

CIBC PRIVATE LENDING STRATEGIES

PROSPECTUS

Class I Shares (CPLCX)

June 18, 2026

CIBC Private Lending Strategies (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 as an interval fund. The Fund operates under an Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 22, 2026 (the “Declaration of Trust”). CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc. (the “Investment Manager”) serves as the investment adviser 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 Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Fund will offer a single class of shares of beneficial interest: Class I Shares.

Total Offering⁽¹⁾

	Class I Shares
Public Offering Price	Current Net Asset Value
Sales Load Charge	None
Proceeds to Fund ⁽²⁾	Current Net Asset Value

(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 Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including 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 its 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 Class I Shares by any investor is \$50,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. Investors purchasing Shares (as defined herein) will not be charged a sales load by the Fund. Accordingly, the table assumes that no sales load is charged. Financial intermediaries may impose separate charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund. See “FUND SUMMARY — THE OFFERING.”

(2) The Fund’s expenses are described under “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES” below.

The Fund's investment objective is to seek high current income. Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Investment Funds (defined below) that privately lend to borrowers, broadly defined as providing capital or assets to businesses or individuals in exchange for payments, or through the provision of capital to businesses or individuals by acquiring assets from those businesses or individuals that produce regular cash flows as an alternative to a traditional loan, such as receivables factoring or asset-backed lending for real estate or equipment. The Fund may change its 80% policy without shareholder approval if (i) the Fund provides at least 60 days' prior notice of such policy change, (ii) the Fund conducts a tender or repurchase offer at its net asset value in advance of the change, and (iii) the tender or repurchase offer is not oversubscribed. With respect to fund investments, the Fund will focus mainly on strategies that (i) invest in short term assets, (ii) prioritize capital structure seniority, (iii) produce high, stable cash distributions monthly or quarterly, and (iv) exhibit limited sensitivity to public equity and credit market volatility. Investments may be made directly or indirectly through a range of investment vehicles that the Investment Manager believes offer high current income across corporate, real asset and alternative credit opportunities. The Fund intends to use a "multi-manager" strategy whereby the Fund will invest primarily in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (collectively, "Investment Funds").

The Fund's investment program is speculative and entails substantial risks. There can be no assurance that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved or that its investment program will be successful. Investors should consider the Fund as a supplement to an overall investment program and should invest only if they are willing to undertake the risks involved. Investors could lose some or all of their investment (see "PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS" beginning on page 16).

This prospectus (the "Prospectus") applies to the public offering of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund, designated as Class I ("Class I Shares" or "Shares"). The Shares will be offered in a continuous offering. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund's Shares, but will use its best efforts to solicit orders for the sale of the Shares. The Shares will generally be offered for purchase on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, in each case subject to any applicable fees, as described herein. The Shares will be issued at net asset value per Share.

No holder of Shares (each, a "Shareholder") will have the right to require the Fund to redeem their Shares. The Fund is a closed-end investment company operating as an "interval fund" and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at net asset value, of not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Fund's outstanding Shares on the repurchase request deadline. 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. **There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.** (See "OFFERS TO REPURCHASE" beginning on 55 page and "REPURCHASE OFFERS; LIMITED LIQUIDITY" beginning on page 17).

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 June 18, 2026, has been filed with the SEC. You may request a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI, 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, or by calling the Fund toll-free at 1 (888) 442-4420. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You may also obtain copies of the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, as well as other information about the Fund on the SEC's website (www.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.

This Prospectus is not an offer to sell Shares and is not soliciting an offer to buy Shares in any state or jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted.

Shares are a speculative and illiquid investment involving substantial risk of loss. An investment in the Fund is subject to, among others, the following risks:

- **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.**
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- You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the limited repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.
- Although the Fund is required to implement and has implemented a Share repurchase program, only a limited number of Shares will be eligible for repurchase by the Fund.
- 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 have a foreseeable need to access 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.
- All or a portion of an annual distribution may consist solely of a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment) and not a return of net investment income.

No Prior History. The Fund has no operating history and the Shares have no history of public trading.

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

The Fund's Shares do not represent a deposit or an obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

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

The date of this Prospectus is June 18, 2026.

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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	CIBC Private Lending Strategies (the “Fund”) is a closed-end management investment company structured as an “interval fund” and registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and organized as a Delaware statutory trust on September 11, 2025. CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc. (the “Investment Manager”) serves as the investment adviser 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 “interval fund” and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at per-class net asset value (“NAV”), of not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares (defined below) on the repurchase request deadline. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares 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 or result in investors being unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment during the particular repurchase offer. 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 quarterly 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. This Prospectus applies to the offering of shares of beneficial interest designated as Class I (“Class I Shares” or “Shares”). The Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under 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 RICs) of two or more issuers which the Fund 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 distribute most of its income to shareholders each year.
Investment Objective and Strategies	The Fund’s investment objective is to seek high current income.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in general or limited partnerships, funds, corporations, trusts or other investment vehicles (collectively, “Investment Funds”) that privately lend to borrowers, broadly defined as providing capital or assets to businesses or individuals in exchange for payments, or through the provision of capital to businesses or individuals by acquiring assets from those businesses or individuals that produce regular cash flows as an alternative to a traditional loan, such as receivables factoring or a sale leaseback of real estate or equipment. The Fund may change its 80% policy without shareholder approval if (i) the Fund provides at least 60 days’ prior notice of such policy change, (ii) the Fund conducts a tender or repurchase offer at its net asset value in advance of the change, and (iii) the tender or repurchase offer is not oversubscribed. With respect to fund investments, the Fund will focus mainly on strategies that (i) invest in short term assets, (ii) prioritize capital structure seniority, (iii) produce high, stable cash distributions monthly or quarterly, and (iv) exhibit limited sensitivity to public equity and credit market volatility. Investments by the Fund may take the form of secured or unsecured bonds and loans with a fixed or floating coupon, a structured capital instrument with preference to common equity holders and a stated contractual interest payment or rate of return, assets with fixed lease payments, or other income producing assets. Investments may be made directly or indirectly through a range of investment vehicles that the Investment Manager believes offer high current income across corporate, real asset and alternative credit opportunities. The Investment Manager will employ a dynamic process that allocates the Fund’s assets between Investment Funds and co-investments. Investment Funds may include secondary strategies that primarily acquire credit funds and fund interests or direct investments in equity or other security types.

The Fund’s investments are expected to consist primarily of: (i) Investment Funds and (ii) co-investments.

The Investment Manager believes that the Fund can benefit investors and achieve its objective of attractive current yield and low NAV volatility by diversifying across multiple credit strategies. Unlike many other asset classes, private debt is highly fragmented. As such, due diligence requires assessing the return and risk opportunities for individual types of credit strategies as well as selecting the best managers/funds to implement those credit strategies.

The below describes the credit strategies that the Fund may utilize, each of which is considered an investment in Investment Funds that privately lend to borrowers for purposes of the Fund’s 80% policy.

- *US, Non-US Corporate Direct Lending*: Directly originated by non-bank entities, typically senior secured loans to middle market companies underwritten on a cash flow or EBITDA basis
- *Mezzanine*: Directly originated corporate loans (or structured equity) subordinate to senior debt. Can be secured by assets or unsecured, but have priority to equity
- *Structured (CLO debt and equity)*: Typically highly levered investments in lower risk credit collateral
- *Venture Debt*: Loans to venture capital-backed companies that are typically not yet profitable. Investments can be a combination of cash and PIK income plus equity/warrants
- *Asset-based*: Debt or structured equity backed by assets and underwritten to asset value, rather than cash flow. Collateral may include hard assets and/or financial assets such as trade claims and receivables
- *Leasing (Aircraft, Equipment, Other)*: Leasing of commoditized equipment or mission critical assets to counterparty over a defined term

- *Real Estate Debt*: Loans collateralized by real estate. Typically takes the form of (i) a whole loan with the senior portion syndicated to a bank partner or (ii) a mezzanine unsecured loan
- *Transitional Real Estate*: Short-term loans to properties undergoing redevelopment, repositioning, or lease-up. Underwritten to asset value and future stabilization, often collateralized by the real estate.
- *Infrastructure*: Senior and mezzanine debt (or structured equity) investments backed by infrastructure assets
- *Royalties*: Investments in intellectual property rights with credit-like cash flow characteristics or debt investments to companies collateralized by intellectual property rights
- *Insurance-linked*: Sale of reinsurance policies tied primarily to weather events and other natural disasters
- *Legal Finance*: Lending to law firms or claimants to fund litigation costs and/or general working capital needs, secured by future proceeds from either ongoing or settled cases
- *Marketplace Lending*: Loans to consumers either originated on an individual basis or rediscount lending to platforms that originate consumer loans
- *Working Capital*: Short-duration loans or advances to businesses to finance operational needs, typically secured by receivables, inventory, or other current assets

There is no limit on the duration, maturity or credit quality of any investment in the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund's assets will be dynamically allocated across durations, maturities and credit qualities. The Fund's allocations among assets will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund may invest in below-investment grade debt securities or "junk" debt securities and non-rated debt or equity securities. These investments could constitute a material percentage of the Fund's holdings at any given point in time. The Fund expects that a majority of its assets in debt instruments will be in floating rate and short term fixed-rate securities.

The Fund leverages and may continue to leverage its investments, including through borrowings by one or more special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Fund. The Fund may borrow cash for a number of reasons, including without limitation, in connection with its investment activities, to make distributions, to satisfy repurchase requests from Shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. Borrowing, including any borrowing through any SPVs that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Fund, will be limited to 33⅓% of the Fund's assets (50% of its net assets). The Fund may invest indirectly in foreign debt and equity securities, including those from emerging markets, issued in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. It is not anticipated that investments in foreign securities and/or emerging markets will constitute a significant portion of the Fund's investments.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objective and any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the "Board" and the members thereof, "Trustees") without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes to its investment objective or any of its investment policies, restrictions or strategies.

The Investment Manager	As Investment Manager, CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc. provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund. Its principal place of business is located at 100 Federal Street, 30th Floor, Boston, MA 02110. 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 December 31, 2024, it had approximately \$58 billion in discretionary assets under management.
The Administrator	The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to provide it with certain administrative and accounting services. The Administrator also performs 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 “ <i>FUND FEES AND EXPENSES</i> ” 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 “<i>FUND EXPENSES</i>.” <i>Management Fees.</i> The Fund pays the Investment Manager a management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) at an annual rate of 1.00%, payable monthly in arrears, accrued daily based upon the Fund’s average daily net assets. See “<i>INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEES</i>.” The Investment Management Fee is paid out of the Fund’s assets 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. <i>Administration Fee.</i> The Fund pays the Administrator tiered fees based on the average monthly NAV of the Fund, subject to a minimum annual fee, as well as certain other fixed, per-account or transactional fees (the “Administration Fees”). The Administration Fees are paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund, and therefore, decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency services. See “<i>ADMINISTRATION</i>.”

Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement. The Investment Manager has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a “Waiver”), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, costs associated with leverage, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets of Class I Shares (the “Expense Limit”). Because taxes, costs associated with leverage, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses, are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) will exceed 1.50%. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in place at the time of the Waiver, and any then-existing expense limit. The Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement is in effect for an initial term of twelve months from the effective date of the Fund’s registration statement, and will automatically renew for successive twelve-month periods thereafter. The Board may terminate the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement at any time upon 30 days’ written notice, and the Investment Manager may terminate the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement effective as of the end of the then current term upon 30 days’ written notice. The Investment Manager has also agreed to reimburse the Fund’s organizational costs and offering costs incurred prior to the commencement of operations of the Fund, which costs are subject to the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement. Offering costs are accounted for as a deferred charge until Fund shares are offered to the public and will be amortized to expense over twelve months. See “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES.”

The Offering	The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor in Class I Shares is \$50,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$5,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. The Shares will be offered in a continuous offering. Shares will generally be offered for purchase on any day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business (each, a “Business Day”), except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Fund 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. 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. Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund.
Distribution Policy	The Fund intends to make regular quarterly distributions to its shareholders of substantially all of its income, commencing in the first full quarter of the Fund’s operations. The Fund further intends to make quarterly distributions of substantially all of its net investment income. Distributions cannot be assured, and the amount of each distribution is likely to vary. Distributions will be paid at least annually in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income not previously distributed in a quarterly distribution 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 their 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 priced at the then-current NAV unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. A Shareholder receiving Shares under the DRIP instead of cash distributions may still owe taxes and, because Fund Shares are generally illiquid, may need other sources of funds to pay any taxes due. Inquiries concerning income dividends and/or capital gains distributions should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 1 (888) 442-4420 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

Repurchase Offers	The Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to its Shareholders by conducting quarterly offers to repurchase its Shares at their NAV on the date on which the repurchase price for Shares is determined (the "Valuation Date"). Each repurchase offer will be for no less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Fund's Shares outstanding. 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. Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be no more than fourteen (14) days prior to the Valuation Date. See " <i>OFFERS TO REPURCHASE</i> " and " <i>REPURCHASE PROCEDURES</i> ."
Risk Factors	The Fund is subject to substantial risks — including strategy risks, market risks, liquidity risks, credit risks, prepayment risks, valuation risks, and interest rate risks. While the Investment Manager will attempt to moderate any risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the investors will not suffer losses. 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 and its affiliates and employees with respect to the management of accounts for other clients as well as the investment of proprietary assets. 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, and the Fund are not indicative of future results. Prospective investors should review carefully the "<i>PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS</i>" section of this Prospectus.
Summary of Taxation	The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a RIC, the Fund will generally not be subject to federal corporate income tax, provided that it distributes its net income and gains to Shareholders each year. See " <i>TAXES</i> ."

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.

ANNUAL EXPENSES (AS A PERCENTAGE OF NET ASSETS

ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHARES)⁽¹⁾

	Class I Shares
Management Fees ⁽²⁾	1.00%
Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds ⁽³⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^{(3) (4)}	3.92%
Other Expenses ⁽³⁾	0.73%
Total Annual Expenses	5.65%
Less: Amount Paid or Absorbed Under Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement ⁽⁵⁾	(0.23)%
Net Annual Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	5.42%

- (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. For purposes of determining net assets in fee table calculations, derivatives are valued at market value. This table assumes estimated average net assets of approximately \$150,000,000.

- (2) Management Fees include the Investment Management Fee paid to the Investment Manager at an annual rate of 1.00% payable monthly in arrears, accrued daily based upon the Fund's average daily net assets. The Investment Management Fee paid to the Investment Manager will be paid out of the Fund's assets. The Investment Management Fee is paid 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.
- (3) "Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds," "Other Expenses," and "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" represent estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- (4) Shareholders indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, incentive allocations and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in Investment Funds. Managers of registered investment companies and private funds ("Underlying Managers") generally receive management fees, typically ranging between 1.25% and 2.00% per annum of such fund's assets under their management, as well as, in some cases, quarterly or annual incentive allocations typically ranging between 15% and 20% of any profits earned during the applicable calculation period. These incentive allocations are generally calculated and only payable after a return hurdle has been met. The Investment Manager does not participate in any of the fees or allocations paid to these managers.
- (5) The Investment Manager has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, costs associated with leverage, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets of Class I Shares (the "Expense Limit"). Because taxes, costs associated with leverage, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses, are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) will exceed 1.50%. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in place at the time of the Waiver, and any then-existing expense limit. The Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement is in effect for an initial term of twelve months from the effective date of the Fund's registration statement, and will automatically renew for successive twelve-month periods thereafter. The Board may terminate the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement at any time upon 30 days' written notice, and the Investment Manager may terminate the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement effective as of the end of the then current term upon 30 days' written notice.

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 ongoing offering costs and fees and expenses of the Administrator and custodian. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see "*INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEES*," "*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 (in the example). 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

Class I Shares

You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on a \$1,000

Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	\$54	\$164	\$274	\$541

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund has no performance history as of the date of this Prospectus, there are no financial highlights for the Fund.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the continuous offering of the Fund's Shares, not including the amount of 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 and not later than six months after receipt, subject to market conditions, the availability of suitable investments, and the extent to which proceeds are held in cash to pay dividends or expenses, satisfy repurchase offers or for temporary defensive purposes.

Delays in fully investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions in Investment Funds and the Investment Manager's ability to find suitable investments may be delayed. While the Fund is expected to be partially-invested within three months, the aforementioned delays may inhibit the Fund from being fully-invested at all times. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns and reduce the Fund's distributions to Shareholders. Pending such use, the Fund may take temporary defensive measures and invest a portion of proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, municipal bonds, bank accounts, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and other high-quality debt instruments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs 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 OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund's investment objective is to seek high current income. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objectives and any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The investment objectives of the Fund are not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the "Board" and the members thereof, "Trustees") without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes to its investment objectives or any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies or techniques.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND OVERVIEW OF INVESTMENT PROCESS

Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in Investment Funds that privately lend to borrowers, broadly defined as providing capital or assets to businesses or individuals in exchange for payments, or through the provision of capital to businesses or individuals by acquiring assets from those businesses or individuals that produce regular cash flows as an alternative to a traditional loan, such as receivables factoring or asset-backed lending for real estate or equipment. The Fund may change its 80% policy without shareholder approval if (i) the Fund provides at least 60 days' prior notice of such policy change, (ii) the Fund conducts a tender or repurchase offer at its net asset value in advance of the change, and (iii) the tender or repurchase offer is not oversubscribed. With respect to fund investments, the Fund will focus mainly on strategies that (i) invest in short term assets, (ii) prioritize capital structure seniority, (iii) produce high, stable cash distributions monthly or quarterly, and (iv) exhibit limited sensitivity to public equity and credit market volatility. Investments made by the Fund may take the form of secured or unsecured bonds and loans with a fixed or floating coupon, a structured capital instrument with a preference to common equity holders and a stated contractual interest payment or rate of return, assets with fixed lease payments, or other assets with predictable cash flow streams. Investments may be made directly or indirectly through a range of investment vehicles that the Investment Manager believes offer high current income across corporate, real asset and alternative credit opportunities.

The Fund's investments are expected to consist primarily of: (i) Investment Funds, and (ii) co-investments. The Investment Manager will employ a dynamic process that allocates the Fund's assets among these components based on market opportunities, risk profile, and desired income characteristics. Investment Funds may include secondary strategies that primarily acquire credit funds and fund interests or direct investments in equity or other security types.

The Investment Manager believes that the Fund can benefit investors and achieve its objectives of attractive current yield and low NAV volatility by diversifying across multiple credit strategies. Unlike many other asset classes, private debt is highly fragmented. As such, due diligence requires assessing the return and risk opportunities for individual types of credit strategies as well as selecting the best managers/funds to implement those credit strategies.

Credit Strategy Selection

Credit strategy descriptions and characteristics are provided in the table below. Each of the credit strategies described below constitutes investing in Investment Funds that privately lend to borrowers for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy. Credit strategies may change over time, may provide regular or irregular payment streams, and the Fund may invest outside of the following strategies.

Primary Credit Strategies

Credit Strategy	General Description	Characteristics
Asset-Based	Debt or structured equity backed by assets and underwritten to asset value, rather than cash flow. Collateral may include hard assets and/or financial assets such as trade claims and receivables	Rapid amortization, short term, typically self-liquidating, and often generating stable current income
Leasing (Aircraft, Equipment, Other)	Leasing of commoditized equipment or mission critical assets to counterparty over a defined term	Duration and amortization vary by asset type, fixed payment structures, residual value risk exists with some asset types

Transitional Real Estate Lending	Short- to medium-term loans to real estate projects undergoing development, repositioning, or significant improvement. Financing typically supports property transition to stabilized operations or improved value prior to permanent financing or sale.	Short term, moderate/high LTV loans collateralized by real estate assets. May involve both residential and commercial properties.
Marketplace Lending	Loans to consumers either originated on an individual basis or rediscount lending to platforms that originate consumer loans	Current income on highly diversified pools of small balance consumer loans that self-liquidate and recycle regularly
Working Capital	Financing provided to businesses to cover operational expenses, manage cash flow gaps, and support day-to-day activities. May include receivables finance, supply chain finance, or inventory finance.	Short term contracts that amortize quickly and self-liquidate. May be secured or unsecured. Typically well diversified across borrowers and hard asset industries.

Other Credit Strategies

Credit Strategy	General Description	Characteristics
US, Non-US Corporate Direct Lending	Directly originated by non-bank entities, typically senior secured loans to middle market companies underwritten on a cash flow or EBITDA basis	Current income and low volatility
Mezzanine	Directly originated corporate loans (or structured equity) subordinate to senior debt. Can be secured by assets or unsecured, but have priority to equity	Focus on total return, combination of cash and PIK income, plus equity warrants
Structured	Packaged loan pools that typically include multiple risk-return tranches at different levels of leverage	Current income generated by highly diversified loan pools with multi-year, structural leverage. Risk and return profiles vary by tranche. Loan pools may consist of cash flow-based or asset-based loans.
Venture Debt	Loans to venture capital-backed companies that are typically not yet profitable. Investments can be a combination of cash and PIK income plus equity/warrants	Contractual yield plus private equity-type upside potential

Real Estate Debt	Directly originated real estate loans or investments in diversified pools of real estate loans, which may be divided into multiple risk-return classes	Current income, hard asset collateral, and lower correlation to corporate credit.
Infrastructure	Senior and mezzanine debt (or structured equity) investments backed by infrastructure assets	Current income on high quality hard asset collateral, often with long term contractual cash flows
Royalties	Investments in intellectual property rights with credit-like cash flow characteristics or debt investments to companies collateralized by intellectual property rights	Often steady income generation with low correlation to corporate credit. Includes healthcare, entertainment and other IP rights
Insurance-linked Strategies	Sale of reinsurance policies often tied to weather events and other natural disasters	Range of sub-strategies, some of which have high return potential, risk of large drawdowns, and low correlation to risk assets
Legal Finance	Lending to law firms or claimants to fund litigation costs and/or general working capital needs, secured by future proceeds from either ongoing or settled cases	Wide range of sub-strategies with different maturities and risk-return profiles but all with low correlations to risk assets

The Investment Manager conducts ongoing due diligence on each credit strategy for new funds in which the Fund may invest, using the criteria described below. Investments in funds purchased on the secondary market are approved by the Investment Manager's investment committee, but may not be rated pursuant to the below.

Strategy Criteria:	Description:
Current yield	Loan's annual contractual income divided by the loan's price
Income risk	Likelihood of receiving stated cash coupons on scheduled dates
Principal risk	Likelihood of receiving stated principal payments on or before scheduled dates
Priority	Seniority in right of payment and claim on assets
Market size	Breadth and depth of credit strategy based on historical origination volume, fundraising data, and/or other factors
Market growth	Speed of growth in total origination volume, capital raised, and/or other variables
Liquidity	Ease and speed of converting an investment to a cash amount equal to or near the investment's fair value
Price volatility	Frequency and magnitude of periodic valuation changes
Complexity	Function of underlying loan structure, seniority, collateral type, securitization, jurisdiction, technological requirements, and/or other factors
Leverage	Function of target leverage level, structure, cost, diversity of providers, term, revocability, and/or other factors
Manager quality	Function of the team's experience, pedigree, depth, key person sensitivity, incentive structures, operational resources, and/or other factors
Fee appropriateness	Function of expected returns, competitive landscape, potential discounts, expense caps, and/or other factors

Manager/Investment Selection

The Fund intends to use a “multi-manager” strategy whereby the Fund will invest primarily in Investment Funds. Most Investment Funds in which the Fund invests will directly originate loans or purchase pools of loans from originators. The Fund may also include secondary strategies that primarily acquire credit funds and, fund interests or direct investments in equity or other security types.

The Investment Manager seeks to achieve the objectives of the Fund by investing in Investment Funds as well as co-investments managed or originated by firms deemed to be high quality through the Investment Manager’s due diligence process. The selection process for investing in the foregoing Investment Funds or co-investments will entail the following:

- **Sourcing.** The Investment Manager reviews a large number of funds and managers per year. These manager interactions arise mainly via (i) the Investment Manager’s extensive network and (ii) a high volume of inbound inquiries from investment firms soliciting new fund commitments. Regarding the latter, the Investment Manager’s large asset base makes it a highly visible and desirable limited partner.

The Investment Manager may also review opportunities to purchase LP interests in Investment Funds on the secondary market. These opportunities may arise via relationships with secondaries brokers, asset management firms, or other channels.

Overall, the universe of sourced opportunities covers a wide range of private credit strategies, improving the Investment Manager’s ability to identify attractive market opportunities, recognize high-quality investment teams, and exercise relative value assessments.

- **Screening.** Following an initial meeting, call, or review of an Investment Fund’s marketing materials, the Investment Manager filters out primary and secondary opportunities that fail to meet its investment standards or near-term priorities. Funds may be removed from consideration for a wide range of reasons, including (but not limited to) (i) weak and/or short track records, (ii) elevated risk profiles, (iii) asset-liability management concerns, (iv) indistinguishable advantages related to sourcing, underwriting, or execution, and (v) insufficient liquidity.

Similarly, the Investment Manager may filter out managers for a wide range of reasons, including (but not limited to) (i) insufficient experience, (ii) insufficient strategy expertise, (iii) insufficient organizational resources, and (iv) past regulatory or legal issues.

Regarding secondaries, the Investment Manager will conduct much of the same analysis but may also filter out opportunities that are (i) expected to price at particularly narrow discounts and/or (ii) demonstrating elevated signs of credit stress.

- **Due Diligence.** For funds that pass the initial screening process, the Investment Manager conducts more thorough strategy analysis on a wide variety of topics. This analysis includes (but is not limited to) closer inspection of (i) current and past transaction terms, (ii) portfolio construction characteristics and trends (if any), (iii) sourcing relationships, (iv) loss mitigation strategies, and (v) key details from the fund’s legal documents.

The Investment Manager will also rely on industry-level due diligence provided by Underlying Managers. Most of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests will be well diversified across sectors and/or borrowers; however, the Fund may also invest in sector-specific funds. In these cases, the Investment Manager will conduct additional industry research, including (but not limited to) analyses of (i) future supply and demand, (ii) political and legislative factors, and (iii) macroeconomic trends. The Investment Manager will also spend additional time evaluating these fund managers’ risk management track records and practices.

For secondary opportunities, the Investment Manager will conduct much of the same analysis but will spend more time focusing on the existing portfolio's underlying credit characteristics, performance trends, and stressed positions (if any). If the opportunity involves a continuation vehicle, the Investment Manager will also evaluate closely the terms of the new vehicle.

Across primaries and secondaries, the Investment Manager will also conduct a thorough review of various manager-level details, including (but not limited to) (i) team composition and historical turnover, (ii) firm ownership structure, (iii) employee compensation and incentives strategies, (iv) regulatory review, (v) technological capabilities, and (vi) operations processes.

- **Approval - Research Group.** When the Investment Manager identifies a fund that meet its strategic needs and a manager that has differentiated itself from its peer group, the Investment Manager's Multi-Manager Investment Program ("MMIP") team will collectively review the opportunity. During these review sessions, the lead investment analyst will field questions from team members and aggregate a list of follow-up due diligence topics.

At approximately this time, the Investment Manager will also engage a third-party consultant to begin conducting full operational due diligence on the fund and manager. No investment may be executed without a full operational due diligence report in which the fund and manager receive "passing" scores from the consultant.

- **Final Approval - Investment Committee.** Pending sufficient responses to follow-up due diligence questions, the MMIP team will present and defend an investment proposal to the MMIP Investment Committee ("Investment Committee"). The Investment Committee consists of the Investment Manager's CIO and other senior investment professionals across the CIBC Private Wealth Advisors platform, each of whom (i) evaluates the merits and risks of the proposed Investment Fund, (ii) poses questions to the lead investment analyst, (iii) suggests additional follow-up due diligence topics (if necessary), and ultimately (iv) votes to approve or reject the proposal. For an Investment Fund to receive approval, a majority of voting Investment Committee members must vote to approve the proposal.
- **Ongoing Monitoring.** After the Investment Manager executes a fund investment, the MMIP team conducts ongoing due diligence on the Underlying Manager's organization and strategy implementation. The Investment Manager relies on Underlying Managers to monitor investments held by underlying Investment Funds but conducts ongoing monitoring of these Underlying Managers through several practices, including (i) reviewing periodic portfolio reports provided by Underlying Managers, (ii) engaging in monthly or quarterly portfolio update discussions, and (iii) speaking with relevant third parties (such as other investors or peers in private credit), as appropriate.

Regarding organizational due diligence, the MMIP team monitors various topics, which may include (but are not limited to) (i) team growth and employee turnover, (ii) platform-level fundraising, (iii) ownership changes, and (iv) new strategic partnerships.

Regarding ongoing strategy due diligence, the MMIP team monitors the fund from various angles, which may include (but are not limited to) (i) changes in typical loan terms, (ii) changes in underlying credit performance – e.g., covenant breaches, internal risk ratings, and/or defaults, (iii) portfolio construction, (iv) leverage facilities, (v) trends in sourcing, and (vi) fund-level performance.

Through these ongoing monitoring practices, the Investment Manager aims to ensure that each Underlying Manager is achieving several objectives, which may include (but are not limited to) (i) executing investments consistent with such manager's stated strategy and guidance, (ii) maintaining a portfolio consistent with the manager's stated guidelines and constraints, and (iii) mitigating risk appropriately when unexpected events arise.

Additionally, through third-party engagements, the Investment Manager seeks to confirm information received from Underlying Managers and/or confirm that this information aligns with broader market trends. If ongoing monitoring highlights positive attributes in a particular Investment Fund, the Fund may increase its relative weighting in that investment (subject to Fund-level diversification considerations). Conversely, if monitoring uncovers unexpected risks or underperformance, the Fund may decrease an Investment Fund's relative weighting or begin the process of fully redeeming its capital.

In addition, the Investment Manager typically sources co-investment opportunities through partnerships with managers vetted by the MMIP team in connection with Investment Fund opportunities. Co-investments will typically be overflow opportunities that arise solely from the Investment Fund's own allocation – meaning instances where the Fund is offered an investment opportunity that exceeds an Investment Fund's capacity or allocation limits. These overflow opportunities are held in separate accounts, often referred to as “fund-of-one” structures, that the Investment Manager establishes alongside the Investment Funds.

A “fund-of-one” structure is a single-investor vehicle established specifically to participate in overflow investment opportunities that the Investment Fund itself cannot fully accommodate. Each fund-of-one is managed independently, but by the same Investment Manager team responsible for managing the parallel commingled vehicle in which the Fund invests. These vehicles allow the Investment Manager to allocate surplus or excess investment capacity in a flexible manner, ensuring that the Fund can benefit from attractive opportunities even if its initial allocation is limited by size or other constraints.

For example, if the Investment Manager invests in ABC Credit Fund LP, the Investment Manager may, in the future, establish a co-investment account structured as a fund-of-one to hold overflow allocations to investments in that fund, strictly in connection with the Fund's own investment activity. In as many cases as possible, the Investment Manager will seek to negotiate for no-fees (or significantly reduced fees) on these separate accounts.

The Investment Manager will not conduct preliminary due diligence on each co-investment. Rather, the MMIP team and the corresponding Underlying Manager will typically establish a “credit box” (i.e., a set of credit parameters that each prospective co-investment must meet), which the Underlying Manager will use to determine which co-investment opportunities to allocate to the corresponding separate account. Overall, each co-investment will meet the thresholds that each Underlying Manager has established and communicated to the MMIP team. The Underlying Manager's due diligence on these types of investments may examine some or all of the following deal attributes, along with other factors: (i) transaction dynamics such as deal rationale, use of proceeds, co-investment rationale; (ii) investment profile including credit metrics, size of the borrower or transaction, resiliency of business model, market position, industry fundamentals, quality of collateral, capital structure position, location in the case of physical assets and relative value assessment; (iii) historical financial performance, future projections, growth assumptions, free cash flow generation, de-leveraging profile and key financial credit metrics; (iv) legal considerations including the strength of the credit structure and related documentation; (v) performance track record of the manager who sourced the opportunity; and (vi) sponsor experience and track record, if applicable.

The main role the Investment Manager will play in these types of co-investment partnerships is communicating the Fund's available liquidity to the Underlying Manager as it works toward closing a co-investment deal. Each co-investment separate account will function as a fund-of-one for overflow opportunities associated only with the Fund's investment activity and will be managed by the same team responsible for the parallel vehicle in which the Fund invests. The fund-of-one structure provides a tailored approach for each overflow investment, ensuring that such opportunities can be efficiently accessed and managed for the benefit of the Fund and its investors.

Separately, the Investment Manager's operations due diligence process employs and collaborates with an independent consultant to assess the operational risks associated with each investment opportunity.

Key value drivers in the Investment Manager's operations due diligence process include:

- i. Governance: Evaluation of the regulatory and compliance program, role of the advisory board, and business risk management practices.
- ii. Infrastructure: Assessment of the non-investment personnel, segregation of duties and cash controls, service provider selection, and technology infrastructure.

- iii. Processes: Review of financing arrangements, investor transparency and disclosures, and ongoing investor communication.
- iv. Valuation: Evaluation of the valuation methodology, valuation review procedures, accounting processes, and fund expenses.

Portfolio Construction

The Investment Manager will seek to mitigate certain investment risks associated with credit-oriented portfolios through the construction of a portfolio emphasizing the following principles:

- The Investment Manager will allocate mainly to Investment Funds that invest in short-term assets, with maturities typically ranging from 0 to 3 years, in order to reduce exposure to prolonged credit risk, maintain relatively high liquidity, and allow for more dynamic capital reallocation as market conditions evolve.
- Investment selection will prioritize senior positions within the capital structure, thereby improving recovery prospects in the event of borrower default and providing enhanced protection relative to subordinated debt or equity.
- The portfolio will be constructed to generate high, stable cash distributions on a monthly or quarterly basis, supporting predictable income for investors and enabling ongoing assessment of underlying credit performance.
- Strategies included in the portfolio will be selected for their limited sensitivity to public equity and credit market volatility, helping to insulate returns from broader market swings and systemic disruptions.
- Portfolio exposure will be diversified across multiple strategies and issuers to further mitigate idiosyncratic risk and enhance overall resilience.
- The Investment Manager will conduct ongoing monitoring and diligence of portfolio holdings to identify and address emerging risks as market conditions change.
- No single position, measured as the Fund's total exposure to any individual underlying credit (on a look-through basis, rather than the amount invested in any Investment Fund), will represent more than 5% of total assets for the first 50% of total assets, nor more than 25% of total assets for the remaining 50%.
- Interest rate risk should be mitigated as most assets pay floating rate cash interest and/or mature within short periods.
- The Investment Manager may diversify asset origination across calendar years ("vintages") in order to balance out the impact of credit cycles on valuation, unless the Investment Manager, based upon its assessment, believes certain vintage years are particularly attractive or unattractive.
- The Investment Manager seeks a portfolio that is diversified across industries unless in its view certain industries provide an attractive or unattractive return/risk tradeoff.
- The Investment Manager seeks a high level of interest income primarily from traditional senior secured loan strategies but may also take advantage of debt opportunities that extend lower in the capital structure or strategies that utilize leverage. When pursuing these opportunities, the Investment Manager will mitigate credit risks as much as possible through increased number of credits the Fund has exposure to and the selection of managers underwriting individual credits. The Investment Manager may seek to reduce credit risk at any time through allocations to senior secured loans or holdings of cash equivalents.
- The Investment Manager may use leverage which is capped by regulation by a minimum 300% asset coverage ratio.

Other Information Regarding Investment Strategy

There is no limit on the duration, maturity or credit quality of any investment in the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may leverage its investments, including through borrowings by one or more special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Fund. Certain Fund investments may be held by these SPVs. The Fund may borrow cash for a number of reasons, including without limitation, in connection with its investment activities, to make distributions, to satisfy repurchase requests from Shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. Borrowing, including any borrowing through SPVs that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Fund, will be limited to 33⅓% of the Fund's assets (50% of its net assets).

The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such times, the Investment Manager may determine that a large portion of the Fund's assets should be invested in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, municipal bonds, bank accounts, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and other high-quality debt instruments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. In these and in other cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Investment Manager may invest the Fund's cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate.

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the "portfolio turnover rate") may vary from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Investment Manager deems portfolio changes appropriate. The Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, gain or loss from sales will be short-term capital gain or loss and dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous federal tax rates.

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, and its NAV may decrease. **An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost.**

GENERAL RISKS

NO OPERATING HISTORY. The Fund was organized on September 11, 2025. It had not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus and has no operating history. The Fund may not succeed in meeting its objective, and its NAV may decrease. As a new fund, there is no assurance that the Fund will grow or maintain an economically viable size, which may result in increased Fund expenses or a determination to liquidate the Fund.

MINIMAL CAPITALIZATION. The Fund is not obligated to raise any specific amount of capital prior to commencing operations. There is a risk that the amount of capital actually raised by the Fund through the offering of its Shares may be insufficient to achieve profitability or allow the Fund to realize its investment objective. An inability to raise additional capital may adversely affect the Fund's financial condition, liquidity and results of operations, as well as its compliance with regulatory requirements. Further, if the Fund is unable to raise sufficient capital, Shareholders may bear higher expenses due to a lack of economies of scale.

REPURCHASE OFFERS; LIMITED LIQUIDITY. The Fund is a closed-end investment company structured as an “interval fund” and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at per-class NAV, of not less than 5% and not more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares on the repurchase request deadline, pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the Investment Company Act. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares 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 or result in investors being unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment during the particular repurchase offer.

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 quarterly 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’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.

Notices of each repurchase offer are sent to shareholders at least 21 days before the “Repurchase Request Deadline” (*i.e.*, the date by which Shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer). The Fund determines the NAV applicable to repurchases no later than the fourteen (14) days after the Repurchase Request Deadline (or the next business day, if the 14th day is not a business day) (the “Repurchase Pricing Date”). The Fund expects to distribute payment to Shareholders between one and three business days after the Repurchase Pricing Date and will distribute payment no later than seven (7) calendar days after such date. 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 Repurchase Request Deadline. Because the NAV applicable to a repurchase is calculated 14 days after the Repurchase Request Deadline, a Shareholder will not know its repurchase price until after it has irrevocably tendered its Shares. See “*OFFERS TO REPURCHASE*” and “*REPURCHASE PROCEDURES*.” Shareholders may be subject to market risk in relation to the tender of their Shares for repurchase because like other market investments, the value of the Fund’s Shares may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, between the date a repurchase offer terminates and the repurchase date. Likewise, because the Fund’s investments may include securities denominated in foreign currencies, changes in currency values between the date a repurchase offer terminates and the repurchase date may also adversely affect the value of the Fund’s Shares. To mitigate currency valuation risk associated with such investments, the Investment Manager may utilize currency swaps or similar derivative instruments as a hedging mechanism. However, there can be no assurance that such hedging strategies will be effective at mitigating all currency valuation risk.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY. The Fund’s distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions of substantially all of its net investment income. Distributions cannot be assured, and the amount of each distribution is likely to vary. Distributions will be paid at least annually in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income not previously distributed in a quarterly distribution and net capital gains, if any, earned each year. All or a portion of an annual distribution may consist solely of a return of capital (*i.e.*, from your original investment) and not a return of net investment income. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net investment income. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their Shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their Shares.

BORROWING, USE OF LEVERAGE. The Fund may leverage its investments, including borrowing through one or more SPVs that are wholly-owned subsidiaries. In the event that an investment is made by using borrowing made through such wholly-owned SPVs, such investment may be made by SPVs. The use of leverage increases both risk of loss and profit potential. 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 (including through one or more SPVs that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Fund), measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness (the “Asset Coverage Requirement”). This means that at any given time the value of the Fund’s total indebtedness may not exceed one-third 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. The interests of persons with whom the Fund (or SPVs that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Fund) enters into leverage arrangements will not necessarily be aligned with the interests of the Fund’s Shareholders and such persons will have claims on the Fund’s assets that are senior to those of the Fund’s Shareholders. In addition to the risks created by the Fund’s use of leverage, the Fund is subject to the additional risk that it would be unable to timely, or at all, obtain leverage borrowing. The Fund might also be required to de-leverage, selling securities at a potentially inopportune time and incurring tax consequences. Further, the Fund’s ability to generate income from the use of leverage would be adversely affected.

Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred stock unless immediately after such issuance, the value of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds of such issuance) less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities is at least equal to 200% of the total of the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate liquidation value of any outstanding preferred stock. Stated another way, the Fund may not issue preferred stock that, together with outstanding preferred stock and debt securities, has a total aggregate liquidation value and outstanding principal amount of more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets, including the proceeds of such issuance, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities. In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any distribution on its common stock, or purchase any of the Fund's Shares of common stock (through repurchase offers or otherwise) unless the Fund would satisfy this 200% asset coverage requirement test after deducting the amount of such distribution or share price, as the case may be. The Fund may, as a result of market conditions or otherwise, be required to purchase or redeem preferred stock, or sell a portion of its investments when it may be disadvantageous to do so, in order to maintain the required asset coverage. Common stockholders would bear the costs of issuing additional preferred stock, which may include offering expenses and the ongoing payment of distributions. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund may only issue one class of preferred stock.

COST OF CAPITAL AND NET INVESTMENT INCOME RISK. If the Fund uses debt to finance investments, its net investment income may depend, in part, upon the difference between the interest rate at which it borrows funds and the interest rate of investments made using those funds. As a result, a significant change in market interest rates can have a material adverse effect on the Fund's net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates when it has debt outstanding, the Fund's cost of funds will increase, which could reduce the Fund's net investment income. The Fund may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act. These activities may limit the Fund's ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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. The Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under the Code. See "TAXES."

LEGAL, TAX AND REGULATORY. Legal, tax and regulatory changes at the federal, state and local levels could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund and Investment Funds. For example, the regulatory environment for leveraged investors is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation of leveraged investors may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund or the Investment Funds to pursue their investment objectives or strategies. Increased regulatory oversight and other legislation or regulation could result. Such legislation or regulation could pose additional risks and result in material adverse consequences to the Fund and/or limit potential investment strategies that would have otherwise been used by 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.

Each prospective investor should also be aware that developments in the tax laws of the United States or other jurisdictions where the Fund or its Investment Funds invest could have a material effect on the tax consequences to the Shareholders. In the event of any such change in law, each Shareholder is urged to consult its own tax advisers.

DEPENDENCE ON THE INVESTMENT MANAGER. The success of the Fund depends upon the ability of the Investment Manager to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the investment objective of the Fund. Shareholders will have no right or power to participate in the management or control of the Fund.

MANAGEMENT RISK. The NAV of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of the securities in which it invests. The Investment Manager's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular sector and securities or the financial performance of portfolio companies in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER. The Fund may sell securities without regard to the length of time they have been held to take advantage of new investment opportunities, when the Investment Manager feels either the securities no longer meet its investment criteria or the potential for capital appreciation has lessened, or for other reasons. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) increases the Fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact the Fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if the Fund had lower portfolio turnover. The turnover rate will not be a limiting factor, however, if the Investment Manager considers portfolio changes appropriate.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTIONS RISK. Shares of the Fund may be offered to certain other investment companies, large retirement plans and other large investors. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that those Shareholders may purchase or redeem a large amount of Shares of the Fund. In addition, large purchases of Fund Shares could adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund does not immediately invest cash it receives and therefore holds more cash than it ordinarily would. Large Shareholder activity could also generate increased transaction costs and cause adverse tax consequences. While the Fund's structure as an interval fund would limit the impact of significant shareholder repurchase requests, shareholders may receive only a prorated portion of their requested repurchase amount if the Fund's periodic repurchase offers are oversubscribed.

NON-QUALIFICATION AS A REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANY. 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, 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. These requirements and certain additional tax risks associated with investments in the Fund are discussed in "TAXES" in this Prospectus.

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 and its 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. The Fund's and its affiliates' and third-party service providers' 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. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks or result in cyber security incidents that implicate personal data. In addition, the Fund and the Investment Manager have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third-party service providers. 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 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 a Fund or its shareholders.

OPERATIONAL RISK. An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.

RELIANCE ON TECHNOLOGY. The Fund's business is highly dependent on the communications and information systems of the Investment Manager. In addition, certain of these systems are provided to the Investment Manager by third-party service providers. Any failure or interruption of such systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any such third-party service provider, could cause delays or other problems in the Fund's activities. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's operating results.

GENERAL INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

MARKET RISK. An investment in Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of your Shares at any point in time may be worth less than the value of your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

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, trade policies, treaties and tariffs, changes in laws, and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of investments held by the Fund. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's profitability or result in losses. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously.

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

Additionally, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical and other events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level. For instance, war, terrorism, social unrest, recessions, supply chain disruptions, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, political changes, diplomatic developments or the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics), natural/environmental disasters, climate-change and climate related events can all negatively impact the securities markets, which could cause the Fund to lose value. These events could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, changes in interest rates, inflation/deflation, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. In addition, the current contentious domestic political environment, as well as political and diplomatic events within the United States and abroad could have an adverse impact on a Fund's investments and operations.

The United Kingdom ("UK") left the European Union ("EU") on January 31, 2020, and a transition period during which the UK and EU negotiated terms of departure ended on December 31, 2020. The departure is commonly referred to as "Brexit." The UK and EU reached an agreement, effective January 1, 2021, on the terms of their future trading relationship, which principally relates to the trading of goods. Further insecurity in 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. Brexit also 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. Market disruption in the EU and globally may have a negative effect on the value of the Fund's investments. Additionally, there could be additional risks if one or more additional EU member states seek to leave the EU. 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 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. 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.

The Fund cannot predict the effects or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and global economies, the value of the Shares or the NAV of the Fund. The issuers of securities, including those held in the Fund's portfolio, could be materially impacted by such events, which may, in turn, negatively affect the value of such securities or such issuers' ability to make interest payments or distributions to the Fund. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

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

ECONOMIC RECESSION OR DOWNTURN RISK. Many of the Fund's investments may be issued by companies susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. Therefore, the Fund's non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of its portfolio is likely to decrease, during these periods. A prolonged recession may result in losses of value in the Fund's portfolio and a decrease in the Fund's revenues, net income and NAV. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase the Fund's funding costs, limit the Fund's access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to it on terms it deems acceptable. These events could prevent the Fund from increasing investments and harm the Fund's operating results.

RISKS OF SECURITIES ACTIVITIES. The Fund 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 attempts 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 Fund effects its 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. 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 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 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 the Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The Fund is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating its investments with one counterparty. The ability of the Fund 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.

SOURCING INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES RISK. The Fund has not identified the potential investments for its portfolio that it will acquire. It cannot be certain that the Investment Manager will be able to continue to locate a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities to allow the Fund to fully implement its investment strategy. In addition, privately negotiated investments generally, and specifically in Investment Funds, loans and illiquid securities of private middle-market companies require substantial due diligence and structuring, and the Fund may not be able to achieve its anticipated investment pace. These factors increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in the Fund. To the extent the Fund is unable to deploy its capital, its investment income and, in turn, the results of its operations, will likely be materially adversely affected.

COMPETITION FOR ASSETS RISK. The current lending market in which Investment Funds participate is competitive and rapidly changing. The Investment Funds may face increasing competition for access to corporate loans and especially direct loans as the lending industry continues to evolve. They may also face competition from other institutional lenders such as pooled investment vehicles and commercial banks that are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial and other resources than the Investment Funds. These potential competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments as compared to the Investment Funds and establish relationships with direct lending managers. A direct lending manager may have similar arrangements with other parties, thereby reducing the potential investments of the Investment Funds through such manager. There can be no assurance that the competitive pressures they may face will not erode their ability to deploy capital. If the Investment Funds are limited in their ability to invest in corporate and/or direct loans, the Fund may be forced to invest in cash, cash equivalents or other assets that may result in lower returns than otherwise may be available through investments in corporate and direct loans. If an Investment Fund's access to corporate and/or direct loans is limited, it would also be subject to increased concentration and counterparty risk.

The commercial lending business is highly competitive. Without a sufficient number of new qualified loan requests, there can be no assurances that the Investment Funds will be able to compete effectively for corporate and direct loans with other market participants. General economic factors and market conditions, including the general interest rate environment, unemployment rates, and perceived consumer demand may affect borrower willingness to seek corporate and/or direct loans and investor ability and desire to invest in such loans.

INTEREST RATE RISK. The Fund is subject to the risks of changes in interest rates. While it is expected that the majority of the Fund's investments in loans held by the Investment Funds will be in floating rate loans, which typically re-price every 30 to 90 days, some of these investments may be in fixed rate loans and similar debt obligations. The value of such fixed rate loans is susceptible to general changes in interest rates. A decline in interest rates could reduce the amount of current income the Fund is able to achieve from interest on fixed-income securities and convertible debt held by the Investment Funds. An increase in interest rates could reduce the value of any fixed income securities and convertible securities owned by 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. Thus, for example, a callable cash flow, the coupons of which depend on a short-term rate, may shorten (*i.e.*, be called away) if the long rate decreases. In this way, such securities are exposed to the difference between long rates and short rates.

The Fund expects that a majority of its assets in debt instruments held by the Investment Funds will be in floating rate and short term fixed-rate securities. Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. When an Investment Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Fund's Shares.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may continue to rise in the future. Because longer-term inflationary pressure may result from the U.S. government's fiscal policies, the Fund may experience rising interest rates, rather than falling rates, over its investment horizon. To the extent the Fund or an Investment Fund borrows money to finance its investments, the Fund's or the 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.

LIBOR DISCONTINUATION RISK. Most London Interbank Offered Rates (“LIBOR”) were generally phased out by the end of 2021, and some regulated entities have ceased to enter into new LIBOR-based contracts beginning January 1, 2022. As of September 30, 2024, the UK FCA has confirmed that all publications of LIBOR, including all synthetic publications of the 1-, 3-, and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings, have ceased. Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. Although the transition away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR and other benchmark rates on financial markets, a fund or the financial instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. Global regulators have advised market participants to cease entering into new contracts using LIBOR as a reference rate, and it is possible that investments in LIBOR-based instruments could invite regulatory scrutiny. Instruments in which the Investment Fund invests historically paid interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or were subject to interest caps or floors based on LIBOR. The Investment Fund and issuers of instruments in which the Investment Fund invests also historically obtained financing at floating rates based on LIBOR. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR still may be developing. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect an Investment Fund’s performance or NAV.

SOFR RISK. 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 (“FRBNY”). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from LIBOR. LIBOR is intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It is a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR is 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. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR’s history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

EXTENSION RISK. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of long-term, fixed rate securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

PREPAYMENT RISK. When interest rates decline, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in the Investment Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

REINVESTMENT RISK. Income from the Fund’s portfolio will decline if and when an Investment Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations at market interest rates that are below the portfolio’s current earnings rate. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing an Investment Fund to invest in lower-yielding securities. An Investment Fund may also choose to sell higher yielding portfolio securities and to purchase lower yielding securities to achieve greater portfolio diversification because the portfolio managers believe the current holdings are overvalued or for other investment-related reasons. A decline in income received by an Investment Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on dividend levels, NAV and/or overall return of the Fund’s Shares.

INFLATION/DEFLATION RISK. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from an Investment Fund's investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the purchasing power and value of payments at future dates. As inflation increases, the real value of an Investment Fund's portfolio could decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change), and an Investment Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which would generally adversely affect the real value of Shareholders' investment in the Fund. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of an Investment Fund's portfolio.

DEPENDENCE ON KEY PERSONNEL RISK. The Investment Manager may be dependent upon the experience and expertise of certain key personnel in providing services with respect to the Fund's investments. If the Investment Manager were to lose the services of these individuals, its ability to service the Fund could be adversely affected. As with any managed fund, the Investment Manager may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques for the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Investment Manager has informed the Fund that its investment professionals are actively involved in other investment activities not concerning the Fund and will not be able to devote all of their time to the Fund's business and affairs. In addition, individuals not currently associated with the Investment Manager may become associated with the Fund, and the performance of the Fund may also depend on the experience and expertise of such individuals.

INDUSTRY/SECTOR CONCENTRATION RISK. The value of the investments of a fund that focuses its investments in a particular industry or market sector will be highly sensitive to financial, economic, political and other developments affecting that industry or market sector, and conditions that negatively impact that industry or market sector will have a greater impact on the fund as compared with a fund that does not have its holdings concentrated in a particular industry or market sector. Events negatively affecting the market sectors in which the Investment Funds have invested are therefore likely to cause the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, perhaps significantly. At times, the performance of investments in those industries may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY-SPECIFIC INVESTMENT-RELATED RISKS

In addition to the risks generally described in this Prospectus, the following are some of the specific risks of the investment strategy. Many of the risk factors discussed in this section apply to the Underlying Managers and Investment Funds, in addition to the Fund.

INVESTMENT FUND RISK. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses, including advisory fees, when it invests in shares of Investment Funds, mutual funds (including money market funds), BDCs (defined below), closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other Investment Funds. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely on the performance of the Investment Funds selected. Each Investment Fund has its own investment risks, and those risks can affect the value of the Investment Funds' securities and therefore the value of the Fund's investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any Investment Fund will be achieved. An Investment Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund's approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Investment Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Investment Fund may buy the same securities that another Investment Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose. There is also the risk that the ETFs in which the Fund invests that attempt to track an index may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track, due to transactions costs and other expenses of the ETFs. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in such shares trading at a significant premium or discount to their NAV. The shares of listed closed-end funds may also frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease, and it is possible that the discount may increase. The Fund may also be unable to liquidate its investment in a private Investment Funds when desired. This risk is described in more detail under "*PRIVATE INVESTMENT FUNDS RISK*" below.

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and permissible under the Investment Company Act. Under one provision of the Investment Company Act, the Fund may not acquire the securities of other investment companies if, as a result, (i) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies, (ii) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any one investment company being held by the Fund or (iii) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in any one investment company. In some instances, the Fund may invest in an investment company in excess of these limits. For example, the Fund may invest in other registered investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds and ETFs, and in BDCs in excess of the statutory limits imposed by the Investment Company Act in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act. These investments would be subject to the applicable conditions of Rule 12d1-4, which in part would affect or otherwise impose certain limits on the investments and operations of the underlying fund. Accordingly, if the Fund serves as an "underlying fund" to another investment company, the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies, private funds and other investment vehicles may be limited and, under these circumstances, the Fund's investments in other investment companies, private funds and other investment vehicles will be consistent with applicable law and/or exemptive relief obtained from the SEC. The requirements of Rule 12d1-4 will be implemented by the Fund with respect to such fund of funds arrangements.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT FUNDS RISK. The Fund may invest in private Investment Funds that are not registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. As a result, the Fund as an investor in these funds, would not have the benefit of certain regulatory protections afforded to investors in registered investment companies. For example, underlying private Investment Funds are generally not subject to restrictions under the Investment Company Act regarding the use of leverage, concentration of investments, or transactions with affiliates, and may utilize investment strategies – including borrowing, derivatives, and affiliate transactions – that are not permitted for registered funds. These practices may increase the risk profile of the underlying private Investment Funds and, consequently, of the Fund’s investment.

The Fund may not have the same amount of information about the identity, value, or performance of the private Investment Funds’ investments as such private Investment Funds’ managers. Reporting requirements for private Investment Funds are typically less robust and less frequent than those required of registered investment companies, which may result in limited transparency for the Fund and its investors.

Investments in private Investment Funds generally will be illiquid and may not be transferred without the consent of the fund. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its investment in a private Investment Fund when desired (and may incur losses as a result), or may be required to sell such investment regardless of whether it desires to do so. Upon its withdrawal of all or a portion of its interest in a private Investment Fund, the Fund may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value.

The Fund may not be able to withdraw from a private Investment Fund except at certain designated times (such as quarterly or annually), and withdrawals may be subject to significant notice periods, gates, suspensions, or other restrictions, thereby limiting the ability of the Fund to withdraw assets from the private Investment Fund due to poor performance or other reasons. Liquidity terms may vary significantly among private Investment Funds and may include lock-up periods, redemption fees, or other limitations. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to liquidity risk and may not be able to promptly respond to changing market conditions or fund-level needs.

The fees paid by private Investment Funds to their advisers and general partners or managing members often are higher than those paid by registered funds and generally include a percentage of gains (“performance fees” or “carried interest”). The Fund will bear its proportionate share of the management fees and other expenses that are charged by a private Investment Fund in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund.

Additionally, private Investment Funds may be organized in legal jurisdictions outside the United States, which may present additional risks. These risks can include different legal and regulatory frameworks, lack of investor protections, variation in bankruptcy or insolvency laws, and limited recourse against the fund or its managers in the event of disputes. Investments in offshore or non-U.S. private Investment Funds may also have adverse tax consequences for the Fund, such as potential exposure to foreign taxes, changes in U.S. tax law affecting the treatment of income or gains, and complex reporting requirements.

LACK OF CONTROL OVER PRIVATE INVESTMENT FUNDS AND OTHER PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS. Once the Fund has invested in a private Investment Fund or other similar investment vehicle, the Investment Manager generally will have no control over the investment decisions made by such Investment Fund. 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.

DEBT SECURITIES. One of the fundamental risks associated with debt and debt-related securities is credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer will be unable to make principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt obligations when due. Adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer or in general economic conditions (or both) may impair the ability of such issuer to make such payments and result in defaults on, and declines in, the value of its debt. The Fund's return to Shareholders would be adversely impacted if issuers of debt securities in which Investment Funds invest become unable to make such payments when due. Other risk factors include interest rate risk (a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

DEFAULT RISK. The ability of the Fund to generate income through its investments in Investment Funds that make loan investments (or in such investing directly) is dependent upon payments being made by the borrower underlying such loan investments. If a borrower is unable to make its payments on a loan, the Fund may be greatly limited in its ability to recover any outstanding principal and interest under such loan.

A portion of the loans in which the Investment Funds may invest will not be secured by any collateral, will not be guaranteed or insured by a third party and will not be backed by any governmental authority. The Investment Funds may need to rely on the collection efforts of third parties, which also may be limited in their ability to collect on defaulted loans. The Investment Funds may not have direct recourse against borrowers, may not be able to contact a borrower about a loan and may not be able to pursue borrowers to collect payment under loans. To the extent a loan is secured, there can be no assurance as to the amount of any funds that may be realized from recovering and liquidating any collateral or the timing of such recovery and liquidation and hence there is no assurance that sufficient funds (or, possibly, any funds) will be available to offset any payment defaults that occur under the loans. Loans are credit obligations of the borrowers and the terms of certain loans may not restrict the borrowers from incurring additional debt. If a borrower incurs additional debt after obtaining a loan through a platform, the additional debt may adversely affect the borrower's creditworthiness generally, and could result in the financial distress, insolvency or bankruptcy of the borrower. This circumstance would ultimately impair the ability of that borrower to make payments on its loans and the Investment Funds' ability to receive the principal and interest payments that they expects to receive on such loan. To the extent borrowers incur other indebtedness that is secured, the ability of the secured creditors to exercise remedies against the assets of that borrower may impair the borrower's ability to repay its loans, or it may impair a third party's ability to collect, on behalf of the Investment Funds, on the loan upon default. To the extent that a loan is unsecured, borrowers may choose to repay obligations under other indebtedness (such as loans obtained from traditional lending sources) before repaying an unsecured loan because the borrowers have no collateral at risk. The Investments Funds will not be made aware of any additional debt incurred by a borrower or whether such debt is secured.

If a borrower files for bankruptcy, any pending collection actions will automatically be put on hold and further collection action will not be permitted absent court approval. It is possible that a borrower's liability on its loan will be discharged in bankruptcy. In most cases involving the bankruptcy of a borrower with an unsecured loan, unsecured creditors will receive only a fraction of any amount outstanding on the loan, if anything.

SECURED DEBT. Secured debt holds the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower. Secured debt in most circumstances is fully collateralized by assets of the borrower. Thus, it is generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trade creditors, and preferred or common stockholders. However, there is a risk that the collateral securing the loans held by Investment Funds may decrease in value over time, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise, and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the borrower to raise additional capital. Also, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements. In some circumstances, the Investment Funds' security interest could be subordinated to claims of other creditors. In addition, any deterioration in a borrower's financial condition and prospects, including any inability on its part to raise additional capital, may result in the deterioration in the value of the related collateral. Consequently, the fact that debt is secured does not guarantee that an Investment Fund will receive principal and interest payments according to the investment terms or at all, or that the Investment Fund will be able to collect on the investment if one of them is forced to enforce its remedies. Moreover, the security for an Investment Fund's investments in secured debt may not be recognized for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make required filings by lenders, trustees or other responsible parties and, as a result, the Investment Fund may not have priority over other creditors as anticipated.

Secured debt usually includes restrictive covenants, which must be maintained by the borrower. An Investment Fund may have an obligation with respect to certain senior secured term loan investments to make additional loans, including delayed draw term loans and revolving facilities, upon demand by the borrower. Such instruments, unlike certain bonds, usually do not have call protection. This means that such interests, while having a stated term, may be prepaid, often without penalty. The rate of such prepayments may be affected by, among other things, general business and economic conditions, as well as the financial status of the borrower. Prepayment would cause the actual duration of a senior loan to be shorter than its stated maturity.

Secured debt typically will be secured by pledges of collateral from the borrower in the form of tangible and intangible assets. In some instances, an Investment Fund may invest in secured debt that is secured only by stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries or affiliates. The value of the collateral may decline below the principal amount of the senior secured term loans subsequent to an investment by an Investment Fund.

SECOND LIEN AND SUBORDINATED LOANS. An Investment Fund may invest in secured subordinated loans, including second and lower lien loans. Second lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets. Second lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. The priority of the collateral claims of third or lower lien loans ranks below holders of second lien loans and so on. Such junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured or partially secured status, such loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower. In addition, the rights an Investment Fund may have with respect to the collateral securing the loans made to borrowers with senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements that an Investment Fund may enter into with the holders of such senior debt. Under a typical intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first priority liens: (i) the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral; (ii) the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings; (iii) the approval of amendments to collateral documents; (iv) releases of liens on the collateral; and (v) waivers of past defaults under collateral documents. An Investment Fund may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if the Investment Fund's rights are adversely affected.

UNSECURED LOANS AND MEZZANINE DEBT. An Investment Fund may make unsecured loans to borrowers, meaning that such loans will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such borrowers. Liens on such a borrower's collateral, if any, will secure the borrower's obligations under its outstanding secured debt and may secure certain future debt that is permitted to be incurred by the borrower under its secured loan agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before the Investment Fund. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the Investment Fund's unsecured loan obligations after payment in full of all secured loan obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured loan obligations, then the Investment Fund's unsecured claims generally would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the borrower's remaining assets, if any.

A portion of an Investment Fund's debt investments may be made in certain securities known as mezzanine investments, which are subordinated debt securities that may be issued together with an equity security (e.g., with attached warrants). Those mezzanine investments may be issued with or without registration rights. Mezzanine investments can be unsecured and generally subordinate to other obligations of the issuer. The expected average life of an Investment Fund's mezzanine investments may be significantly shorter than the maturity of these investments due to prepayment rights. Mezzanine investments share all of the risks of other high yield securities and are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated securities, the yields and prices of those securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. The Investment Funds may not anticipate a market for its mezzanine investments, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of those lower-rated securities. Mezzanine securities are often even more subordinated than other high yield debt, as they often represent the most junior debt security in an issuer's capital structure.

ROYALTIES. An Investment Fund may invest in royalties, either directly purchasing the asset generating royalties or providing loans secured by royalties. Investments in royalties incorporate a number of general market risks along with risks specific to various underlying royalty strategies, such as music and healthcare, among others. Included in these risks could be volatility in commodities, regulatory changes, delays in government approvals, patent defense and enforcement, product liabilities, product pricing and the dependence on third parties to market or distribute the product. The market performance of the target products, therefore, may be diminished by any number of factors that are beyond the Investment Fund's control. Investments by an Investment Fund in royalties are considered to be investments in private lending to borrowers for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy.

SMALL AND MIDDLE-MARKET COMPANIES. Investment in private and small or middle-market companies involves a number of significant risks. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Fund will rely on the ability of the Investment Manager's or the Underlying Manager's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If they are unable to uncover all material information about these companies, they may not make a fully informed investment decision, and the Investment Fund may lose money on its investments. Small and middle-market companies may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their loans and debt securities that the Investment Fund holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Investment Fund realizing any guarantees it may have obtained in connection with its investment. In addition, such companies typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Additionally, small and middle-market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons. Therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on one or more of the portfolio companies in which an Investment Fund. Small and middle-market companies also may be parties to litigation and may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence.

REAL PROPERTY RISK. The Investment Funds may gain exposure to loans collateralized or secured by, or relating to, real property, or may invest in equity or debt securities issued by real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The value of an investment in REIT securities or of the real property underlying a loan will be subject to the risks generally incident to the ownership of improved and unimproved real estate. Factors affecting real estate values include the supply of real property in particular markets, overbuilding, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, delays in completion of construction, changes in operations costs and property taxes, levels of occupancy, adequacy of rent to cover operating expenses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, fluctuations in rental income, increased competition, and other risks related to local and regional market conditions. The value of these investments also may be affected by changes in interest rates, macroeconomic developments, and social and economic trends. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, mortgagors may elect to prepay, which prepayment may diminish the yield on mortgage-backed securities.

Some borrowers may intend to use resale proceeds to repay their loans. A decline in property values could result in a loan that is greater than the property value, which could increase the likelihood of borrower default.

The payment schedules with respect to many real estate-related loans are based on projected revenues generated by the property over the term of the loan. These projections are based on factors such as expected vacancy rates, expense rates and other projected income and expense figures relating to the property. The actual revenues generated by a property could fall short of projections, due to factors such as lower-than-expected rental revenues, or greater-than-expected vacancy rates or property management expenses. In such cases, a borrower may be unable to repay a loan. To the extent an Investment Fund has exposure to construction or rehabilitation/renovation loans, it may be adversely impacted by, among other things, risks involving the timeliness of the project's completion, the integrity of appraisal values, whether or not the completed property can be sold for the amount anticipated and the length of the construction and/or sale process.

A borrower's ability to repay a loan relating to real property or the value of securities issued by a REIT that holds real property might also be adversely affected if toxic environmental contamination were to be discovered to exist on the property. Environmental contamination may give rise to a diminution in value of the underlying property or may lead to liability for clean-up costs or other remedial actions. A platform or third-party servicer could be forced to take on potential additional liabilities and responsibilities in the event of foreclosure. A platform may choose not to foreclose on a contaminated property as the potential liability could exceed the value of the real property or the principal balance of the related loan. The failure to perform the required remedial actions could, in some jurisdictions, give rise to a lien on mortgaged property to ensure the reimbursement of remedial costs, which could decrease the value of the property that serves as collateral.

The state of law is currently unclear as to whether and under what circumstances clean-up costs, or the obligation to take remedial actions, can be imposed on a secured lender (which may, under certain circumstances, include an alternative lending platform, or an Investment Fund). If an Investment Fund or a platform does become liable for cleanup costs, it may bring an action for contribution against the current owners or operators, the owners or operators at the time of on-site disposal activity or any other party who contributed to the environmental hazard, but these persons or entities may be bankrupt or otherwise judgment-proof. Furthermore, an action against the borrower may be adversely affected by the limitations on recourse in the loan documents.

INFRASTRUCTURE. An Investment Fund may invest its assets in securities issued by companies in the infrastructure industry. Infrastructure companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown including surplus capacity, government budgetary constraints and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure companies may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and also may be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruptions and/or legal challenges due to environmental, operational or other issues and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. There is also the risk that publicly-funded infrastructure projects, especially in emerging markets, may be subject to changing regulations and the effects of public corruption, resulting in delays and cost overruns. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company's operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment toward infrastructure and terrorist acts. Infrastructure securities may also be highly illiquid investments.

These investments may be in units of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). MLP common units represent an equity ownership interest in an MLP. Some infrastructure companies in which an Investment Fund may invest are organized as LLCs which are treated in the same manner as MLPs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. An Investment Fund may invest in LLC common units which represent an ownership interest in the LLC. Interests in MLP and LLC common units entitle the holder to a share of the company's success through distributions and/or capital appreciation. I-Shares represent an indirect ownership interest in MLP common units issued by an MLP affiliate, which is typically a publicly traded LLC. Securities of MLP affiliates also include publicly traded equity securities of LLCs that own, directly or indirectly, general partner interests of an MLP.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES ("BDCs"). The Fund may invest in private BDCs and publicly traded BDCs. A BDC is a type of closed-end investment company regulated under the Investment Company Act. BDCs typically invest in and lend to small and medium-sized private and certain public companies that may not have access to public equity or debt markets for capital raising. BDCs invest in such diverse industries as healthcare, chemical and manufacturing, technology and service companies. At least 70% of a BDC's investments must be made in private and certain public U.S. businesses, and BDCs are required to make available significant managerial assistance to their portfolio companies. Unlike corporations, BDCs are not taxed on income at the corporate level, provided the income is distributed to their shareholders and that the BDC complies with the applicable requirements of Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code.

Investments in BDCs may be subject to a high degree of risk. BDCs typically invest in small and medium-sized private and certain public companies that may not have access to public equity or debt markets for capital raising. As a result, a BDC's portfolio typically will include a substantial amount of securities purchased in private placements, and its portfolio may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. Securities that are not publicly registered may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell at a price representative of their intrinsic value. Small and medium-sized companies also may have fewer lines of business so that changes in any one line of business may have a greater impact on the value of their stock than is the case with a larger company. To the extent a BDC focuses its investments in a specific sector, the BDC will be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the specific sector or industry group, which tends to increase volatility and result in higher risk. Investments in BDCs are subject to various risks, including management's ability to meet the BDC's investment objective and to manage the BDC's portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding a BDC or its underlying investments change. Private BDCs are illiquid investments, and there is no guarantee the Fund will be able to liquidate or sell its private BDC investments.

Certain BDCs may use leverage in their portfolios through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage may increase the yield and total return of a BDC, it also subjects the BDC to increased risks, including magnification of any investment losses and increased volatility. In addition, a BDC's income may fall if the interest rate on any borrowings of the BDC rises.

To comply with the Investment Company Act, the Investment Manager may be required to vote shares of a BDC held by the Fund in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the BDC.

Please see "*INVESTMENT FUND RISK*" for additional information regarding recent SEC regulations with respect to the Fund's investments in other investment companies.

WAREHOUSE INVESTMENT RISK. An Investment Fund may invest in "Warehouses," which are financing structures created prior to and in anticipation of closings of CLOs or collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") and issuing securities and are intended to aggregate direct loans, corporate loans and/or other debt obligations that may be used to form the basis of CLO or CDO vehicles. To finance the acquisition of a Warehouse's assets, a financing facility (a "Warehouse Facility") is often opened by (i) the entity or affiliates of the entity that will become the collateral manager of the CLO or CDO upon its closing and/or (ii) third-party investors that may or may not invest in the CLO or CDO. The period from the date that a Warehouse is opened and asset accumulation begins to the date that the CLO or CDO closes is commonly referred to as the "warehousing period." In practice, investments in Warehouses ("Warehouse Investments") are structured in a variety of legal forms, including subscriptions for equity interests or subordinated debt investments in SPVs that obtain a Warehouse Facility secured by the assets acquired in anticipation of a CLO or CDO closing.

A Warehouse Investment generally bears the risk that (i) the warehoused assets (typically senior secured corporate loans) will drop in value during the warehousing period, (ii) certain of the warehoused assets default or for another reason are not permitted to be included in a CLO or CDO and a loss is incurred upon their disposition, and (iii) the anticipated CLO or CDO is delayed past the maturity date of the related Warehouse Facility or does not close at all, and, in either case, losses are incurred upon disposition of all of the warehoused assets. In the case of (iii), a particular CLO or CDO may not close for many reasons, including as a result of a market-wide material adverse change, a manager-related material adverse change or the discretion of the manager or the underwriter.

There can be no assurance that a CLO or CDO related to Warehouse Investments will be consummated. In the event a planned CLO or CDO is not consummated, investors in a Warehouse (which may include an Investment Fund) may be responsible for either holding or disposing of the warehoused assets. Because leverage is typically used in Warehouses, the potential risk of loss may be increased for the owners of Warehouse Investments. This could expose an Investment Fund to losses, including in some cases a complete loss of all capital invested in a Warehouse Investment.

An Investment Fund may invest in Warehouse Investments and in CLOs or CDOs that acquire warehoused assets, including from Warehouses in which other clients of the Investment Manager have directly or indirectly invested. This involves certain conflicts and risks.

The Warehouse Investments represent leveraged investments in the underlying assets of a Warehouse. Therefore, the value of a Warehouse Investment is often affected by, among other things, (i) changes in the market value of the underlying assets of the Warehouse; (ii) distributions, defaults, recoveries, capital gains, capital losses and prepayments on the underlying assets of the Warehouse; and (iii) the prices, interest rates and availability of eligible assets for reinvestment. Due to the leveraged nature of a Warehouse Investment, a significant portion (and in some circumstances all) of the Warehouse Investments made by an Investment Fund may not be repaid.

STRUCTURED PRODUCT RISK. When investing in a structured product (including CLOs and CDOs), the Investment Funds may have the right to receive payments only from the structured product and generally will not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. While certain structured products enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in structured products generally pay their share of the structured product's administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of assets underlying structured products will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of structured products) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the issuer of a structured product uses shorter-term financing to purchase longer-term securities, the issuer may be forced to sell its securities at below-market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the structured products owned by the Investment Funds. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. CLOs, CDOs and credit-linked notes are typically privately offered and sold. As a result, investments in structured products may be characterized by the Investment Funds as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed-income securities, structured products carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the investments in structured products are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results; (v) a forced "fire sale" liquidation may occur due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures and (vi) the manager of the CLO or CDO may perform poorly.

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS — COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS AND COLLATERALIZED DEBT OBLIGATIONS. CLOs and CDOs are structured products created by the grouping of certain private loans and other lender assets/collateral into pools. Holders of structured products bear the risks of the underlying assets and are subject to counterparty risks. A sponsoring organization establishes an SPV to hold the assets/collateral and issue securities. Interests in these pools are sold as individual securities. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to investors and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guaranty or senior/subordination. Payments from the asset pools may be divided into several different tranches of debt securities, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Some tranches entitled to receive regular installments of principal and interest, other tranches entitled to receive regular installments of interest, with principal payable at maturity or upon specified call dates, and other tranches only entitled to receive payments of principal and accrued interest at maturity or upon specified call dates. Different tranches of securities will bear different interest rates, which may be fixed or floating.

Investors in CLOs and CDOs bear the credit risk of the assets/collateral. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine, and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated, with the former receiving S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") ratings of A to AAA and the latter receiving ratings of B to BBB. The ratings reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it.

Because the loans held in the pool often may be prepaid without penalty or premium, CLOs and CDOs can be subject to higher prepayment risks than most other types of debt instruments. Prepayments may result in a capital loss to an Investment Fund to the extent that the prepaid securities purchased at a market discount from their stated principal amount will accelerate the recognition of interest income by the Investment Fund, which would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to the Shareholders. The credit characteristics of CLOs and CDOs also differ in a number of respects from those of traditional debt securities. The credit quality of most CLOs and CDOs depends primarily upon the credit quality of the assets/collateral underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the securities is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement to such securities.

CLOs and CDOs are typically privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws, which means less information about the security may be available as compared to publicly offered securities and only certain institutions may buy and sell them. As a result, investments in CLOs and CDOs may be characterized by an Investment Fund as illiquid securities. An active dealer market may exist for CLOs and CDOs that can be resold in Rule 144A transactions, but there can be no assurance that such a market will exist or will be active enough for an Investment Fund to sell such securities.

In addition to the typical risks associated with fixed-income securities and asset-backed securities, CLOs and CDOs carry other risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default, decline in value or quality, or be downgraded by a rating agency; (iii) an Investment Fund may invest in tranches of CLOs and CDOs that are subordinate to other tranches, diminishing the likelihood of payment; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results; (v) risk of forced “fire sale” liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (vi) the manager of the CLO or CDO may perform poorly.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES RISK. Asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. For instance, asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. In addition, the underlying assets are subject to prepayments that shorten the securities’ weighted average maturity and may lower their return. Asset-backed securities are also subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the assets underlying the security and the servicing of those assets. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on asset-backed securities is largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other credit enhancements. The values of asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying asset pools, and are therefore subject to risks associated with the negligence by, or defalcation of, their servicers. Furthermore, debtors may be entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws with respect to the assets underlying these securities, which may give the debtor the right to avoid or reduce payment. In addition, due to their often complicated structures, various asset-backed securities may be difficult to value and may constitute illiquid investments. If many borrowers on the underlying loans default, losses could exceed the credit enhancement level and result in losses to investors in asset-backed securities.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK. The Investment Funds’ investments in securitization vehicles or other special purpose entities that hold mortgages or mortgage-backed securities may involve risks that differ from or are greater than risks associated with other types of investments. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-backed security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective duration of the security relative to what was anticipated at the time of purchase. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the rate of loan modification, forbearance and other forms of relief that may extend the effective duration of a mortgage-backed security.

Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-related assets, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, the Investment Fund may exhibit additional volatility since individual mortgage holders are less likely to exercise prepayment options, thereby putting additional downward pressure on the value of these securities and potentially causing the Investment Fund to lose money. This is known as extension risk. Mortgage-backed securities can be highly sensitive to rising interest rates, such that even small movements can cause the Investment Fund to lose value. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Investment Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates.

The mortgage-backed securities in which an Investment Fund invests are also subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the underlying mortgages and the servicing of those mortgages; for this reason, many of the other risks described herein are relevant to the mortgage-backed securities to which the Investment Fund has exposure. There is risk that the underlying debt securities will default. In the event of default, the holder of a mortgage-backed security may not have a security interest in the underlying collateral, and even if such a security interest exists, the recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on the underlying investments. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, with respect to securitizations involving mortgage loans. The risks and returns for investors like the Investment Funds in mortgage-backed securities depend on the tranche in which the investor holds an interest. Many mortgage-backed securities in which an Investment Fund invests may be difficult to value and may be deemed illiquid. Mortgage-backed securities may have the effect of magnifying the Investment Fund's exposure to changes in the value of the underlying mortgages and may also result in increased volatility in the Investment Fund's NAV. This means the Investment Fund may have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Investment Fund owned the underlying mortgages directly. The value of an investment in an Investment Fund may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Investment Fund is exposed to mortgage-backed securities. Any mishandling of related documentation by a servicer may also affect the rights of the security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

HIGH YIELD DEBT. An Investment Fund may invest in high yield debt (or "junk bonds"). A substantial portion of the high yield debt in which the Investment Fund intends to invest are rated below investment-grade by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or are unrated but of comparable credit quality to obligations rated below investment-grade, and have greater credit and liquidity risk than more highly rated debt obligations. Lower-rated securities may include securities that have the lowest rating or are in default. High yield debt is generally unsecured and may be subordinate to other obligations of the obligor. The lower rating of high yield debt reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or in general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings) or both may impair the ability of the obligor to make payment of principal and interest. Many issuers of high yield debt are highly leveraged, and their relatively high debt-to-equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations. In addition, many issuers of high yield debt may be in poor financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth or be facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, and may include companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganizations or liquidation proceedings. High yield debt may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and individual corporate developments than would investment grade debt securities. Certain of these securities may not be publicly traded, and therefore, it may be difficult to accurately value certain portfolio securities and to obtain information as to the true condition of the issuers. Overall declines in the below investment-grade bond and other markets may adversely affect such issuers by inhibiting their ability to refinance their debt at maturity. High yield debt is often less liquid than higher rated securities. Because investment in high yield debt involves greater investment risk, achievement of an Investment Fund's investment objectives will be more dependent on the Investment Manager's analysis than would be the case if the Investment Fund were investing in higher quality debt securities.

High yield debt is often issued in connection with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the issuers incur a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which they had previously operated. High yield debt has historically experienced greater default rates than has been the case for investment-grade securities. An Investment Fund may also invest in equity securities issued by entities with unrated or below investment-grade debt.

High yield debt may also be in the form of zero-coupon or deferred interest bonds, which are bonds that are issued at a significant discount from face value. The original discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest accrual date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. While zero-coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. Such investments experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in the interest rates than bonds that provide for regular payments of interest.

Investing in lower-rated securities involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated fixed income securities, including a high degree of credit risk. Lower-rated securities may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers/issues of lower-rated securities may be more complex than for issuers/issues of higher quality debt securities. Securities that are in the lowest rating category are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default and/or to be unlikely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The secondary markets on which lower-rated securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the value of an Investment Fund's portfolio. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

The use of credit ratings as the sole method of evaluating lower-rated securities can involve certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of lower-rated securities. Also, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was rated.

PREFERRED SECURITIES. An Investment Fund may invest in preferred securities. There are various risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, deferral and omission of distributions, subordination to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure, limited liquidity, limited voting rights and special redemption rights. Interest rate risk is, in general, the risk that the price of a debt security falls when interest rates rise. Securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments on the security as they become due. Holders of preferred securities may not receive dividends, or the payment can be deferred for some period of time. In bankruptcy, creditors are generally paid before the holders of preferred securities.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. An Investment Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to risks associated with both debt securities and equity securities. Convertible securities are similar to fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate (or dividend) and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income and preferred securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and tends to increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities have characteristics of a fixed-income security and are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion value is lower than the value of the bond or preferred share. Fixed-income and preferred securities also are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments on the security as they become due. In addition, an Investment Fund may invest in fixed-income and preferred securities rated less than investment grade that are sometimes referred to as high yield. These securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality securities. Fixed-income and preferred securities also may be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible security held by an Investment Fund is called for redemption, the Investment Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption, convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash or sell it to a third party at a time that may be unfavorable to an Investment Fund. Such securities also may be subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Investment Fund's share price. Convertible securities with a conversion value that is the same as the value of the bond or preferred share have characteristics similar to common stocks. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

BANK LOANS. An Investment Fund may invest in loans originated by banks and other financial institutions. The loans invested in by an Investment Fund may include term loans and revolving loans, may pay interest at a fixed or floating rate and may be senior or subordinated. Special risks associated with investments in bank loans and participations include (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations, (iv) the risk that bank loans may not be securities and therefore may not have the protections afforded by the federal securities laws, and (v) limitations on the ability of an Investment Fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations. Successful claims in respect of such matters may reduce the cash flow and/or market value of the investment. In addition, the bank loan market may face illiquidity and volatility. There can be no assurance that future levels of supply and demand in bank loan trading will provide an adequate degree of liquidity or the market will not experience periods of significant illiquidity in the future.

In addition to the special risks generally associated with investments in bank loans described above, an Investment Fund's investments in second-lien and unsecured bank loans will entail additional risks, including (i) the subordination of the Investment Fund's claims to a senior lien in terms of the coverage and recovery from the collateral and (ii) with respect to second-lien loans, the prohibition of or limitation on the right to foreclose on a second-lien or exercise other rights as a second-lien holder, and with respect to unsecured loans, the absence of any collateral on which the Investment Fund may foreclose to satisfy its claim in whole or in part. In certain cases, therefore, no recovery may be available from a defaulted second-lien or unsecured loan. An Investment Fund's investments in bank loans of below investment grade companies also entail specific risks associated with investments in non-investment grade securities.

PIK INTEREST. To the extent that an Investment Fund invests in loans with a payment in kind ("PIK") interest component and the accretion of PIK interest constitutes a portion of the Investment Fund's income, the Investment Fund will be exposed to risks associated with the requirement to include such non-cash income in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following: (i) loans with a PIK interest component may have higher interest rates that reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans; (ii) loans with a PIK interest component may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral; (iii) the deferral of PIK interest increases the loan-to-value ratio, which is a fundamental measure of loan risk; and (iv) even if the accounting conditions for PIK interest accrual are met, the borrower could still default when the borrower's actual payment is due at the maturity of the loan.

LITIGATION FINANCE — An Investment Fund may invest in litigation finance-related investments. Below are risks specific to this kind of investment.

Evaluation and Disclosure of Cases and Case Performance. Due to competitive and legal considerations and restrictions, an Investment Fund and its Underlying Manager may not be able to provide to investors details regarding any underlying investment opportunity. Investors will be wholly dependent upon the Underlying Manager's ability to assess and manage investments made by the Investment Fund.

Recovery Risks and Timing Uncertainty. Parties to a litigation, arbitration or settlement agreement must have the ability to pay a fee, judgment, award or the agreed upon amount if a case outcome or transaction is ultimately successful or completed. Part of the investment process involves the Investment Manager's or the Underlying Manager's assessment of this ability to pay. However, if the party is unable to pay or further challenges the validity of a judgment or award, an Investment Fund may have difficulties ultimately collecting its share of monetary judgments or awards. Further, given the nature of these recoveries, an Investment Fund will not always control the ultimate timing of an amount recovered, and there is no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to predict the timing of any such payments.

Legal Professional Duties. For most investments, an Investment Fund will not be the client of the law firm representing the party to the litigation or transaction and will not have the ability to control decisions made by the parties or the law firm. Lawyers are generally required to act pursuant to their clients' directives and are fiduciaries to their clients, not to the Investment Fund. The law firms involved also will be subject to an overriding duty to the courts and not the Investment Fund.

Reliance on Outside Counsel and Experts. As part of the due diligence process in which the Investment Fund engages, the Investment Fund might rely on the advice and opinion of outside counsel and other experts in assessing potential opportunities. Further, the applicable Investment Fund will sometimes be dependent upon the skills and efforts of independent law firms to complete any settlement or underlying litigation or transactional matter. There is no guarantee that the ultimate outcome of any opportunities will be in line with a law firm's or expert's initial assessment.

Settlements. Some litigation finance investments pertain to litigation in which a settlement agreement or some form of agreement in principle between the parties exists. However, in some circumstances, these settlements, whether finalized or under a memorandum of understanding, require court approval or procedural steps beyond the Underlying Manager's or the Investment Fund's control. If parties to an agreement or agreement in principle, or the relevant judicial authorities, terminate or reject a settlement, the Investment Fund could suffer losses in its litigation finance investments.

REINSURANCE-RELATED SECURITIES. The principal risk of an investment in a reinsurance-related security is that a triggering event — for example — (i) a natural event, such as a hurricane, tornado or earthquake of a particular size/magnitude in a designated geographic area; or (ii) a non-natural event, such as large aviation disaster — will occur and an Investment Fund will lose all or a significant portion of the principal it has invested in the security and the right to additional interest payments with respect to the security. If multiple triggering events occur that impact a significant portion of the portfolio of an Investment Fund, the Investment Fund could suffer substantial losses and an investor will lose money. There is inherent uncertainty as to whether, when or where such events will occur. There is no way to accurately predict whether a triggering event will occur and, because of this significant uncertainty, reinsurance-related securities carry a high degree of risk.

Catastrophe bonds carry large uncertainties and major risk exposures to adverse conditions. If a trigger event, as defined within the terms of the bond, involves losses or other metrics exceeding a specific magnitude in the geographic region and time period specified therein, an Investment Fund may lose a portion or all of its investment in such security, including accrued interest and/or principal invested in such security. Such losses may be substantial. Because catastrophe bonds cover “catastrophic” events that, if they occur, will result in significant losses, catastrophe bonds carry a high degree of risk of loss and are considered “high yield” or “junk bonds.” The rating, if any, primarily reflects the rating agency’s calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. Thus, lower-rated bonds have a greater likelihood of a triggering event occurring and loss to an Investment Fund. Catastrophe bonds are also subject to extension risk. The sponsor of such an investment might have the right to extend the maturity of the bond or note to verify that the trigger event did occur or to process and audit insurance claims. The typical duration of mandatory and optional extensions of maturity for reinsurance-related securities currently is between three months to two years. In certain circumstances, the extension may exceed two years. An extension to verify the potential occurrence of a trigger event will reduce the value of the bond or note due to the uncertainty of the occurrence of the trigger event and will hinder an Investment Fund’s ability to sell the bond or note. Even if it is determined that the trigger event did not occur, such an extension will delay the Investment Fund’s receipt of the bond’s or note’s principal and prevent the reinvestment of such proceeds in other, potentially higher yielding securities. As a relatively new type of financial instrument, there is limited trading history for these securities, and in certain instances there may be a limited or no active trading market, which may impair the ability of an Investment Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets.

DIRECT LENDING RISK. To the extent an Investment Fund is the sole lender in privately offered debt, it may be solely responsible for the expense of servicing that debt, including, if necessary, taking legal actions to foreclose on any security instrument securing the debt (*e.g.*, the mortgage or, in the case of a mezzanine loan, the pledge). This may increase the risk and expense to the Investment Fund compared to syndicated or publicly offered debt.

DIRECT ORIGINATION RISK. A significant portion of an Investment Fund’s investments may be originated. The results of an Investment Fund’s operations depend on several factors, including the availability of opportunities for the origination or acquisition of target investments, the level and volatility of interest rates, the availability of adequate short and long-term financing, conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions. Further, an Investment Fund’s inability to raise capital and the risk of portfolio company defaults may materially and adversely affect the Investment Fund’s investment originations, business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and its ability to make distributions to its Shareholders. In addition, competition for originations of and investments in an Investment Fund’s target investments may lead to the price of such assets increasing or the decrease of interest income from loans originated by an Investment Fund, which may further limit its ability to generate desired returns. Also, as a result of this competition, desirable investments may be limited in the future, and the Investment Funds may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, as an Investment Fund can provide no assurance that the Investment Manager or any Underlying Manager will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with its investment objective.

In addition, an Investment Fund may originate certain of its investments with the expectation of later syndicating a portion of such investment to third parties. Prior to such syndication, or if such syndication is not successful, an Investment Fund's exposure to the originated investment may exceed the exposure that the Investment Manager (or the Underlying Manager) intended to have over the long-term or would have had had it purchased such investment in the secondary market rather than originating it.

"COVENANT-LITE" LOANS RISK. There may be instances in which an Investment Fund invests in covenant-lite loans, which means the obligation contains fewer maintenance covenants than other obligations, or no maintenance covenants, and may not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. An investment by an Investment Fund in a covenant-lite loan may potentially hinder the ability to reprice credit risk associated with the issuer and reduce the ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the Investment Fund's exposure to losses may be increased, which could result in an adverse impact on the Fund's revenues, net income and NAV.

ILLIQUID PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS. The Fund (or an Investment Fund) is expected to invest in securities that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The Fund (or an Investment 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. The market prices, if any, for such securities may be volatile and the Fund (or an Investment Fund) may not be able to sell them when the Investment Manager desires to do so or to realize what the Investment Manager perceives 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.

Investors acquiring direct loans hoping to recoup their entire principal must generally hold their loans through maturity. Direct loans may not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and are not listed on any securities exchange. Accordingly, those loan investments may not be transferred unless they are first registered under the Securities Act and all applicable state or foreign securities laws or the transfer qualifies for an exemption from such registration. A reliable secondary market has yet to develop, nor may one ever develop for direct loans and, as such, these investments should be considered illiquid. Until an active secondary market develops, an Investment Fund may intend to primarily hold its direct loans until maturity. An Investment Fund may not be able to sell any of its direct loans even under circumstances when the Investment Manager believes it would be in the best interests of the Investment Fund to sell such investments. In such circumstances, the overall returns to an Investment Fund from its direct loans may be adversely affected. Moreover, certain direct loans may be subject to certain additional significant restrictions on transferability. Although an Investment Fund may attempt to increase its liquidity by borrowing from a bank or other institution, its assets may not readily be accepted as collateral for such borrowing.

VALUATION RISK. Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for most of the Fund's investments to trade. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of Investment Funds, loans, fixed-income instruments and other Fund holdings may result in more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, 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. 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 is less than the value of such loans or fixed-income instruments carried on the Fund's books.

Shareholders should recognize that valuations of illiquid assets involve various judgments and consideration of factors that may be subjective. As a result, the NAV of the Fund, as determined based on the fair value of its investments, may vary from the amount ultimately received by the Fund from its investments. This could adversely affect Shareholders whose Shares are repurchased as well as new Shareholders and remaining Shareholders. For example, in certain cases, the Fund might receive less than the fair value of its investment, resulting in a dilution of the value of the Shares of Shareholders who do not tender their Shares in any coincident repurchase offer and a windfall to tendering Shareholders; in other cases, the Fund might receive more than the fair value of its investment, resulting in a windfall to Shareholders remaining in the Fund, but a shortfall to tendering Shareholders.

VALUATION OF THE FUND'S INVESTMENT IN OTHER INVESTMENT FUNDS. The valuation of the Fund's investments in Investment Funds is typically based on valuations provided by the Underlying Managers to such funds on a quarterly basis. In addition to quarterly valuations provided by the Underlying Managers, the Fund undertakes daily valuations and the daily issuance of Shares. A significant portion of the Fund's invested securities may lack a readily available market price and, therefore, require fair valuation by the Underlying Manager. In this context, the Investment Manager may encounter a conflict of interest when valuing these securities, as their value can impact the Investment Manager's compensation or their capacity to raise additional funds. There are no guarantees or assurances regarding the valuation methodology employed or the adequacy of systems utilized by any Underlying Manager. Additionally, there is no assurance regarding the accuracy of valuations provided by the Underlying Managers, their compliance with internal policies or procedures for record-keeping and valuation, or the stability of their policies, procedures, and systems without prior notice to the Fund. Consequently, it is possible that a Underlying Manager's valuation of securities may not align with the ultimate realized amount upon the disposition of such securities. The information provided by a Underlying Manager may be subject to inaccuracy due to fraudulent activity, incorrect valuations, or inadvertent errors. It is important to note that the Fund may not identify valuation errors for a significant period of time, if at all.

VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS IN INVESTMENT FUNDS. The Fund calculates its NAV on a daily basis using the quarterly valuations provided by the Underlying Managers. However, it's important to note that these valuations may not capture market changes or other events that take place after the end of the quarter. The Fund will adjust the valuation of its holdings in Investment Funds to account for such events, in accordance with its valuation policies. However, it is important to note that there is no guarantee that the Fund will accurately determine the fair value of these investments. Furthermore, it is possible that the valuations reported by the Underlying Managers may be subject to subsequent adjustments or revisions. Since such adjustments or revisions to the NAV of the Fund are based on information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, they may not impact the amount of repurchase proceeds received by Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased before these adjustments occurred. Consequently, if the subsequent adjusted valuations from the Underlying Managers or revisions to the NAV of an Investment Fund have an adverse impact on the Fund's NAV, the remaining outstanding Shares may be negatively affected due to prior repurchases. This may result in a potential benefit for Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased at a NAV higher than the adjusted amount. Contrarily, any increases in the NAV resulting from such subsequent adjustments may exclusively benefit the outstanding Shares, potentially disadvantaging Shareholders who had previously had their Shares repurchased at a NAV lower than the adjusted amount. These principles also extend to the purchase of Shares, meaning that new Shareholders may be similarly affected.

FOCUSED INVESTMENT RISK. To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry, the Fund's NAV will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that industry. These may include, but are not limited to, governmental regulation, inflation, rising interest rates, cost increases in raw materials, fuel and other operating expenses, technological innovations that may render existing products and equipment obsolete, competition from new entrants, high research and development costs, increased costs associated with compliance with environmental or other regulation and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that industry. The Fund may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in companies in related sectors that may share common characteristics, are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens and whose securities may react similarly to the types of events and factors described above, which will subject the Fund to greater risk. The Fund also will be subject to focused investment risk to the extent that it invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular country or geographic region. The foregoing risks are also indirectly applicable to the Fund to the extent that any Investment Fund in which it invests engages in similar industry or geographic concentration.

LENDER LIABILITY CONSIDERATIONS AND EQUITABLE SUBORDINATION. A number of U.S. judicial decisions have upheld judgments obtained by borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because of the nature of its investments, an Investment Fund may be subject to allegations of lender liability.

In addition, under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (a) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (b) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (c) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (d) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court may elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called “equitable subordination.”

Because affiliates of, or persons related to, the Investment Manager may hold equity or other interests in obligors of an Investment Fund, the Investment Fund could be exposed to claims for equitable subordination or lender liability or both based on such equity or other holdings.

PARTICIPATION ON CREDITORS’ COMMITTEES AND BOARDS OF DIRECTORS. An Underlying Manager and its affiliates, on behalf of its Investment Fund or of other funds or accounts they manage, may participate on committees formed by creditors to negotiate with the management of financially troubled companies that may or may not be in bankruptcy. The Investment Manager may also seek to negotiate directly with debtors with respect to restructuring issues. In the situation where a representative of the Investment Manager chooses to join a creditors’ committee, the representative would likely be only one of many participants, each of whom would be interested in obtaining an outcome that is in its individual best interest. There can be no assurance that the representative would be successful in obtaining results most favorable to the Investment Fund in such proceedings, although the representative may incur significant legal fees and other expenses in attempting to do so. As a result of participation by the representative on such committees, the representative may be deemed to have duties to other creditors represented by the committees, which might thereby expose the Investment Fund to liability to such other creditors who disagree with the representative’s actions.

It is possible that an Underlying Manager and/or its affiliates will be represented on the boards of some of the companies in which its Investment Fund makes investments. Such representation may have the effect of impairing the ability of an Underlying Manager to sell its Investment Fund’s related securities when, and upon the terms, it might otherwise desire, including as a result of applicable securities laws.

NEED FOR FOLLOW-ON INVESTMENTS. Following an initial investment in a portfolio company, the Fund may make additional investments in that portfolio company as “follow-on” investments, including exercising warrants, options or convertible securities that were acquired in the original or subsequent financing; in seeking to: (i) increase or maintain in whole or in part the Fund’s position as a creditor or the Fund’s equity ownership percentage in a portfolio company; or (ii) preserve or enhance the value of the Fund’s investment. The Fund has discretion to make follow-on investments, subject to the availability of capital resources. Failure to make follow-on investments may, in some circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of an underlying portfolio company and the Fund’s initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for the Fund to increase its participation in a successful operation. Even if the Fund has sufficient capital to make a desired follow-on investment, the Investment Manager may elect not to make a follow-on investment because the Investment Manager may not want to increase the Fund’s level of risk or because the Investment Manager prefers other opportunities for the Fund.

LOAN PARTICIPATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS. An Investment Fund may acquire interests in loans either directly (by way of sale or assignment) or indirectly (by way of participation). The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. Participation interests in a portion of a debt obligation typically result in a contractual relationship only with the institution participating out the interest, not with the borrower. In purchasing participations, an Investment Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and an Investment Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, an Investment Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation. A selling institution voting in connection with a potential waiver of a default by a borrower may have interests different from those of an Investment Fund, and the selling institution might not consider the interests of an Investment Fund in connection with its vote. Notwithstanding the foregoing, many participation agreements with respect to loans provide that the selling institution may not vote in favor of any amendment, modification or waiver that forgives principal, interest or fees, reduces principal, interest or fees that are payable, postpones any payment of principal (whether a scheduled payment or a mandatory prepayment), interest or fees or releases any material guarantee or collateral without the consent of the participant (at least to the extent the participant would be affected by any such amendment, modification or waiver). In addition, many participation agreements with respect to loans that provide voting rights to the participant further provide that if the participant does not vote in favor of amendments, modifications or waivers, the selling institution may repurchase such participation at par.

NON-PERFORMING LOANS. An Investment Fund may invest in non-performing and sub-performing loans which often involve workout negotiations, restructuring and the possibility of foreclosure. These processes are often lengthy and expensive. In addition, an Investment Fund's investments may include securities and debt obligations of financially distressed issuers, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. As a result, an Investment Fund's investments may be subject to additional bankruptcy related risks, and returns on such investments may not be realized for a considerable period of time.

An investment in subordinated (residual) classes of asset-backed securities is typically considered to be an illiquid and highly speculative investment, as losses on the underlying assets are first absorbed by the subordinated classes. The risks associated with an investment in such subordinated classes of asset-backed securities include credit risk, regulatory risk pertaining to an Investment Fund's ability to collect on such securities and liquidity risk.

DISTRESSED SECURITIES. Certain of the companies in whose securities an Investment Fund 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. The 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. Also, among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled issuer is that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of such issuer. The Investment Manager's or an Underlying Manager's judgments about the credit quality of a financially distressed issuer and the relative value of its securities may prove to be wrong.

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 an Investment Fund of the security in respect to which such distribution was made. Consequently, an Investment Fund will be subject to significant uncertainty as to when, and in what manner, and for what value obligations evidenced by securities of financially distressed issuers will eventually be satisfied (e.g., through a liquidation of the issuer's assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization, or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation). In certain transactions, an Investment Fund 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.

SECONDARY INVESTMENTS RISKS. The performance of the Fund's secondary investments will be influenced, in part, by the acquisition price paid, which can be determined through negotiations relying on incomplete or imperfect information. There is a risk that investors who exit a co-investment or an Investment Fund through a secondary transaction may have access to superior knowledge regarding the value of their investment. As a result, the Fund may end up paying a higher price for a secondary investment compared to what it would have paid if it had the same information. In certain instances, the Fund may acquire certain secondary investments as a portfolio, and in such situations, it may not be feasible for the Fund to selectively exclude investments that the Investment Manager deems less appealing due to commercial, tax, legal, or other considerations. When the Fund acquires a secondary Investment Fund, it is typically not empowered to make modifications or amendments to the constituent documents (e.g., limited partnership agreements) of that secondary Investment Fund. Additionally, the Fund usually does not have the authority to negotiate the economic terms of the interests it is acquiring except with regard to the acquisition price paid which is negotiated directly with and affected to the sellers of such positions, rather than the underlying general partner of said Investment Fund(s). Furthermore, it is important to note that the costs and resources necessary for investigating the commercial, tax, and legal aspects of secondary investments may be higher compared to those associated with primary investments. When the Fund acquires a secondary Investment Fund, it may also assume contingent liabilities related to that interest. Specifically, if the seller of the interest has previously received distributions from the relevant secondary Investment Fund and, subsequently, the secondary Investment Fund demands the return of any portion of those distributions, the Fund (as the purchaser of the interest) may be obliged to pay an equivalent amount to the secondary Investment Fund. While the Fund may have the option to seek reimbursement from the seller for any funds paid to the secondary Investment Fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund would possess such a right or succeed in such a claim.

COMMITMENT RISK IN FUND INVESTMENTS. The Fund may allocate a significant portion of its portfolio to cash or cash equivalents in preparation for funding capital calls. These capital calls, issued periodically by Investment Funds that the Fund may own, require the Fund to make additional contributions. However, holding a substantial cash position may have a negative impact on the overall performance of the Fund.

Failure by the Fund to make timely capital contributions towards its unfunded commitments may have various consequences. It could impair the Fund's ability to pursue its investment program, necessitate borrowing, subject the Fund and Shareholders to penalties imposed by the Investment Funds (including complete loss of the Fund's investment), or otherwise devalue the Fund's investments and relationships with Underlying Managers.

MARKETPLACE LENDING. An Investment Fund may also invest in marketplace lending investments. An Investment Fund's marketplace lending investments may be made through a combination of: (i) investing in loans to consumers, small- and mid-sized companies ("SMEs") and other borrowers, including borrowers of student loans, originated through online platforms (or an affiliate) that provide a marketplace for lending ("Marketplace Loans") through purchases of whole loans (either individually or in aggregations); (ii) investing in notes or other pass-through obligations issued by a marketplace lending platform (or an affiliate) representing the right to receive the principal and interest payments on a Marketplace Loan (or fractional portions thereof) originated through the platform ("Pass-Through Notes"); (iii) purchasing asset-backed securities representing ownership in a pool of Marketplace Loans; (iv) investing in private investment funds that purchase Marketplace Loans, (v) acquiring an equity interest in a marketplace lending platform (or an affiliate); and (vi) providing loans, credit lines or other extensions of credit to a marketplace lending platform (or an affiliate) (the foregoing listed investments are collectively referred to herein as the "Marketplace Lending Instruments"). Marketplace Lending Instruments are generally not rated and constitute a highly risky and speculative investment. There can be no assurance that payments due on underlying Marketplace Loans will be made. The Shares therefore should be purchased only by investors who could afford the loss of the entire amount of their investment.

A substantial portion of the Marketplace Loans in which an Investment Fund may invest will not be secured by any collateral, will not be guaranteed or insured by a third party and will not be backed by any governmental authority. Accordingly, the platforms and any third-party collection agencies will be limited in their ability to collect on defaulted Marketplace Loans. With respect to Marketplace Loans secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any such collateral would satisfy a borrower's obligation in the event of a default under its Marketplace Loan. Furthermore, Marketplace Loans may not contain any cross-default or similar provisions. A cross-default provision makes a default under certain debt of a borrower an automatic default on other debt of that borrower. The effect of this can be to allow other creditors to move more quickly to claim any assets of the borrower. To the extent a Marketplace Loan does not contain a cross-default provision, the loan will not be placed automatically in default upon that borrower's default on any of the borrower's other debt obligations, unless there are relevant independent grounds for a default on the loan. In addition, the Marketplace Loan will not be referred to a third-party collection agency for collection because of a borrower's default on debt obligations other than the Marketplace Loan. If a borrower first defaults on debt obligations other than the Marketplace Loan, the creditors to such other debt obligations may seize the borrower's assets or pursue other legal action against the borrower, which may adversely impact the ability to recoup any principal and interest payments on the Marketplace Loan if the borrower subsequently defaults on the loan. In addition, an operator of a platform is generally not required to repurchase Marketplace Loans from a lender except under very narrow circumstances, such as in cases of verifiable identity fraud by the borrower or as may otherwise be negotiated by an Investment Fund when purchasing whole loans.

REGULATORY RISK/LOAN INDUSTRY. The loan industry is highly regulated and the alternative lending-related securities in which an Investment Fund invests are subject to extensive rules and regulations issued by governmental authorities in each of the jurisdictions in which an Investment Fund invests. These authorities also may impose obligations and restrictions on the platforms' activities or those of other entities involved in the alternative lending process. These rules and regulations, as well as any change thereof, could increase an Investment Fund's or the platforms' expenses and/or decrease the value of an Investment Fund's investments in alternative lending-related securities. As a result of COVID-19, changes to federal, state or local law or regulation may negatively affect an Investment Fund's ability to receive payments of interest and repayments of principal on its investments.

The platforms' failure to comply with the requirements of applicable law may cause, among other things, the platforms to be required to register with or be licensed by governmental authorities and/or the revocation of requisite licenses, the voiding of loan contracts, impairment of the enforcement of loans or collection of interest, indemnification liability to contract counterparties, class action lawsuits, administrative enforcement actions and/or civil and criminal liability in the relevant jurisdiction. The evolving nature of the platforms' respective business models may complicate their ability to determine the applicability of, and to effect compliance with, such requirements. Moreover, legal and regulatory requirements and any interpretations of those requirements are subject to periodic changes. Any such failure to comply with, or change in, applicable law necessitating new significant compliance obligations could have an adverse effect on the platforms' compliance costs and ability to operate. The platforms could seek to pass through any increase in their costs to their borrowers or investors, such as an Investment Fund, in the form of higher origination or servicing fees.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the whole loans, fractions of whole loans or pools of whole loans, the platforms typically make representations and warranties to investors, such as an Investment Fund, that the loans were originated and are being serviced in accordance with and in compliance with applicable laws (and in some cases specifically with the laws described herein) in all material respects. Despite these representations and warranties, an Investment Fund cannot guarantee that the platforms have been and will continue to be in compliance with all applicable laws. If those representations and warranties were not correct, the platforms could be required to repurchase the loans or indemnify an Investment Fund for losses, but an Investment Fund cannot be certain that the platform would be required and able to repurchase loans or indemnify an Investment Fund for losses in all such cases.

In addition to laws governing the activities of lenders and servicers, a limited number of states require purchasers of certain loans, primarily consumer loans, to be licensed or registered in order to own the loans or, in certain states, to collect a rate of interest above a specified rate.

In addition, regulators, enforcement agencies and courts are increasingly considering the role of non-bank lenders. There is no guarantee that laws and regulations applicable to non-bank lenders will not change in a manner that adversely affects or restricts an Investment Fund, including the ability of an Investment Fund to acquire loans from the platforms, or otherwise restricts or materially increases the cost to an Investment Fund of pursuing potential investment strategies.

Finally, increased reporting, registration, and compliance requirements may divert the attention of personnel and the management team of an Underlying Manager, and may furthermore place an Investment Fund at a competitive disadvantage to the extent that the Underlying Manager or companies in which an Investment Fund invests are required to disclose sensitive business information. The Fund will be indirectly required to bear an Investment Fund's expenses relating to compliance-related matters and regulatory filings.

SERVICER RISK. The Investment Funds' direct and indirect investments in loans originated or sourced by alternative lending platforms are typically serviced by that platform or a third-party servicer. In the event that the servicer is unable to service the loan, there can be no guarantee that a backup servicer will be able to assume responsibility for servicing the loans in a timely or cost-effective manner; any resulting disruption or delay could jeopardize payments due to an Investment Fund in respect of its investments or increase the costs associated with these investments. If the servicer becomes subject to a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, there is some risk that an Investment Fund's investments could be recharacterized as a secured loan to the platform, as described more fully (with respect to the potential bankruptcy of a platform) above under "Regulatory Risk," which could result in uncertainty, costs and delays from having an Investment Fund's investment deemed part of the bankruptcy estate of the platform, rather than an asset owned outright by an Investment Fund.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS. When an Investment Fund invests in loans and debt securities, the Investment Fund may acquire warrants or other equity securities of borrowers as well. An Investment Fund may also invest in warrants and equity securities directly. To the extent an Investment Fund holds equity investments, the Investment Fund will attempt to dispose of them and realize gains upon the disposition of such equity investments. However, the equity interests an Investment Fund receives may not appreciate in value and may decline in value. As a result, an Investment Fund may not be able to realize gains from its equity interests, and any gains that an Investment Fund does realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses an Investment Fund experiences.

Warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase equity securities of the company issuing the warrants, or a related company, at a fixed price either on a date certain or during a set period. The price of a warrant tends to be more volatile than, and may not correlate exactly to, the price of the underlying security. If the market price of the underlying security is below the exercise price of the warrant on its expiration date, the warrant will generally expire without value. Investing in warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security, and, thus, can be a speculative investment. The value of a warrant may decline because of a decline in the value of the underlying security, the passage of time, changes in interest rates or in the dividend or other policies of the company whose equity underlies the warrant or a change in the perception as to the future price of the underlying security, or any combination thereof. Warrants do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS RISK. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies may affect their values in U.S. dollar terms. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up, compared to a foreign currency, a loan payable in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. An Investment Fund may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but the Investment Fund can offer no assurance that the Investment Fund will, in fact, hedge currency risk or, that if the Investment Fund does, such strategies will be effective.

The political, economic, and social structure of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to the risks of internal and external conflicts, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations and tax increases. A government may take over assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult for an Investment Fund to vote proxies, exercise stockholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of an Investment Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and to take into account with respect to an Investment Fund's investments in foreign securities. Brokerage commissions and other fees generally are higher for foreign securities. Government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the United States. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody (holding of an Investment Fund's assets) may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. Foreign companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies, and some countries may lack uniform accounting and auditing standards. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign companies than about most U.S. companies. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile than many U.S. securities. This means an Investment Fund may at times be unable to sell foreign securities at favorable prices. Dividend and interest income from foreign securities may be subject to withholding taxes by the country in which the issuer is located, and the Fund may not be able to pass through to its Shareholders foreign tax credits or deductions with respect to these taxes.

An Investment Fund may invest in foreign securities of issuers in so-called "emerging markets" (or less developed countries). Such investments are particularly speculative and entail all of the risks of investing in foreign securities but to a heightened degree. "Emerging market" countries generally include all countries in the following regions: Asia (excluding Japan), Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, or such countries as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager from time to time. Emerging markets generally have less developed trading markets and exchanges, thus securities of issuers in emerging and developing markets may be more difficult to sell at acceptable prices and may show greater price volatility 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 an Investment Fund might not receive the proceeds of a sale of a security on a timely basis. Investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). Since emerging markets generally have less developed legal systems, 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. 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. There may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with an emerging market's 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 an Investment Fund may not be provided with the same level of protection or information as would generally apply in developed countries, potentially exposing an Investment Fund to significant losses. Further, investments in securities of issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from substantial economic, political and social disruptions.

CURRENCY RISK. An Investment Fund may engage in practices and strategies that will result in exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, in which case the Investment Fund will be subject to foreign currency risk. A portion of an Investment Fund's assets may be denominated directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged.

Currency rates in foreign (non-U.S.) countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, rates of inflation, balance of payments and governmental surpluses or deficits, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign (non-U.S.) governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. These fluctuations may have a significant adverse impact on the value of an Investment Fund's portfolio and/or the level of Investment Fund distributions made indirectly to Shareholders. An Investment Fund may intend to hedge exposure, including through the use of currency swaps, to reduce the risk of loss due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. There is no assurance, however, that these strategies will be available or will be used by an Investment Fund or, if used, that they will be successful. As a result, an Investment Fund's investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund.

Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that an Investment Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engages in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to emerging market countries. These currency transactions may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engaging in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to developed foreign countries.

INVESTMENTS IN CASH, CASH-EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS OR MONEY MARKET FUNDS. A portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in cash, cash-equivalent investments or money market funds when, for example, other investments are unattractive, to provide a reserve for anticipated obligations of the Fund or for other temporary purposes. Although such a practice may assist in the preservation of capital, the assumption of cash positions may also impact overall investment return. Cash investment practices of the Fund may be expected, therefore, to affect total investment performance of the Fund. Although a money market fund seeks to preserve a \$1.00 per share NAV, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The sponsor of a money market fund has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the money market fund and investors in money market funds should not expect that the sponsor will provide support to a money market fund at any time.

RIC-RELATED RISKS OF INVESTMENT GENERATING NON-CASH TAXABLE INCOME. Certain of the Fund's investments will require the Fund to recognize taxable income in a tax year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. Because the Fund may be required to recognize income in respect of these investments before, or without receiving, cash representing such income, the Fund may have difficulty satisfying the annual distribution requirements applicable to RICs and avoiding Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise taxes. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to sell assets, including at potentially disadvantageous times or prices, raise additional debt or equity capital, make taxable distributions of Shares or debt securities, or reduce new investments, to obtain the cash needed to make these income distributions. If the Fund liquidates assets to raise cash, the Fund may realize additional gain or loss on such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes additional net capital gains from such liquidation transactions, Shareholders may receive larger capital gain distributions than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Instruments that are treated as having OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes may have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any collateral. Loans that are treated as having OID generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans. Accruals on such instruments may create uncertainty about the source of Fund distributions to Shareholders. OID creates the risk of non-refundable cash payments to the Investment Manager based on accruals that may never be realized. In addition, the deferral of payment-in-kind interest also reduces a loan's loan-to-value ratio at a compounding rate.

UNCERTAIN TAX TREATMENT. An Investment Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for an Investment Fund. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when an Investment Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by an Investment Fund to the extent necessary in connection with the Investment Fund's intention to distribute sufficient income each tax year to minimize the risk that it becomes subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

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LIMITS OF RISK DISCLOSURES. The above discussions relate to the various principal risks associated with the Fund, its investments and Shares and are not intended to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the Fund. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus 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.

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

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 Fund, any committee of the 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. CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc. (the “Investment Manager”) serves as the investment adviser of the Fund and is responsible for determining and implementing the Fund’s overall investment strategy. The Investment Manager is located at 100 Federal Street, 30th Floor, Boston, MA 02110 and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. As of December 31, 2025, the Investment Manager had approximately \$64.4 billion in discretionary assets under management.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates may serve as investment managers to other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) that have investment programs which are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates may in the future serve as the investment manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See “*CONFLICTS OF INTEREST*.”

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS. The key personnel of the Investment Manager who currently have primary responsibility for management of the Fund (the “Portfolio Managers”) are as follows:

Ohm Srinivasan. Ohm Srinivasan is the Global Head of Alternative Investing based in Boston for CIBC Global Asset Management and CIBC Private Wealth US with more than 25 years of investment management experience. In this role, he oversees investments across private equity, private credit, hedge funds, real assets and alternative solutions. These include internally-managed strategies, primary partnership allocations, secondaries and co-investments. Prior to joining the firm in 2008, Ohm was vice president of investments for Battersby Capital Management, where he was co-head of hedge fund research and a portfolio manager. His responsibilities included manager research, portfolio construction, and risk management. He was also the sole portfolio manager for the multi-asset volatility hedge book across equity options and credit swaptions with notable positive performance in 2008. Ohm began his career as a senior trader at Cornerstone Trading, where he developed and managed multiple proprietary strategies, such as event-driven, volatility arbitrage, options market-making and quantitative equity market neutral. He earned a Bachelor of Science with a concentration in economics from the University of Michigan and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Nick Schwartzstein. Nick Schwartzstein is a senior investment analyst and the US Head of Private Credit at CIBC Private Wealth US. In this role, he focuses on alternative credit fund investments within the Multi-Manager Investment Program. He brings 18 years of industry experience to the team. Prior to joining the firm, Nick led sourcing and underwriting of private credit funds at HarbourVest Partners. Before that, he served as a senior investment team member on the New York State Common Retirement Fund’s Credit & Opportunistic Investment team, within which he helped construct a private credit portfolio of more than \$10 billion in total fund commitments across the private credit strategy spectrum. Previously, Nick traded interest rate products within Morgan Stanley’s Fixed Income and Treasury Capital Markets teams. Nick earned a Master of Business Administration degree from New York University and a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Washington & Lee University. He also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation.

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers’ compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund’s Shares.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT. The Investment Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund became effective as of May 19, 2025, and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See “*VOTING*.” The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act), and is terminable at any time without penalty upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Fund by either the Board, by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund or by the Investment Manager.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Investment Management Agreement will be available in the Fund’s first annual or semi-annual report to Shareholders.

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 monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.00% on an annualized basis of the Fund’s average daily net assets. 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. Net assets means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund; provided that for purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Manager for any month, net assets will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Manager for that month. The Investment Management Fee will be accrued daily, and will be due and payable monthly in arrears within ten (10) Business Days after the end of the month.

DISTRIBUTOR

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

Under a distribution agreement with 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, typically enter into such agreements alongside the Distributor. 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, redemption and other requests to the Fund. Such financial intermediaries may receive different commissions, allowances if any, as well as shareholder servicing and other payments with respect to different classes of Shares of 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 financial intermediary. 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 and the Investment Manager will indemnify, defend and hold the Distributor, its employees, agents, directors and officers and any person who controls the Distributor free and harmless from and against any and all claims arising out of or based upon (i) any material action (or omission to act) of the Distributor or its agents taken in connection with the Distribution Agreement; provided that such action (or omission to act) is taken without willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard by the Distributor of its duties and obligations under the Distribution Agreement; (ii) any untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in the Prospectus or related offering materials or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated in the Prospectus or related offering materials or necessary to make the statements in any Prospectus or related offering materials not misleading, unless such statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, information furnished in writing to the Fund or the Investment Manager in connection with the preparation of the Fund’s Prospectus or related offering materials by or on behalf of the Distributor; (iii) any material breach of the agreements, representations, warranties and covenants by the Fund and the Investment Manager in the Distribution Agreement; or (iv) the reliance on or use by the Distributor or its agents or subcontractors of information, records, documents or services which will be prepared, maintained or performed by the Fund or the Investment Manager.

No sales charge is expected to be charged with respect to investments by the Investment Manager and its respective affiliates, directors, trustees, principals, officers and employees and others in the Fund’s sole discretion. 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 consideration of services, arrangements, significant investments in Fund Shares or other activities that the Investment Manager and its affiliates believe may, among other things, benefit the Fund’s business, facilitate investment in the Fund or otherwise benefit the Fund’s shareholders. Payments of the type described above are sometimes referred to as revenue sharing payments. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager’s and/or its 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.

ADMINISTRATION

The Fund has retained the Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc., whose principal business address is 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, to provide administrative services, and to assist with operational needs. The Fund has entered into an Administration, Fund Accounting and Recordkeeping Agreement with the Administrator under which the Administrator performs certain administration and accounting services for the Fund, including, among other things: customary fund accounting services, including computing the Fund's net asset values and maintaining books, records and other documents relating to the Fund's financial and portfolio transactions, and customary fund administration services, including assisting the Fund with regulatory filings, tax compliance and other oversight activities. In consideration for these services, the Fund pays the Administrator tiered fees based on the average monthly net asset value of the Fund, subject to a minimum annual fee, as well as certain other fixed, per-account or transactional fees. The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency services.

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian") serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. 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 1010 Grand Boulevard, Kansas City, MO 64106.

FUND EXPENSES

The Fund pays all of its expenses, or reimburses the Investment Manager or its affiliates to the extent they have previously paid such expenses on behalf of the Fund. The expenses of the Fund include, but are not limited to, any fees and expenses in connection with the organization of the Fund and 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 Administration Fee, servicing and other similar fees and expenses; out-of-pocket costs directly relating to investment transactions that are not consummated; other investment-related expenses, such as brokerage commissions, dealer spreads; transfer fees; fees on any borrowings or any expenses relating to leverage or indebtedness (including any interest thereon); professional fees; out-of-pocket costs directly relating to investment transactions that are not consummated; other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments; reasonable research and due diligence expenses relating to the identification and selection of investments (including expenses of news and quotation subscriptions, market or industry research, consultants or experts); investment-related software and databases relating thereto; 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; litigation costs and expenses, judgments and settlements directly related to the preservation of the value of investments; reasonable legal, third party consultant, and investment-related software and databases expenses incurred in relation to entering into, the reviewing, reporting, monitoring, confirming and/or administration of the investments (including expenses of engaging third party valuation consultants and agents and expenses of loan administration with non-affiliates) and other matters (including online systems used to obtain pricing and trading information and systems used for the allocation of investments); 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 Declaration of Trust or other organizational documents of the Fund; any fees and expenses in connection with seeking the SEC's approval of any exemptive relief (or amending existing exemptive relief); 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; all taxes, fees or other governmental charges and expenses of preparing, printing, and filing reports and other documents with government agencies; expenses incurred by the Investment Manager in responding to a legal, administrative, judicial or regulatory action, claim, or suit relating to the Fund; 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; and ad hoc expenses incurred at the specific request of the Investment Manager or the Board; 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; and the expenses of engaging a new administrator, custodian or transfer agent.

The Investment Manager will bear all of its expenses and costs incurred in providing investment advisory services to the Fund, including travel and certain 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 will bear directly certain ongoing offering costs of Shares which will be expensed as they are incurred. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Shareholders.

The Investment Manager has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement”) with the Fund, whereby the Investment Manager has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise have been paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a “Waiver”), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses (excluding any taxes, costs associated with leverage, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-2), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets of Class I Shares (the “Expense Limit”). Because taxes, costs associated with leverage, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses, are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) will exceed 1.50%. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Investment Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit in place at the time of the Waiver, and any then-existing expense limit. The Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement is in effect for an initial term of twelve months from the effective date of the Fund’s registration statement, and will automatically renew for successive twelve-month periods thereafter. The Board may terminate the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement at any time upon 30 days’ written notice, and the Investment Manager may terminate the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement effective as of the end of the then current term upon 30 days’ written notice. See “FUND FEES AND EXPENSES.”

The Investment Manager has agreed to reimburse the Fund’s organizational costs and offering costs already incurred and any additional costs incurred prior to the commencement of operations of the Fund. Organizational costs, which consist of the costs of forming the Fund, including legal services, administration, custody and transfer agency agreements, and seed audit costs, are expensed as incurred and are subject to recoupment by the Investment Manager in accordance with the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement. Offering costs, which consist of the costs of preparation, review and filing of the Fund’s registration statement (including this Prospectus and the SAI), the costs of preparation, review and filing of any associated marketing materials, printing and distribution of the Prospectus and marketing materials, and associated filing fees and legal fees, are also subject to the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement, and are accounted for as a deferred charge until Fund shares are offered to the public and will, thereafter, be amortized to expense over twelve months on a straight-line basis. The aggregate amount of the organizational costs and offering costs as of May 1, 2026 are \$99,193 and \$116,453, respectively.

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 number of such Shareholder's Shares, at any meeting of Shareholders called by the Board. Each Share is entitled to one vote per Share. 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. Shareholders of the Fund shall have power to vote only: (a) for the election of one or more Trustees in order to comply with the provisions of the Investment Company Act (including Section 16(a) thereof); (b) with respect to any contract entered into pursuant to Article V of the Fund's Declaration of Trust to the extent required by the Investment Company Act; (c) with respect to termination of the Fund or a Class thereof to the extent required by applicable law; and (d) with respect to such additional matters relating to the Fund as may be required by the Fund's Declaration of Trust, the By-laws of the Fund or any registration of the Fund as an investment company under the Investment Company Act with the SEC (or any successor agency) or as the Trustees may consider necessary or desirable.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Fund and the Investment Manager 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; and which may, subject to applicable law, co-invest with the Fund in certain transactions. In addition, the Investment Manager and its affiliates and 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 and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest, except as may otherwise be provided under provisions of Federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified.

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 or 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, the Fund and the Investment Manager have individually 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 may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The Codes of Ethics are also available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by email at publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Fund may be considered an affiliate with respect to certain of its portfolio companies if certain Investment Funds, accounts or investment vehicles managed by the Investment Manager also hold interests in these portfolio companies, and as such, these interests may be considered a joint enterprise under the Investment Company Act. To the extent that the Fund's interests in these portfolio companies may need to be restructured in the future or to the extent that the Fund chooses to exit certain of these transactions, its ability to do so will be limited.

The Investment Manager may from time to time have the opportunity to receive material, non-public information (“Confidential Information”) about the issuers of certain investments, including, without limitation, investments being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held in the Fund’s portfolio. For example, principals and other employees of the Investment Manager may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, portfolio companies in which the Fund invests, the securities of which are purchased or sold on the Fund’s behalf. The Investment Manager may (but is not required to) seek to avoid receipt of Confidential Information from issuers so as to avoid possible restrictions on its ability to purchase and sell investments on behalf of the Fund and other clients to which such Confidential Information relates. In such circumstances, the Fund may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to the price the Fund pays or receives when it buys or sells an investment. The Investment Manager may also determine to receive such Confidential Information in certain circumstances under its applicable policies and procedures. If the Investment Manager intentionally or unintentionally comes into possession of Confidential Information, it may be unable, potentially for a substantial period of time, to purchase or sell investments to which such Confidential Information relates.

Many of the Fund’s portfolio investments are expected to be Investment Funds and other securities that are not publicly traded and for which no market based price quotation is available. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5, the Board approved the delegation of day-to-day responsibility for determining fair values in accordance with the Fund’s Valuation Procedures, to be reviewed and approved in advance, to the Investment Manager as Valuation Designee (the “Valuation Designee”). The participation of the investment professionals of the Investment Manager in the Fund’s valuation process could result in a conflict of interest as the Investment Management Fee is based on the value of the Fund’s assets. A conflict of interest may also result when the Investment Manager determines the amount of leverage used by the Fund, as leverage will increase the Fund’s assets and the management fee. Investments in PIK and OID securities may provide certain additional benefits to the Investment Manager, including increased management fees resulting from the receipt of such PIK securities interest received on these investments increasing the size of the loan balance of underlying loans.

The professional staff of the Investment Manager will devote such time and effort in conducting activities on behalf of the Fund as the Investment Manager reasonably determines to be appropriate for its respective duties to the Fund. However, the Investment Manager’s staff is currently committed to and expects to be committed in the future to providing investment advisory services as well as other services to other clients (including other registered and unregistered pooled investment vehicles) and engaging in other business ventures in which the Fund has no interest. As a result of these separate business activities, the Investment Manager has actual or potential conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions among the Fund and other business ventures or clients.

Multiple clients of the Investment Manager may hold or acquire positions directly or indirectly in the securities of the same companies. Such investments and transactions may raise potential conflicts of interest for the Investment Manager’s clients (including the Fund), particularly if different clients are invested in different classes or types of securities or investments of the same company. In that regard, actions may be taken by some clients, either at their own direction or at the Investment Manager’s direction, that may be inconsistent, if not adverse to other clients, including, but not limited to, interests in different parts of a company’s capital structure during a restructuring, bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding or similar matter. When the Investment Manager has clients that are invested in different parts of a company’s capital structure, their interests may diverge in the case of financial distress. In a bankruptcy proceeding, one client’s interests may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected due to another client’s involvement and actions relating to their investment. In addition, when one client is a creditor of a company in which another client holds more junior securities, actions may be taken, either at the client’s direction or at the Investment Manager’s direction with respect to their rights as a creditor that may be adverse to the interests of the other clients.

The Investment Manager may receive more compensation with respect to certain similarly managed accounts or funds (hereinafter, “similar accounts”) than that received with respect to the Fund or may receive compensation based in part on the performance of those similar accounts. This may create a potential conflict of interest for the Investment Manager or its portfolio managers by providing an incentive to favor these similar accounts when, for example, placing securities transactions. In addition, the Investment Manager or its affiliates could be viewed as having a conflict of interest to the extent that the Investment Manager or an affiliate has a proprietary investment in similar accounts, the portfolio managers have personal investments in similar accounts or the similar accounts are investment options in the Investment Manager’s or its affiliates’ employee benefit plans. Potential conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of investment opportunities because of market factors or investment restrictions imposed upon the Investment Manager and its affiliates by law, regulation, contract or internal policies. Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially completed due to limited availability and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as the Investment Manager or its affiliates may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to favored accounts.

By acquiring Shares, each Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of the above actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest, except as may otherwise be provided under provisions of applicable Federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified.

The Investment Manager may have other relationships, including significant financial relationships, with potential sub-advisers or their affiliates or other third parties, which may create a conflict of interest, including recommending clients invest in investment products sponsored by other third parties.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

As of the date of this Prospectus, there were no outstanding Shares of the Fund.

OFFERS TO REPURCHASE

A substantial portion of the Fund’s investments are illiquid. For this reason, the Fund is structured as a closed-end interval 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.

The Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers quarterly.

For each repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund’s Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund’s positions and the 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 no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next Business Day if the fourteenth day is not a Business Day. Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be no more than fourteen (14) days prior to the date on which the repurchase price for Shares is determined (the “Valuation Date”). 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.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under certain circumstances, the Fund may, in its discretion, accept Shares tendered by Shareholders who own fewer than 100 Shares and tender all of their Shares for repurchase in a repurchase offer. In that case, these Shares would be accepted before prorating the Shares tendered by other Shareholders.

In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares if, among other reasons, the Board determines that continued ownership of such Shares by the Shareholder may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences, or would otherwise be in the best interests of the Fund. Any such redemption will be conducted consistent with the requirements of Rule 23c-2 under the Investment Company Act.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of his Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$2,500. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of his Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below this required minimum of \$2,500, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase all of such Shareholder's outstanding Shares. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

REPURCHASE PROCEDURES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at per-class NAV per Share no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). For each repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund's Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund's positions and the Shareholders' desire for liquidity. The offer to purchase Shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their Shares, and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline") (*i.e.*, the date by which Shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer). Shares will be repurchased at the per-class NAV per Share determined as of the close of business no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next Business Day if the fourteenth day is not a Business Day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

Shareholders will be notified in writing about each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their Shares, and the "Repurchase Request Deadline," which is the date the repurchase offer ends. The time between the notification to Shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally thirty (30) days, but may vary from no more than forty-two (42) days to no less than twenty-one (21) days. Shares tendered for repurchase by Shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate repurchase amounts established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. The Shareholder Notification will contain information Shareholders should consider in deciding whether to tender their Shares for repurchase.

The Shareholder Notification also will include detailed instructions on how to tender Shares for repurchase, state the Repurchase Offer Amount and identify the dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, the scheduled Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date the repurchase proceeds are scheduled for payment (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline"). The Shareholder Notification also will set forth the NAV per Share that has been computed no more than seven (7) days before the date of such notification, and how Shareholders may ascertain the NAV per Share after the notification date. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the Shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Repurchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven (7) days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of Shares that are consistent with the Investment Company Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

If Shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of Shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if Shareholders tender Shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding Shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all Shares tendered for repurchase by Shareholders who own less than \$2,500 worth of Shares and who tender all of their Shares, before prorating other amounts tendered. In addition, the Fund may accept the total number of Shares tendered in connection with required minimum distributions from an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other qualified retirement plan. It is the Shareholder's obligation to both notify and provide the Fund supporting documentation of a required minimum distribution from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

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

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

The 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, at NAV in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Section 23 of the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder.

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). The Board has delegated the authority to approve investment transfers to any officer of the Fund.

Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee, at the time of transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. 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 \$2,500. 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 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 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, the Administrator, the Custodian 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 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, or SPVs that are wholly-owned subsidiaries of 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, in connection with its investment activities, to make quarterly income distributions, to satisfy repurchase requests from Shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. To facilitate such Borrowing Transactions, the Fund may pledge its assets to the Financial Institution.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not established any credit facilities with any Financial Institution.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

GENERAL

The Fund calculates its NAV as of the close of business on each business day 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 (each, a “Determination Date”).

The Board, including a majority of Independent Trustees, oversees the valuation of the Fund’s investments on behalf of the Fund. The Board has approved valuation procedures for the Fund (the “Valuation Procedures”) and designated the Investment Manager as its Valuation Designee. The Valuation Procedures provide that the Fund will value its investments at fair value unless market quotations are “readily available” as defined in the Investment Company Act.

As a general matter, to value the Fund’s investments, the Valuation Designee will use current market values when readily available, and otherwise value the Fund’s investments with fair value methodologies that the Investment Manager believes to be consistent with those used by the Fund for valuing its investments. These fair value calculations will involve significant professional judgment by the Valuation Designee in the application of both observable and unobservable attributes, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. There is no single standard for determining fair value of an investment. Likewise, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to purchase or sell an investment at the fair value price used to calculate the Fund’s NAV.

SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

As noted above, the Administrator calculates the Fund's NAV as of the close of business on each Business Day. However, there may be circumstances where it may not be practicable to determine an NAV, including, but not limited to during any period when the principal stock exchanges for securities in which the Fund has invested its assets are closed other than for weekends and customary holidays (or when trading on such exchanges is restricted or suspended), or an emergency exists as determined by the SEC, making securities sales or determinations of NAV not practicable, or the SEC permits a delay for the protection of shareholders. 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 Administrator will resume calculation of the Fund's 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 under law, this summary does not attempt to discuss all of the 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, RICs, 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 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 its shareholder will continue to be as described herein.

The Fund has not sought or obtained a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (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 SHAREHOLDERS

Distributions to Shareholders. The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income and intends to make quarterly distributions. 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 IRAs. Distributions are taxable whether they are received in cash or reinvested in Shares. 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 priced at the then-current NAV unless such Shareholder, at any time, specifically elects to receive income dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash. A Shareholder receiving Shares under the DRIP instead of cash distributions may still owe taxes and, because Fund Shares are generally illiquid, may need other sources of funds to pay any taxes due. Thus, to the extent a Shareholder participates in the DRIP, a Shareholder may thus recognize income and gains taxable for federal, state and local income tax purposes and not receive any cash distributions to pay any resulting taxes. Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional Shares, rather than cash, generally will have a cost basis in each such Share equal to the greater of the NAV or fair market value of a Share on the reinvestment date.

Dividends paid out of the Fund's net investment income generally will be taxable to a Shareholder as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits. The Fund may be able to report a portion of its income as "qualified dividend income," however, which is taxable to non-corporate Shareholders at rates of up to 20% (plus a 3.8% net investment income tax for certain Shareholders). In general, dividends may be reported by the Fund as qualified dividend income if they are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Fund. Qualified dividend income generally means dividend income received from investments in common and preferred stock of U.S. companies and stock of certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met by both the Fund and the Shareholders.

Fund distributions, if any, that are attributable to net capital gains (the excess, if any, of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) or to "qualified dividend income" earned by the Fund would be taxable to non-corporate Shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gains. Shareholders must have owned the Shares for at least sixty-one (61) days during the one hundred twenty-one (121) day period beginning sixty (60) days before the ex-dividend date to benefit from the lower rates on qualified dividend income. Because the Fund's income is derived primarily from sources that do not pay "qualified dividend income," dividends from the Fund generally are not expected to qualify for taxation at the long-term capital gain rates available to individuals on qualified dividend income. Distributions of short-term capital gain are taxable to Shareholders as ordinary income.

A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will first be treated by a Shareholder as a return of capital, which is applied against and reduces the Shareholder's basis in his or her Shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the Shareholder's basis in his or her Shares, the excess will be treated by the Shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of Shares.

A dividend or distribution received shortly after the purchase of Shares reduces the NAV of the Shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital will be taxable to the Shareholder. If the NAV of Shares were reduced below the Shareholder's cost by dividends and distributions representing gains realized on sales of securities, such dividends and distributions, although also in effect returns of capital, would be taxable to the Shareholder in the same manner as other dividends or distributions.

Shareholders are generally taxed on any dividends from the Fund in the year they are actually distributed. 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 31st of the year in which the dividend was declared.

Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of distributions, and Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional Shares will receive a report as to the NAV of those Shares.

Shareholders should contact the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 1 (888) 442-4420 or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212 to make elections to receive income dividends and/or capital distributions in cash; to terminate their participation in the program; and for any other inquiries related to the DRIP.

Certain Withholding Taxes. The Fund may be subject to taxes, including foreign withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Fund. The Fund does not expect to be eligible to treat withholding and other foreign income taxes, as paid by its Shareholders for purposes of the foreign tax credit or deduction of foreign taxes.

Sales, Exchanges and Redemptions. Shareholders will recognize a taxable gain or loss on a sale, exchange or redemption of Shares in an amount equal to the difference between the Shareholder's tax basis in the Shares and the amount the Shareholder receives for them. Generally, this gain or loss will be long-term or short-term depending on whether the holding period for such Shares in the hands of the Shareholder exceeds twelve (12) months, except that a capital loss on Shares held for six (6) months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gains dividends received on the Shares during that holding period. 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 sixty-one (61) days beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (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 on Shares sold or exchanged. The Fund has elected to use the first in, first out ("FIFO") method unless it is instructed to select a different method, or a Shareholder chooses to specifically identify Shares at the time of each sale or exchange. If a Shareholder's account is held by a broker or other adviser, they may select a different method. In these cases, Shareholders should contact the holder of the Shares to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for such accounts. Shareholders 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 federal and state income tax returns.

Pursuant to the Regulations directed at tax shelter activity, taxpayers are required to disclose to the IRS certain information on 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). In addition, significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Investors should consult their own tax advisers concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to their investment in Shares.

Additional Medicare Tax. A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax generally applies to all or a portion of the net investment income of a Shareholder who is an individual and not a nonresident alien for federal income tax purposes and who has adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) that exceeds a threshold amount (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a "surviving spouse" for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain Shareholders that are estates and trusts. For these purposes, interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (among other categories of income) are generally taken into account in computing a Shareholder's net investment income.

IRAs and Other Tax Qualified Plans. In general, dividends received and gains realized with respect to Shares held in an IRA or other tax qualified plan are not currently taxable unless the Shares were acquired with borrowed funds. However, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize unrelated business taxable income if the Fund recognizes certain "excess inclusion income" derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools.

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 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.

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. However, the Fund does not expect to make significant distributions that will be designated as 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 one hundred eighty-three (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 report a portion of the distributions made as interest related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends, both of which are generally exempt from this withholding tax. Moreover, any withholding tax may 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 appropriate Form W-8 to establish entitlement for these treaty benefits.

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 payments would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules described in the preceding paragraph.

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

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 current backup withholding rate is 24%. Corporate Shareholders and certain other Shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. 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, intangible taxes and foreign taxes that may be imposed by various jurisdictions. 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. Additional information concerning the taxation of the Fund and its shareholders is contained in the SAI.

ERISA AND CODE CONSIDERATIONS

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an employee benefit plan or other arrangements subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") (an "ERISA Plan"), certain IRAs, or certain Keogh plans, should consider, among other things, the matters described below before determining whether to invest in the Fund. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, diversification, the avoidance of prohibited transactions, 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 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. Non-ERISA-covered IRAs and Keogh plans and other arrangements not subject to ERISA, but subject to the prohibited transaction rules of Section 4975 of the Code ("Code Plans"; together with ERISA Plans, "Plans"), should determine whether an investment in the Fund will violate those rules.

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 Plans 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 that becomes a Shareholder of the Fund, solely as a result of the Plan’s investment in the Fund.

Certain prospective ERISA Plan investors may currently maintain relationships with the Investment Manager or with other entities that are affiliated with the Investment Manager. Each of such persons may be deemed to be a party in interest to, a disqualified person of, and/or a fiduciary of any ERISA Plan to which it provides investment management, investment advisory, or other services. ERISA and the Code prohibit ERISA 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 ERISA 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. ERISA 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. ERISA Plan fiduciaries 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.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Fund is authorized to offer an unlimited number of Shares. This Prospectus describes a single class of Shares designated as Class I Shares.

From time to time, the Board may create and offer additional classes of Shares in the future, or may vary the characteristics of the Class I Shares described herein, including without limitation, in the following respects: (1) the amount of fees permitted by a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (2) voting rights with respect to a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (3) different class designations; (4) the impact of any class expenses directly attributable to a particular class of Shares; (5) differences in any dividends and NAVs resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses; (6) any sales charge, or load, structure; and (7) any conversion features, as permitted under the Investment Company Act.

PURCHASING SHARES

PURCHASE TERMS

The minimum initial investment in Class I Shares by any investor is \$50,000. The minimum additional investment in Class I Shares by any investor is \$5,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below this minimum. Shares may be purchased by principals and employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates and their immediate family members without being subject to the minimum investment requirements.

Class I Shares is not subject to an initial sales charge.

Shares will generally be offered for purchase on each Business Day, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. The Board may also suspend or terminate offerings of Shares at any time.

Except as otherwise permitted by the Board, initial and subsequent purchases of Shares will be payable in cash. Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after the order is received by the Administrator. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. 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 times pertaining to a particular offering, the Fund may hold the relevant funds and investor application for processing in the next offering.

In general, an investment will be accepted if a completed investor application and funds are received in good order in advance of the cut-off dates identified in a particular offering. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time.

Investors may also buy Shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy Shares of the Fund. Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after it is received by a financial intermediary and received by the Fund. A financial intermediary may hold Shares in an omnibus account in the financial intermediary's name or the financial intermediary may maintain individual ownership records. The Fund may pay the financial intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining an investor's account with them. Investors should check with their financial intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements. Financial intermediaries are responsible for placing orders correctly and promptly with the Fund and forwarding payment promptly. Orders transmitted with a financial intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, will be priced based on the Fund's NAV per Share of that Class next computed after it is received by the financial intermediary. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through an intermediary, broker or agent.

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.

DERIVATIVE ACTION/EXCLUSIVE FORUM

No person, other than a Trustee, who is not a Shareholder, will be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Fund. Except for claims asserted under the U.S. federal securities laws including, without limitation, the Investment Company Act, no shareholder may maintain a derivative action on behalf of the Fund unless holders of at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares join in the bringing of such action. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither of the preceding provisions governing derivative actions will apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 3816 of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, a Shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Fund only if the following conditions are met: (a) the Shareholder or Shareholders must make a pre-suit written demand upon the Trustees to bring the subject action unless an effort to cause the Trustees to bring such an action is not likely to succeed; and a demand on the Trustees shall only be deemed not likely to succeed and therefore excused if a majority of the Trustees, or a majority of any committee established to consider the merits of such action, has a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue, and a Trustee shall not be deemed interested in a transaction or otherwise disqualified from ruling on the merits of a Shareholder demand by virtue of the fact that such Trustee receives remuneration for his service as a Trustee of the Fund or as a trustee or director of one or more investment companies that are under common management with or otherwise affiliated with the Fund; and (b) unless a demand is not required under clause (a) above, the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such Shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim; and the Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisers in considering the merits of the request and shall require an undertaking by the Shareholders making such request to reimburse the Fund for the expense of any such advisers in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. For purposes of this paragraph, the Trustees may designate a committee of one Trustee to consider a Shareholder demand if necessary to create a committee with a majority of Trustees who do not have a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue. If the demand for derivative action has been considered by the Board, and a majority of the Independent Trustees, after considering the merits of the claim, has determined that maintaining a suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the complaining Shareholders shall be barred from commencing the derivative action. If upon such consideration the appropriate members of the Board determine that such a suit should be maintained, then the appropriate officers of the Fund shall commence initiation of that suit and such suit shall proceed directly rather than derivatively. The Declaration of Trust provides that the foregoing provisions will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Fund's By-Laws provide that each Shareholder irrevocably agrees that any claims, suits, actions or proceedings arising out of or relating in any way to the Fund will be exclusively brought in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction, then any other court in the State of Delaware with subject matter jurisdiction, and irrevocably waives any right to trial by jury. The exclusive forum provision may require shareholders to bring an action in an inconvenient or less favorable forum. The exclusive forum and jury waiver provisions do not apply to claims arising under the Federal securities laws.

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 sending Shareholders an unaudited semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being made, or as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act.

FISCAL YEAR

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

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 191 N. Wacker Dr., Suite 2125, Chicago, IL 60606, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm of 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 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

CIBC PRIVATE LENDING STRATEGIES

c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
1 (888) 442-4420

Investment Manager

CIBC Private Wealth Advisors, Inc.
100 Federal Street, 30th Floor
Boston, MA 02110

Custodian Bank

UMB Bank, n.a.
1010 Grand Boulevard
Kansas City, MO 64106

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
191 N. Wacker Dr., Suite 2125
Chicago, IL 60606

Transfer Agent/Administrator

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Distributor

Distribution Services, LLC
190 Middle Street, Suite 301
Portland, ME 04101

Fund Counsel

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
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Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996