentially exposing the Fund to significant losses. As a result, there could be less information available about issuers in emerging market countries, which could negatively affect the Investment Manager's ability to evaluate local companies or their potential impact on the Fund's performance. Further, investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, substantial economic, political and social disruptions and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). The legal remedies for investors in emerging markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited.

The Fund and Investment Funds may invest directly or indirectly from time to time in European companies and assets and any insecurity in the European Union ("EU") membership or the abandonment of the euro could exacerbate market and currency volatility and negatively impact investments in securities issued by companies located in EU countries. Further, departures of member states may cause additional member states to contemplate departing the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. As a result, markets in the UK, Europe and globally could experience increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth which in return could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund's investments.

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

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



COMMODITIES. The Fund or the Investment Funds may purchase or sell derivatives, securities or other instruments that provide exposure to commodities. The Fund's or the Investment Funds' investments in commodities-related instruments may subject the Fund or the Investment Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-related instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. An unexpected surplus of a commodity caused by one of the aforementioned factors, for example, may cause a significant decrease in the value of the commodity (and a decrease in the value of any investments directly correlated to the commodity). Conversely, an unexpected shortage of a commodity caused by one of the aforementioned factors may cause a significant increase in the value of the commodity (and a decrease in the value of any investments inversely correlated to that commodity). The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions. The Fund or the Investment Funds may focus their commodity-related investments in a particular sector of the commodities market (such as gold, oil, metal or agricultural products). As a result, to the extent the Fund or the Investment Funds focus investments in a particular sector of the commodities market, the Fund or the Investment Funds may be more susceptible to risks associated with those sectors, including the risk of adverse economic, business or political developments affecting a particular sector.

MEZZANINE DEBT. Mezzanine securities generally are rated below investment grade and frequently are unrated and present many of the same risks as senior loans, second lien loans and non-investment grade bonds. However, unlike senior loans and second lien loans, mezzanine securities are not a senior or secondary secured obligation of the related borrower. They typically are the most subordinated debt obligation in an issuer's capital structure. Mezzanine securities also may often be unsecured. Mezzanine securities therefore are subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the related borrower and the property securing the loan may be insufficient to repay the scheduled obligation after giving effect to any senior obligations of the related borrower. Mezzanine securities are also expected to be a highly illiquid investment. Mezzanine securities will be subject to certain additional risks to the extent that such loans may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness. Investment in mezzanine securities is a highly specialized investment practice that depends more heavily on independent credit analysis than investments in other types of debt obligations.

ASSET-BACKED (INCLUDING MORTGAGE-BACKED) SECURITIES. The Fund or the Investment Funds may invest in asset-backed investments that are backed primarily by the cash flows of a discrete pool of fixed or revolving receivables or other financial assets that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period. These could include assets such as unsecured consumer or other receivables, credit card receivables, trade receivables, equipment leases, and other assets that produce streams of payments. Asset backed exposures are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity and therefore, if the assets or sources of funds available to the issuer are insufficient to pay those outstanding liability, the Fund or the Investment Funds will incur losses. In addition, asset-backed exposures entail prepayment risk that may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed investments present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may provide the Fund or the Investment Funds with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these investments.

BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. The Fund or the Investment Funds may invest in bonds and other fixed income securities, both U.S. and non-U.S., and may take short positions in these securities. The Fund or the Investment Funds will invest in these securities when they offer opportunities for capital appreciation (or capital depreciation in the case of short positions) and may also invest in these securities for temporary defensive purposes and to maintain



liquidity. Fixed income securities include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations; U.S. government securities or debt securities issued or guaranteed by a non-U.S. government; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed and asset backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

INTEREST RATE RISK. The Fund and the Investment Funds are subject to the risks of changes in interest rates. A decline in interest rates could reduce the amount of current income the Fund or the Investment Funds are able to achieve from interest on fixed-income securities, convertible debt and the proceeds of short sales. An increase in interest rates could reduce the value of any fixed income securities and convertible securities owned by the Fund or the Investment Funds. To the extent that the cash flow from a fixed income security is known in advance, the present value (i.e., discounted value) of that cash flow decreases as interest rates increase; to the extent that the cash flow is contingent, the dollar value of the payment may be linked to then prevailing interest rates. Moreover, the value of many fixed income securities depends on the shape of the yield curve, not just on a single interest rate. In this way, such securities are exposed to the difference between long rates and short rates. The Fund or the Investment Funds may also invest in floating rate securities. The value of these investments is closely tied to the absolute levels of such rates, or the market's perception of anticipated changes in those rates. This introduces additional risk factors related to the movements in specific interest rates that may be difficult or impossible to hedge, and that also interact in a complex fashion with prepayment risks.

A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates or yields of U.S. Treasury securities or other types of bonds to rise (e.g., central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions, reduced market demand for low yielding investments, etc.). The Fed has been raising interest rates in light of recent inflationary pressures and interest rates may continue to increase rapidly, thus exposing the Fund's investments, and therefore the Fund, to the aforementioned risks.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may remain elevated for the foreseeable future. Because longer-term inflationary pressure may result from the U.S. government's fiscal policies, the Fund may experience higher interest rates over the investment horizon. To the extent the Fund or an Investment Fund borrows money to finance its investments, the Fund's or an Investment Fund's performance will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which it borrows funds and the rate at which it invests those funds. In periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's cost of funds could increase. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's or an Investment Fund's financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a decline in the prices of the debt the Fund or an Investment Fund owns could adversely affect the Fund's NAV. Changes in market interest rates could also affect the ability of operating companies in which the Fund or an Investment Fund invests to service debt, which could materially impact the Fund or an Investment Fund in which the Fund may invest, thus impacting the Fund.

SOFR RISK. The Secured Overnight Financial Rate ("SOFR") is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.



Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). LIBOR was intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It was a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR was intended to be sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR, during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. The future performance of SOFR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR’s history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

SMALL CAPITALIZATION ISSUERS. The Fund or the Investment Funds may invest in smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies. Investments in smaller capitalization companies often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies because they may lack the management expertise, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. The prices of the securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies, as these securities typically are traded in lower volume and the issuers typically are more subject to changes in earnings and prospects. In addition, when selling large positions in small capitalization securities, the seller may have to sell holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over a period of time.

* * *

LIMITS OF RISK DISCLOSURES. The above discussions of the various risks that are associated with the Fund and its Shares and the related discussion of risks in the SAI include the material risks involved with an investment in the Fund of which the Fund is currently aware. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. In addition, as the Fund’s investment program changes or develops over time, an investment in the Fund may be subject to risk factors not currently contemplated or described in this Prospectus.

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

No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program of the Fund will be successful or that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

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



THE INVESTMENT MANAGER. Aspiriant, LLC serves as the Investment Manager of the Fund. The Investment Manager is located at 11100 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 500, Los Angeles, California and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. As of May 31, 2026, the Investment Manager and its affiliates had assets under management of approximately \$19 billion.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates may in the future serve as an investment manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See “*CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.*”

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS.

John Allen, CFA, is Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”) at the Investment Manager. Mr. Allen joined the Investment Manager as CIO in 2014. Prior to joining the Investment Manager he was a senior member of the client service team at Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo (“GMO”) from 2009 to 2014. Prior to joining GMO, Mr. Allen was Head of Investments at a large family office. He began working in the financial services industry in the investment banking department at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette and business consulting practice of Stern Stewart & Company. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the University of Virginia. Mr. Allen has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its commencement of operations on April 1, 2021.

Marc Castellani, CFA, CAIA, CIMA, is Managing Director in Private Investments and Chair of the Board of Directors at the Investment Manager. Mr. Castellani joined the Investment Manager in 2015. Prior to joining the Investment Manager, he worked at J.P. Morgan Private Bank in Los Angeles from 2012 to 2015. Prior to joining J.P. Morgan Private Bank, he worked at U.S. Trust from 2010 to 2012. Previously, Mr. Castellani was a senior investment banker in the Merger and Acquisitions departments of J.P. Morgan and Banc of America Securities. He began his career in the financial services industry as an Associate in the corporate finance advisory practice of Stern Stewart & Company. Mr. Castellani is a graduate of Cornell University and holds a M.B.A from the University of Rochester. Mr. Castellani has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its commencement of operations on April 1, 2021.

Stephen Kawasaki, CFA, CAIA, CFP, is a Director in Investment Strategy & Research at the Investment Manager. Prior to joining Aspiriant in 2016, Mr. Kawasaki was a member of the Investment Committee at Balasa Dinverno Foltz LLC, which manages assets primarily for individuals, families, and institutional clients. In addition to investment strategy responsibilities, he provided investment and wealth advisory services to high-net-worth individuals and families. Mr. Kawasaki earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Financial Planning from the University of Illinois. Mr. Kawasaki has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since August 1, 2024.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT. The investment management agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund (the “Investment Management Agreement”) became effective as of March 31, 2021, and continued in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement is continuing in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See “*VOTING.*” The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty (i) by the majority of members of the Fund’s



Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on sixty (60) days' written notice to the Investment Manager; or (ii) upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Fund by the Investment Manager. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement is available in the Fund's annual report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Investment Manager will not be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any of the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio if it has satisfied the duties and the standard of care, diligence and skill set forth in the Investment Management Agreement. However, the Investment Manager shall be liable to the Fund for any loss, damage, claim, cost, charge, expense or liability resulting from the Investment Manager's willful misconduct, bad faith or gross negligence or disregard by the Investment Manager of the Investment Manager's duties or standard of care, diligence and skill set forth in the Investment Management Agreement or a material breach or default of the Investment Manager's obligations under the Investment Management Agreement.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEE

The Fund pays to the Investment Manager an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Investment Manager to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Investment Manager a quarterly Investment Management Fee equal to 0.50% on an annualized basis of the Fund's net assets as of each quarter-end. The Investment Management Fee will be paid to the Investment Manager before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date, and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. NAV means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund.

The Investment Manager has entered into an investment management fee limitation agreement (the "Management Fee Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive 0.33% of its Investment Management Fee. On August 1, 2024, the Amended and Restated Management Fee Limitation Agreement became effective for one year and automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms thereafter (each, a "Current Term"). Neither the Fund nor the Investment Manager may terminate the Management Fee Limitation Agreement during a Current Term.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AGREEMENT

The Administrative Services Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund became effective as of April 1, 2021 (the commencement of operations of the Fund), and continued in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Administrative Services Agreement is continuing in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund. The Administrative Services Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act), and is terminable at any time without penalty upon no less than sixty (60) days' written notice to the Fund by either the Board or the Investment Manager.

Pursuant to the Administrative Services Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to 0.10% on an annualized basis of the Fund's net assets as of each quarter-end for providing administrative services to the Fund. Such services include the review of shareholder reports and other filings with the SEC; oversight of the Fund's primary service providers; periodic



due diligence reviews of the Fund's primary service providers; coordination and negotiation of all of the contracts and pricing relating to the Fund's primary service providers with the advice of Fund counsel; providing information to the Board relating to the review and selection of the Fund's primary service providers; and all such other duties or services necessary for the appropriate administration of the Fund that are incidental to the foregoing services.

DISTRIBUTOR

The Distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the Shares of the Fund is located at 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, ME 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

Under a distribution agreement between the Distributor and the Fund (the "Distribution Agreement"), 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 Fund Shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of Shares of the Fund. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund "supermarket" platform arrangements, the Fund and/or the Investment Manager, rather than the Distributor, typically enter into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, repurchase and other requests to the Fund.

Investors who purchase Shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase Shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase Shares. Investors purchasing Shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary's procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the Shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote Shares depending upon their arrangement with the intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Fund for its distribution services. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is solely responsible for its costs and expenses incurred in connection with its qualification as a broker-dealer under state or federal laws. The Distribution Agreement also provides that the Fund will indemnify the Distributor and its affiliates and certain other persons against certain liabilities. Specifically, the Distribution Agreement provides that the Fund shall indemnify, defend and hold the Distributor, its affiliates and each of their respective members, managers, directors, officers, employees, representatives and any person who controls or previously controlled the Distributor (collectively, the "Distributor Indemnitees"), free and harmless from and against any and all losses, claims, demands, liabilities, damages and expenses (including the costs of investigating or defending any alleged losses, claims, demands, liabilities, damages or expenses and any reasonable counsel fees incurred in connection therewith) (collectively, "Losses") that any Distributor Indemnitee may incur arising out of or relating to (i) the Distributor serving as distributor of the Fund; (ii) the Fund's breach of any of its obligations, representations,



warranties or covenants; (iii) the Fund's failure to comply with any applicable securities laws or regulations; or (iv) any claim that the registration statement, prospectus, shareholder reports, sales literature and advertising materials or other information filed or made public by the Fund (as from time to time amended) include or included an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein not misleading, provided, however, that the Fund's obligation to indemnify any of the Distributor Indemnitees shall not be deemed to cover any Losses arising out of any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission made in the registration statement, prospectus, annual or interim report, or any such advertising materials or sales literature in reliance upon and in conformity with information relating to the Distributor and furnished to the Fund by the Distributor in writing and acknowledging the purpose of its use. In no event shall anything contained in the Distribution Agreement be so construed as to protect the Distributor against any liability to the Fund or its shareholders to which the Distributor would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties or by reason of its reckless disregard of its obligations.

The Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager's and/or affiliates' own assets and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. Contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive.

The following table summarizes the compensation payable to the Distributor or in connection with this offering.

Agreement	Fees	Maximum Fee
Distribution Agreement	Distribution Services ⁽¹⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ The Distributor is compensated by the Investment Manager (and not the Fund) for providing certain distribution services, including out-of-pocket expenses. The fee is subject to a minimum annual fee of \$15,000.

⁽²⁾ Paid by the Investment Manager and not the Fund.

ADMINISTRATION

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



connection with the administration of the Fund. The Administrator may from time to time delegate its responsibilities under the Administration Agreement to one or more parties selected by the Administrator, including its affiliates or affiliates of the Investment Manager.

The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee beginning at 0.032% of the Fund's net assets and decreasing as net assets reach certain levels.

In consideration for these services, the Fund pays the Administrator a minimum annual fee of \$93,951 (the "Administration Fee"). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Administrator also is reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund and receives a fee for transfer agency services. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

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

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

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian"), an affiliate of the Administrator, 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. subcustodians (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 Investment Manager 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. subcustodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian's principal business address is 928 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106.



FUND EXPENSES

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

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

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

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

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



VOTING

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

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

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

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

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

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by Fund or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown Under ⁽¹⁾
Shares	Unlimited	None	13,170,995

⁽¹⁾ As of June 1, 2026.



TENDER OFFERS/OFFERS TO REPURCHASE

A substantial portion of the Fund's investments are illiquid. For this reason, the Fund is structured as a closed-end fund, which means that the Shareholders will not have the right to redeem their Shares on a daily basis. In addition, the Fund does not expect any trading market to develop for the Shares. As a result, if investors decide to invest in the Fund, they will have very limited opportunity to sell their Shares.

At the discretion of the Board and provided that it is in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to do so, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers generally quarterly with a Valuation Date (as defined below) on or about March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year.

The Board will consider the following factors, among others, in making its determination for the Fund to make each repurchase offer:

- the recommendation of the Investment Manager;
- whether any Shareholders have requested to tender Shares or portions thereof to the Fund;
- the liquidity of the Fund's assets (including fees and costs associated with withdrawing from investments);
- the investment plans and working capital requirements of the Fund;
- the relative economies of scale with respect to the size of the Fund;
- the history of the Fund in repurchasing Shares or portions thereof;
- the availability of information as to the value of the Fund's assets;
- the economic condition of the securities markets and the economy generally as well as political, national or international developments or current affairs; and
- the anticipated tax consequences to the Fund of any proposed repurchases of Shares or portions thereof.

Each repurchase offer ordinarily will be limited to the repurchase of approximately 5% of the Fund's Shares but the Board will set an amount based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund's positions and the Shareholders' desire for liquidity. A Shareholder whose Shares (or a portion thereof) are repurchased by the Fund will not be entitled to a return of any sales charge that was charged in connection with the Shareholder's purchase of the Shares.

Shares will be repurchased at their NAV determined as of approximately March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, as applicable (each such date, a "Valuation Date"). Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer. Shareholders who tender may not have all of the tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. If over-subscriptions occur, the Fund may elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In such an event, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the amount tendered by each Shareholder.



The decision to offer to repurchase Shares is in the complete and absolute discretion of the Board, which may, under certain circumstances, elect not to offer to repurchase Shares. In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of its Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of its Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below this required minimum (except as a result of pro ration), the Fund reserves the right to reduce the portion of the Shares to be purchased from the Shareholder so that the required minimum balance is maintained. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

TENDER/REPURCHASE PROCEDURES

Due to liquidity restraints associated with the Fund's investments in Investment Funds, it is presently expected that, under the procedures applicable to the repurchase of Shares, Shares will be valued as of the applicable Valuation Date.

Under these procedures, Shareholders will have to decide whether to tender their Shares for repurchase without the benefit of having current information regarding the value of the Shares as of the Valuation Date. The Shareholder may inquire of the Fund, at the telephone number indicated within this Prospectus, as to the value of the Shares last determined. In addition, there will be a substantial period of time between the date as of which the Shareholders must tender the Shares and the date they can expect to receive payment for their Shares from the Fund. Payments for repurchased Shares may be delayed under circumstances where the Fund has determined to redeem its interest in Investment Funds to make such payments, but has experienced delays in receiving payments from such Investment Funds.

Repurchase of Shares by the Fund are subject to certain regulatory requirements imposed by SEC rules. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund may postpone payment of the repurchase price and may suspend repurchases during any period or at any time.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase or redemption of all or some of the Shares of a Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder, in the event that the Board determines or has reason to believe, in its sole discretion, that: (i) its Shares have been transferred to, or has vested in, any person, by operation of law in connection with the death, divorce, bankruptcy, insolvency, or adjudicated incompetence of a Shareholder; (ii) ownership of the Shares by such Shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund or the Investment Manager to additional registration or regulation under the securities, commodities, or other laws of the United States or any other jurisdiction; (iii) continued ownership of the Shares by such Shareholders may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or the Investment Manager, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholders to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; (iv) any representation or warranty made by a Shareholder



in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true, or the Shareholder has breached any covenant made by it in connection with the acquisition of Shares; or (v) it would be in the best interests of the Fund for the Fund to cause a mandatory redemption of such Shares in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Shareholder.

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

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

Notice of a proposed transfer of a Share must also be accompanied by a properly completed investor application in respect of the proposed transferee. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Shareholder's expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request. The Board generally will not consent to a transfer of Shares by a Shareholder (i) unless such transfer is to a single transferee, or (ii) if, after the transfer of the Shares, the balance of the account of each of the transferee and transferor is less than \$25,000. Each transferring Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer.

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

By subscribing for Shares, each Shareholder agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Investment Manager, and each other Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses (including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses or any judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement), joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by that Shareholder in violation of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or any misrepresentation made by that Shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

If the Fund, the Investment Manager or any governmental agency believes that the Fund has sold Shares to, or is otherwise holding assets of, any person or entity that is acting, directly or indirectly, in violation of U.S., international or other anti-money laundering laws, rules, regulations, treaties or other restrictions, or on behalf of any suspected



terrorist or terrorist organization, suspected drug trafficker, or senior foreign political figure(s) suspected of engaging in corruption, the Fund, the Investment Manager or such governmental agency may freeze the assets of such person or entity invested in the Fund or suspend the repurchase of Shares. The Fund may also be required to, or deem it necessary or advisable to, remit or transfer those assets to a governmental agency, in some cases without prior notice to the investor.

CREDIT FACILITY

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

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

GENERAL

The Fund calculates its NAV as of the close of business on the last day of each quarter and at such other times as the Board may determine, including in connection with repurchases of Shares, in accordance with the procedures described below or as may be determined from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Board. Shareholders will receive the estimated NAV of the Fund, free of charge upon request.

The Board has approved valuation procedures for the Fund (the “Valuation Procedures”). The Valuation Procedures provide that the Fund will value its investments in direct investments and Investment Funds at fair value. The Board has delegated day to day responsibility for fair value determinations in accordance with the Valuation Procedures to the Valuation Designee, subject to the oversight of the Board.

In accordance with the Valuation Procedures, fair value as of each quarter-end or other applicable accounting periods, as applicable, ordinarily will be the value determined as of such date by each Investment Fund in accordance with the Investment Fund’s valuation policies and reported at the time of the Fund’s valuation. As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund’s interest in an Investment Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from the Investment Fund if the Fund’s interest was redeemed at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time the valuation is made and that the Fund believes to be reliable. In the event that the Investment Fund does not report a quarter-end value to the Fund on a timely basis, the Fund will determine the fair value of such Investment Fund based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the Investment Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Fund values its portfolio. Using the nomenclature of the hedge fund industry, any values reported as “estimated” or “final” values are expected to reasonably reflect market values of securities when available or fair value as of the Fund’s valuation date. A substantial amount of time may elapse between the occurrence of an event necessitating the pricing of Fund assets and the receipt of valuation information from the Underlying Manager of an Investment Fund.



Prior to the Fund investing in any Investment Fund, the Investment Manager will conduct a due diligence review of the valuation methodologies utilized by the Investment Fund, which as a general matter will utilize market values when available, and otherwise will utilize principles of fair value that the Investment Manager reasonably believe to be consistent, in all material respects, with those used by the Fund in valuing its own investments. Although the Valuation Procedures provide that the Investment Manager, as the Valuation Designee, will review the valuations provided by the Underlying Managers to the Investment Funds, none of the Board or the Investment Manager will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by such Underlying Managers, which may be unaudited.

The Fund's Valuation Procedures require the Investment Manager, as Valuation Designee, to take reasonable steps in light of all relevant circumstances to value the Fund's portfolio. The Investment Manager will consider such information, and may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by an Underlying Manager does not represent the fair value of the Fund's interests in the Investment Fund. Although redemptions of interests in Investment Funds are subject to advance notice requirements, Investment Funds will typically make available NAV information to holders which will represent the price at which, even in the absence of redemption activity, the Investment Fund would have effected a redemption if any such requests had been timely made or if, in accordance with the terms of the Investment Fund's governing documents, it would be necessary to effect a mandatory redemption. Following procedures adopted by the Board, the Investment Manager will consider whether it is appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value such interests at the NAV as reported by the Underlying Manager at the time of valuation, or whether to adjust such value to reflect a premium or discount to NAV. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and industry practice, the Fund may not always apply a discount in cases where there is no contemporaneous redemption activity in a particular Investment Fund. In other cases, as when an Investment Fund imposes extraordinary restrictions on redemptions, when other extraordinary circumstances exist, or when there have been no recent transactions in Investment Fund interests, the Fund may determine that it is appropriate to apply a discount to the NAV of the Investment Fund. Any such decision will be made in good faith, and subject to the review and supervision of the Board.

The valuations reported by the Underlying Managers, upon which the Fund calculates its quarter-end NAV and the NAV of each Share, may be subject to later adjustment or revision, based on information reasonably available at that time. For example, any "estimated" values from Investment Funds may be revised and fiscal year-end NAV calculations of the Investment Funds may be audited by their independent auditors and may be revised as a result of such audits. Other adjustments may occur from time to time. Because such adjustments or revisions, whether increasing or decreasing the NAV of the Fund at the time they occur, relate to information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, the adjustment or revision may not affect the amount of the repurchase proceeds of the Fund received by Shareholders who had their Shares in the Fund repurchased at a NAV calculated prior to such adjustments and received their repurchase proceeds, subject to the ability of the Fund to adjust or recoup the repurchase proceeds received by Shareholders under certain circumstances. As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations from the Underlying Managers or revisions to the NAV of an Investment Fund adversely affect the Fund's NAV, the outstanding Shares may be adversely affected by prior repurchases to the benefit of Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased at a NAV higher than the adjusted amount. Conversely, any increases in the NAV resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations may be entirely for the benefit of the outstanding Shares and to the detriment of Shareholders who previously had their Shares repurchased at a NAV lower than the adjusted amount. The same principles apply to the purchase of Shares. New Shareholders may be affected in a similar way.



The Valuation Procedures provide that, where deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager, as the Valuation Designee, and consistent with the Investment Company Act, investments in Investment Funds may be valued at cost. Cost will be used only when cost is determined to best approximate the fair value of the particular security under consideration. For example, cost may not be appropriate when the Fund is aware of sales of similar securities to third parties at materially different prices or in other circumstances where cost may not approximate fair value (which could include situations where there are no sales to third parties). In such a situation, the Fund's investment will be revalued in a manner that the Investment Manager, in accordance with the Valuation Procedures, determines in good faith best reflects approximate market value. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Valuation Procedures utilized by the Investment Manager are fair to the Fund and consistent with applicable regulatory guidelines.

To the extent the Fund invests in securities or other instruments that are not investments in Investment Funds, the Fund will generally value such assets as described below. Securities traded (1) on one or more of the U.S. national securities exchanges or the OTC Bulletin Board will be valued at their last sales price, and (2) on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"), at the close of trading on the exchanges or markets where such securities are traded for the business day as of which such value is being determined. Securities traded on NASDAQ for which the NOCP is not available will be valued at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices in this market. Securities traded on a foreign securities exchange generally will be valued at their closing prices on the exchange where such securities are primarily traded and translated into U.S. dollars at the current exchange rate. If an event occurs between the close of the foreign exchange and the computation of the Fund's NAV that would materially affect the value of the security, the value of such a security will be adjusted to its fair value. Except as specified above, the value of a security, derivative, or synthetic security that is not actively traded on an exchange shall be determined by an unaffiliated pricing service that may use actual trade data or procedures using market indices, matrices, yield curves, specific trading characteristics of certain groups of securities, pricing models, or combinations of these. The Investment Manager will monitor the value assigned to each security by the pricing service to determine if they believe the value assigned to a security is correct. If the Investment Manager believes that the value received from the pricing service is incorrect, then the value of the security will be its fair value as determined in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

Debt securities will be valued in accordance with the Valuation Procedures, which generally provide for using a third-party pricing system, agent, or dealer selected by the Investment Manager, which may include the use of valuations furnished by a pricing service that employs a matrix to determine valuations for normal institutional size trading units. The Board will monitor periodically the reasonableness of valuations provided by any such pricing service. Debt securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, absent unusual circumstances, will be valued at amortized cost, so long as such valuations are determined by the Board to represent fair value.

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



In general, fair value represents a good faith approximation of the current value of an asset and will be used when there is no public market or possibly no market at all for the asset. The fair values of one or more assets may not be the prices at which those assets are ultimately sold. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager and/or the Board, in consultation with the Administrator, will reevaluate the Fund's fair value methodology to determine, what, if any, adjustments should be made to the methodology.

Although the Valuation Procedures approved by the Board and the Fund provide that the Investment Manager will review the valuations provided by the Administrator (via the Underlying Managers or their administrators), neither the Investment Manager nor the Administrator will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of any valuations provided thereby.

Prospective investors should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the valuation of portfolio positions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's net assets if the judgments of the Board and/or the Investment Manager (in reliance on the Investment Funds and/or their administrators) regarding appropriate valuations should prove incorrect. The Fund may desire to dispose of an interest in an Investment Fund, but be unable to dispose of such interest, and could therefore be obligated to continue to hold the interests for an extended period of time. In such a case, the Administrator, upon consultation with the Investment Manager, may continue to value the interests in accordance with the Valuation Procedures, without the benefit of an Underlying Manager's or its administrator's valuations, and may, if so instructed by the Investment Manager, in its sole discretion, discount the value of the interests, if applicable, in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

Applicable federal tax requirements generally limit the degree to which the Fund may invest in the Subsidiary to an amount not exceeding 25% of its total assets. The Subsidiary prices its respective portfolio investments pursuant to the same pricing and valuation methodologies and procedures employed by the Fund. The Subsidiary offers to redeem all or a portion of its respective shares at the current net asset value per share every day the Fund is open for business. The value of shares of the Subsidiary will fluctuate with the value of the Subsidiary's respective portfolio investments.

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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



TAXES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The Fund has not sought or obtained a ruling from the IRS (or any other federal, state, local or foreign governmental agency) or an opinion of legal counsel as to any specific federal, state, local or foreign tax matter that may affect it. Accordingly, although this summary is considered to be a correct interpretation of applicable law, no assurance can be given that a court or taxing authority will agree with such interpretation or with the tax positions taken by the Fund.

Except where specifically noted, this summary relates solely to U.S. Shareholders. A U.S. Shareholder for purposes of this discussion is a person who is a citizen or a resident alien of the U.S., a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the U.S. or any political subdivision thereof, an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source or a trust if: (i) a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

TAXATION OF THE FUND

The below is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations of the Fund that are relevant under current law, which is subject to change. Except where otherwise specifically indicated, the discussion relates to investors who are individual U.S. citizens or residents. You should consult your own tax adviser regarding tax considerations relevant to your specific situation, including federal, state, local and non-U.S. taxes.

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

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



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

Third, the Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, for the year.

The Fund intends to comply with this distribution requirement. If the Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Fund could be disqualified as a RIC. If for any taxable year the Fund were not to qualify as a RIC, all its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to Shareholders. In that event, all taxable Shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, although Shareholders that are corporations could be eligible for the dividends received deduction.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax on RICs that fail to distribute each year an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for this excise tax, although no assurance can be given that this will always be accomplished.

Distributions To Shareholders. The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. In general, distributions will be taxable to you for federal, state and local income tax purposes unless you are a tax-exempt entity, including qualified retirement plans or individual retirement accounts. Distributions are taxable whether they are received in cash or reinvested in Fund Shares. A shareholder may thus recognize income and gains taxable for federal, state and local income tax purposes without receiving any cash distributions to pay any resulting taxes on such income or gain. Fund distributions, if any, that are attributable to "qualified dividend income" or "long-term capital gains" earned by the Fund would be taxable to non-corporate Shareholders at reduced rates. Shareholders must have owned the Fund Shares for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date to benefit from the lower rates on qualified dividend income. In addition, to the extent the Fund designates dividends it pays to its shareholders as "section 199A dividends" such shareholder may be eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to such dividends. The amount of section 199A dividends that the Fund may pay and report to its shareholders is limited to the excess of the ordinary REIT dividends, other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income, that the Fund receives from REITs for a taxable year over the Fund's expenses allocable to such dividends. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates or as section 199A dividends. Currently proposed legislation would extend and modify section 199A if enacted.

U.S. individuals with modified adjusted gross income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly) and trusts and estates with income above specified levels are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on their net investment income, which includes interest, dividends, and capital gains.



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

Investments In Partnerships. The Fund will own interests in entities that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. As a partner in a partnership, the Fund will be required to recognize its allocable share of taxable income, if any, from the partnership, whether or not such income is actually distributed from the partnership to the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of its interests in underlying funds to make the required distributions. Additionally, the Fund may receive an allocation of items of income or deduction that are tax preferences or adjustments to income for alternative minimum tax purposes which will be passed through to Fund's shareholders. For purposes of the Income Test, income that the Fund realizes from equity interests in entities that are classified as partnerships will generally have the same character for the Fund as in the hands of such an entity; consequently, the Fund may be required to limit its equity investments in any such entities that earn fee income, rental income, income from commodities, or other nonqualifying income. Additionally, private investment funds generally are not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Fund to monitor the source of its income, and otherwise comply with Subchapter M, and ultimately may limit the universe of private investment funds in which the Fund may invest.

The character of the income recognized by the partnerships in which the Fund invests flows through to the Fund including for purposes of determining whether at least 90% of the income of the Fund is qualifying income. Accordingly, if a partnership in which the Fund invests derives income other than qualifying income, such income will not count toward meeting the 90% requirement and may cause the Fund to fail to comply with Subchapter M and to be subject to corporate-level taxes.

Certain Withholding Taxes. The Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes on dividends from Investment Funds located in foreign countries, and the Investment Funds may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Investment Funds. The Fund does not expect to be eligible to elect, for federal income tax purposes, to treat certain foreign taxes paid by it, including generally any withholding and other foreign income taxes, as paid by its Shareholders. If the Fund so elects, the pro rata amount of such foreign taxes paid by the Fund will be included in its Shareholders' income and each such Shareholder will be entitled either (1) to credit that proportional amount of taxes against U.S. Federal income tax liability as a foreign tax credit or (2) to take that amount as an itemized deduction. The Fund does not expect to be able to make such election.

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

The Fund is required to compute and report the cost basis share sold or exchanged. The Fund has elected to use the first in, first out ("FIFO") method, unless you instruct the Fund to select a different method or choose to specifically identify your shares at the time of each sale or exchange. If your account is held by your broker or other advisor, they may select



a different method. In these cases, please contact the holder of your shares to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State and Local Taxes. In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, you may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales, exchanges, and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of the Fund’s distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on U.S. government securities.



Investment in Domestic Subsidiaries

The Fund can invest up to 25% of its assets in one or more U.S. subsidiaries to enable it to indirectly make investments that would not generate qualifying income for a RIC. Any net income that such a subsidiary recognizes is subject to federal and state corporate income tax, but the dividends that the subsidiary pays to the Fund (i.e., those gains, net of the tax paid and any other expenses of the subsidiary, such as its custody or accounting fees) will be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income” under the Internal Revenue Code. Although it is possible that multiple subsidiaries may be required to be aggregated for purposes of the 25% value limit described above, losses of one subsidiary will not offset income of another subsidiary.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Under applicable “backup withholding” requirements, the Fund may be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the IRS a percentage of taxable dividends or gross proceeds realized upon sale payable to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct tax identification number in the manner required, or who are subject to withholding by the IRS for failure to properly include on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so or that they are “exempt recipients.” The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Shareholder will be allowed as a credit against the Shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such a Shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

OTHER TAX MATTERS

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

ERISA AND CODE CONSIDERATIONS

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to one or more employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) (such plans being “ERISA Plans”), as well as owners or other fiduciaries with respect to individual retirement accounts and annuities (“IRAs”), Keogh plans and similar arrangements, should consider, among other things, the matters described below before determining whether to invest in the Fund.

Without limitation, ERISA Plans generally include pension, profit sharing, 401(k), 403(b) and welfare benefit plans, which are established or maintained by private employers, including plans maintained jointly by private employers and unions, as well as SEP-IRA and SIMPLE IRA arrangements. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, loyalty, diversification, adherence to governing documents, the avoidance of ERISA prohibited transactions (unless exempted), and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for an ERISA Plan, U.S. Department of Labor regulations provide that a fiduciary of the ERISA Plan must, within the scope of its responsibilities, give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan’s portfolio, whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan’s purposes, the risk and return factors, the portfolio’s composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current total return of the portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan and the proposed investment, the income taxes (if any) attributable to the investment, and the projected return of the



investment relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in the Fund, an ERISA Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with ERISA's fiduciary responsibilities and the foregoing considerations. If a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan breaches such responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for such ERISA Plan, the fiduciary may be held personally liable for losses incurred by the ERISA Plan as a result of such breach. Likewise, many ERISA Plans are also subject to the prohibited transaction rules of section 4975 of the Code, as discussed in the next paragraph.

IRAs (other than SEPs and SIMPLEs), Keogh plans, individual 401(k) plans and certain other plans that cover only owner-employees, partners of a partnership, and their respective spouses, as well as certain other tax-advantaged accounts, are generally not subject to ERISA, but are subject to the prohibited transaction rules of section 4975 of the Code ("Code Plans"), and thus their owners or other fiduciaries should determine whether an investment in the Fund will violate those rules.

In addition, depending on the particular circumstances, certain other accounts and entities in which one or more ERISA Plans and/or Code Plans directly or indirectly hold equity interests may be subject to some or all of the above rules. Specifically, where the underlying assets of such accounts or entities are deemed to constitute "plan assets" of ERISA Plans and/or Code Plans, persons who have or exercise certain discretionary powers, and persons who render investment advice for compensation with respect to their assets, will be considered fiduciaries to the respective ERISA Plans and/or Code Plans. In these cases, such fiduciaries may be subject to ERISA's fiduciary responsibility rules and ERISA and/or the Code's prohibited transaction rules, as applicable. Examples of such accounts and entities which may in some cases be deemed to hold "plan assets" include certain funds-of-funds, insurance company accounts and collective trust vehicles. For brevity, we refer to such accounts and entities whose underlying assets are deemed to constitute "plan assets," together with ERISA Plans and Code Plans, as "Plan Investors."

Investments by ERISA Plans and Code Plans in investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act, publicly-offered securities and operating companies should not result in such entities' underlying assets being deemed to constitute "plan assets."

Because the Fund will be registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered "plan assets" of the Plan Investors investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility rules and ERISA and the Code's prohibited transaction rules. Thus, the Investment Manager will not be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA and the Code with respect to the assets of any Plan Investor that becomes a Shareholder of the Fund, solely as a result of the Plan Investor's investment in the Fund.

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



The provisions of ERISA and the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The discussion of ERISA and the Code contained herein is, of necessity, general and may be affected by the future publication or the future applicability of final regulations and rulings. Potential investors should consult with their legal advisers regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition and ownership of Shares. In addition, certain other plans, including for example governmental plans, ERISA-exempt church plans and bona fide “top-hat” deferred compensation plans, while not subject to ERISA or the prohibited transaction rules under section 4975 of the Code, may nonetheless be subject to similar rules and restrictions arising under other sources of law, and should consider the application of such other laws before investing in the Fund.

PURCHASING SHARES

PURCHASE TERMS

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$10,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. Shares of the Fund are only available to the Investment Manager’s clients, charitable organizations that the Investment Manager’s clients wish to designate as recipients of shares, the Investment Manager’s employees (including their spouse, domestic partner, parents, siblings, children, stepchildren, grandparents, grandchildren, parents-in-law and siblings-in-law), current and former owners of the Investment Manager, members of the Investment Manager’s board, and members of the Board. Shares may be purchased by partners and employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates and its immediate family members without being subject to the minimum investment requirements. The Shares will be issued at the NAV per Share as of the date such Shares are purchased.

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

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

Except as otherwise permitted by the Board, initial and subsequent purchases of Shares will be payable in cash. Each initial or subsequent purchase of Shares will be payable in one installment which will generally be due (i) four business days prior to the date of the proposed acceptance of the purchase set by the Fund, which is expected to be the last day of each calendar quarter (the “Acceptance Date”), where funds are remitted by wire transfer, or (ii) ten business days prior to the Acceptance Date, where funds are remitted by check. A prospective investor must also submit a completed investor application at least five business days before the Acceptance Date. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. Although the Fund may, in its sole discretion, elect to accept a subscription prior to receipt of cleared funds, an investor will not become a Shareholder until cleared funds have been received. In the event that cleared funds and/or a properly completed investor application are not received from a prospective investor prior to the cut-off dates pertaining to a particular offering, the Fund may hold the relevant funds and investor application for processing in the next offering.



Pending any offering, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an escrow account with UMB Bank, n.a., the Fund's escrow agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the escrow account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. In general, an investment will be accepted if the investor meets the Fund's eligibility requirement and a completed investor application and funds are received in good order on or prior to the Acceptance Date set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. For any investor whose investment is not accepted, the balance in the escrow account with respect to such investor will be returned to the investor. Any interest earned with respect to escrow accounts will be paid to the Fund.

TERM, DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION

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

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

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

FISCAL YEAR

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

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 19103, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

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

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning the Fund and Shares (including procedures for purchasing Shares) should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at (877) 997-9971.



ASPIRIANT

ASPIRIANT CAPITAL APPRECIATION FUND

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