

CAZ GP STAKES FUND

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 29, 2026

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of CAZ GP Stakes Fund (the “Fund”), as may be amended, restated or supplemented from time to time. The Fund is organized as a Delaware statutory trust and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company.

	<u>Class A</u>	<u>Class C</u>	<u>Class E</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class R</u>
CAZ GP Stakes Fund	CZGAX	CZGCX	CZGEX	CZGIX	CZGRX

The Fund’s prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI, and this SAI has been incorporated by reference into the Fund’s prospectus. A free copy of the Fund’s Annual/Semi-Annual Report and the Fund’s prospectus are available on the Fund’s website at www.cazgpstakesfund.com, and, upon request, by writing to: CAZ Investments LP, 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056.

Date of Prospectus: July 29, 2026, as may be amended, restated or supplemented from time to time.

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INVESTMENT RISKS

The discussion set forth below provides descriptions of some of the types of investments and investment strategies that the Fund and/or the Fund's GP Stakes may use, and the risks and considerations associated with those investments and investment strategies. Please see the Fund's "Summary of Terms" and "Types of Investments and Related Risks" sections of the Prospectus for further information on the Fund's investment policies and risks. The following discussion provides additional information about those principal investment strategies and related risks, as well as information about investment strategies (and related risks) that the Fund and/or the Fund's GP Stakes may use, even though they are not considered to be "principal" investment strategies. Accordingly, an investment strategy (and related risk) that is described below, but that is not described in the Prospectus, should not be considered to be a principal strategy (or related risk) applicable to the Fund.

The Fund may engage in any of the investment strategies or purchase any of the investments described below directly or indirectly, through its direct or indirect investments in asset management firms across multiple strategies, geographies and asset classes ("GP Stakes"), or through hybrid instruments, structured investments, or other derivatives.

ACTIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT RISK. The risk that, if the investment decisions and strategy of the portfolio manager(s) do not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. The Fund's performance depends on the judgment of the portfolio manager(s) about a variety of factors, such as markets, interest rates and/or the attractiveness, relative value, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio. The portfolio manager(s)' investment models may not adequately take into account certain factors, may perform differently than anticipated and may result in the Fund having a lower return than if the portfolio managers used another model or investment strategy. In addition, to the extent the Fund allocates a portion of its assets to specialist portfolio managers, the styles employed by the different portfolio managers may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

AVAILABILITY OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES. The business of identifying and structuring investments of the types contemplated by the Fund is competitive, and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally is subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. No assurance can be given that the Fund will be able to identify and complete attractive investments in the future or that it will be able to fully invest its subscriptions. Similarly, identification of attractive investment opportunities by GP Stakes is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Even if an attractive investment opportunity is identified by the Adviser, a GP Stake may not be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity to the fullest extent desired. Other investment vehicles sponsored, managed or advised by CAZ GP Stakes Adviser LLC (the "Adviser") and its affiliates may seek investment opportunities similar to those the Fund may be seeking. The Adviser will allocate fairly between the Fund and such other investment vehicles any investment opportunities that may be appropriate for the Fund and such other investment vehicles.

ASSET COVERAGE RISK. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, or the issuance of notes in an aggregate amount up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's total assets, including any assets purchased with borrowed money, immediately after giving effect to the leverage. The Fund is also permitted to obtain leverage through the issuance of preferred shares in an aggregate amount up to 50% of the Fund's total assets immediately after giving effect to the leverage. The Fund may also use leverage generated by reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and similar transactions. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may use different types, combinations or amounts of leverage over time, based on the Adviser's views concerning market conditions and investment opportunities. In addition, while certain senior securities remain outstanding, the Fund generally must make provisions to prohibit any distribution to the Fund's shareholders ("Shareholders") or the repurchase of such securities or shares unless the Fund meets the applicable asset coverage ratio at the time of the distribution or repurchase. The Fund reserves the right to modify its asset coverage policies in the future to comply with any changes in the SEC's positions regarding asset coverage.

BOND FORWARDS RISK. A bond forward is a contractual agreement between the Fund and another party to buy or sell an underlying asset at an agreed-upon future price and date. When the Fund enters into a bond forward, it will also simultaneously enter into a reverse repurchase agreement. In a bond forward transaction, no cash premium is paid when the parties enter into the bond forward. If the transaction is collateralized, an exchange of margin collateral will take place according to an agreed-upon schedule. Otherwise, no asset of any kind changes hands until the bond

forward matures (typically in 30 days) or is rolled over for another agreed-upon period. Generally, the value of the bond forward will change based on changes in the value of the underlying asset. Bond forwards are subject to market risk (the risk that the market value of the underlying bond may change), non-correlation risk (the risk that the market value of the bond forward might move independently of the market value of the underlying bond) and counterparty credit risk (the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet its obligation under the contract). If there is no cash exchanged at the time the Fund enters into the bond forward, counterparty risk may be limited to the loss of any marked-to-market profit on the contract and any delays or limitations on the Fund's ability to sell or otherwise use the investments used as collateral for the bond forward. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase may decline below the repurchase price. The Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Fund is less than the value of securities. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value.

BORROWING RISK. The Fund may borrow money to the extent set forth under "Investment Objectives and Policies." Interest paid on borrowings will decrease the net earnings of the Fund and will not be available for investment. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of notes in an aggregate amount up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's total assets (or in the case of the issuance of preferred shares, 50% of total assets), including any assets purchased with borrowed money, immediately after giving effect to the leverage. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may use different types, combinations or amounts of leverage over time, based on the adviser's views concerning market conditions and investment opportunities. The Fund's strategies relating to its use of leverage may not be successful, and the Fund's use of leverage will cause the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") to be more volatile than it would otherwise be. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will leverage its assets or, to the extent the Fund does utilize leverage, what percentage of its assets such leverage will represent.

COUNTERPARTY RISK. With respect to certain transactions, such as over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives contracts or repurchase agreements, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund could experience delays in liquidating its positions and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, the inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period and any fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. The Fund also bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a derivative transaction in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a counterparty. OTC derivatives may not offer the Fund the same level of protection as exchange traded derivatives.

CREDIT RISK. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely principal and interest payments. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury historically have presented minimal credit risk. However, in recent years the long-term U.S. credit rating was downgraded by at least one major rating agency as a result of disagreements within the U.S. Government over raising the debt ceiling to repay outstanding obligations and this event introduced greater uncertainty about the future ability of the U.S. to repay its obligations due to political or other developments. A further credit rating downgrade or a U.S. credit default could decrease the value and increase the volatility of the Fund's investments.

CURRENCY RISK. The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including: interest rates, inflation, changes in balance or payments and governmental surpluses or deficits, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign 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 U.S. or abroad. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the U.S. dollar market value of securities denominated in such foreign currencies and any income received or expenses paid by the Fund in that foreign currency. This may affect the Fund's performance. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may

also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer's local currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities or currencies that are economically tied to emerging markets countries. Some countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. The dollar value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange controls. The Fund may be positively or negatively affected by governmental strategies intended to make the U.S. dollar, or other currencies in which the Fund invests, stronger or weaker. Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities or currencies that are economically tied to emerging market countries.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. Cybersecurity breaches are either intentional or unintentional events that allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or Fund service provider to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Intentional cybersecurity incidents include: unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, the inability to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs, any of which could have a substantial impact on the Fund. For example, in a denial of service, Fund Shareholders could lose access to their electronic accounts indefinitely, and employees of the investment adviser or the Fund's other service providers may not be able to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading, NAV calculation, Shareholder accounting, or fulfillment of Fund share purchases and repurchase requests. Cybersecurity incidents could cause the Fund, the investment adviser or other service provider to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, compliance costs associated with corrective measures, or financial loss. They may also result in violations of applicable privacy and other laws. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which the Fund invests, thereby causing the Fund's investments to lose value.

The investment adviser and its affiliates have established risk management systems that seek to reduce cybersecurity risks, and business continuity plans in the event of a cybersecurity breach. However, there are inherent limitations in such plans, including that certain risks have not been identified, and there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since none of the investment adviser or its affiliates controls the cybersecurity systems of the Fund's third-party service providers (including the Fund's custodian), or those of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. The Fund may use instruments called derivatives or derivative securities. A derivative is a financial instrument the value of which is derived from the value of one or more underlying securities, commodities, currencies, indices, debt instruments, other derivatives or any other agreed upon pricing index or arrangement (e.g., the movement over time of the Consumer Price Index or freight rates) (each an "Underlying Instrument"). Derivatives contracts are either physically settled, which means the parties trade the Underlying Instrument itself, or cash settled, which means the parties simply make cash payments based on the value of the Underlying Instrument (and do not actually deliver or receive the Underlying Instrument). Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed more quickly and efficiently than transactions in other types of instruments.

Many derivative contracts are traded on securities or commodities exchanges, the contract terms are generally standard, and the parties make payments due under the contracts through the exchange. Most exchanges require the parties to post margin against their obligations under the contracts, and the performance of the parties' obligations under such contracts is usually guaranteed by the exchange or a related clearing corporation. Other derivative contracts are traded OTC in transactions negotiated directly between the counterparties. OTC derivative contracts do not have standard terms, so they are generally less liquid and more difficult to value than exchange-traded contracts. OTC derivatives also expose the Fund to additional credit risks to the extent a counterparty defaults on a contract.

Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationships between the market values of the derivative and the Underlying Instrument, derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the risks of the Underlying Instrument. Derivative contracts may also expose the Fund to additional liquidity and leverage risks. See "*Risk Factors in Derivative Instruments*" below.

The Fund may use derivatives for various purposes, including for cash flow management or, as part of its overall investment strategy, to seek to replicate the performance of a particular index or to seek to enhance returns. The use of derivatives to seek to enhance returns is considered speculative because the Fund is primarily seeking to achieve gains rather than to offset, or hedge, the risks of other positions. When the Fund invests in a derivative for speculative purposes, the Fund is fully exposed to the risks of loss of that derivative, which may sometimes be greater than the cost of the derivative itself. The Fund may not use any derivative to gain exposure to an asset or class of assets that it would be prohibited by its investment restrictions from purchasing directly.

Hedging Risk. The Fund may use derivative instruments to offset the risks, or to “hedge” the risks, associated with other Fund holdings. For example, derivatives may be used to hedge against movements in interest rates, currency exchange rates and the equity markets through the use of options, futures transactions and options on futures. Derivatives may also be used to hedge against duration risk in fixed-income investments. Losses on one Fund investment may be substantially reduced by gains on a derivative that reacts to the same market movements in an opposite manner. However, while hedging can reduce losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains or cause losses if the market moves in a manner different from that anticipated by the Fund or if the cost of the derivative offsets the advantage of the hedge.

Among other risks, hedging involves correlation risk, which is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative will not match (*i.e.*, will not offset) changes in the value of the holdings being hedged as expected by the Fund. In such a case, any losses on the Fund holdings being hedged may not be reduced or may even be increased as a result of the use of the derivative. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund’s ability effectively to hedge its portfolio.

There can be no assurance that the use of hedging transactions will be effective. The Fund is not required to engage in hedging transactions, and the Fund may choose not to do so. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends.

The Fund might not employ any of the derivatives strategies described below, and there can be no assurance that any strategy used will succeed. The Fund’s success in employing derivatives strategies may depend on the Adviser correctly forecasting interest rates, market values or other economic factors, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser’s forecasts will be accurate. If the Adviser’s forecasts are not accurate, the Fund may end up in a worse position than if derivatives strategies had not been employed at all. The Fund’s ability to use certain derivative transactions may be limited by tax considerations and certain other legal considerations. Further, suitable derivative transactions might not be available at all times or in all circumstances. Described below are certain derivative instruments and trading strategies the Fund may use (either separately or in combination) in seeking to achieve its overall investment objectives.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The Fund also may purchase and sell foreign currency options and foreign currency futures contracts and futures options, and may engage in foreign currency transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at prevailing currency exchange rates or through forward currency contracts. The Fund may engage in these transactions to hedge, directly or indirectly, against currency fluctuations, for other investment purposes and/or to seek to enhance returns. The Fund may enter into currency transactions only with counterparties that the Adviser deems to be creditworthy. Certain of the foreign currency transactions the Fund may use are described below.

Forward Currency Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts (“forwards”) in connection with settling purchases or sales of securities, to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Fund’s investments or as part of its investment strategy. Forwards are OTC contracts to purchase or sell a specified amount of a specified currency or multinational currency unit at a set price on a future date. The market value of a forward fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Forwards are marked to market daily based upon foreign currency exchange rates from an independent pricing service, and the change in value is recorded as unrealized appreciation or depreciation. The Fund’s gains from its positions in forward foreign currency contracts may accelerate and/or recharacterize the Fund’s income or gains and its distributions to Shareholders. The Fund’s losses from such positions may also recharacterize the Fund’s income and its distributions to Shareholders and may cause a return of capital to Fund Shareholders. Such acceleration or recharacterization could affect an investor’s tax liability. Forwards are highly volatile, involve substantial currency risk and may also involve credit. The Fund’s ability to engage in foreign exchange hedging may also be constrained by the illiquid nature of the underlying Investment Instruments making it difficult to settle losses on foreign exchange forward contracts.

The Fund may use a forward in a “settlement hedge,” or “transaction hedge,” to lock in the U.S. dollar price on the purchase or sale of securities denominated in a foreign currency between the time when the security is purchased or sold and the time at which payment is received. Forward contracts on foreign currency may also be used by the Fund in anticipation generally of the Fund’s making investments denominated in a foreign currency, even if the specific investments have not yet been selected by the Adviser.

In a “position hedge,” the Fund uses a forward contract to hedge against a decline in the value of existing investments denominated in foreign currency. For example, the Fund may enter into a forward contract to sell Japanese yen in return for U.S. dollars in order to hedge against a possible decline in the yen’s value. Position hedges tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations. Alternately, the Fund could hedge its position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the Japanese yen. This is called a “proxy hedge” and may offer advantages in terms of cost, yield or efficiency. However, proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not move in tandem with the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

The Fund may also engage in cross-hedging by entering into forward contracts in one currency against a different currency. Cross-hedging may be used to limit or increase exposure to a particular currency or to establish active exposure to the exchange rate between the two currencies.

Options on foreign currencies are affected by the factors that influence foreign exchange rates and investments generally. The Fund’s ability to establish and close out positions on foreign currency options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid secondary market, and there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time.

Forward Rate Agreements. The Fund may also enter into forward rate agreements. Under a forward rate agreement, the buyer locks in an interest rate at a future settlement date. If the interest rate on the settlement date exceeds the lock rate, the buyer pays the seller the difference between the two rates. If the lock rate exceeds the interest rate on the settlement date, the seller pays the buyer the difference between the two rates. Any such gain received by the Fund would be taxable. These instruments are traded in the OTC market. These transactions involve risks, including counterparty risk. *See “Risk Factors in Derivative Instruments” below.*

Additional Risks Associated with Foreign Currency Transactions. It is extremely difficult to forecast currency market movements, and whether any hedging or other investment strategy will be successful is highly uncertain. Further, it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a foreign currency forward. Therefore, the Fund may be required to buy or sell additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if the Adviser’s predictions regarding the movement of foreign currency or securities markets prove inaccurate. To the extent the Fund hedges against anticipated currency movements that do not occur, the Fund may realize losses and reduce its total return as a result of its hedging transactions. It is impossible to hedge fully or perfectly against the effects of currency fluctuations on the value of non-U.S. securities because currency movements impact the value of different securities in differing degrees. Foreign currency transactions, like currency exchange rates, can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments. Such events may prevent or restrict the Fund’s ability to enter into foreign currency transactions, force the Fund to exit a foreign currency transaction at a disadvantageous time or price or result in penalties for the Fund, any of which may result in a loss to the Fund.

The Fund may buy or sell foreign currency options either on exchanges or in the OTC market. Foreign currency transactions on foreign exchanges may not be regulated to the same extent as similar transactions in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors, (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions, (iii) delays in the Fund’s ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States and (v) lesser trading volume. Foreign currency transactions are also subject to the risks inherent in investments in foreign markets. *See “Foreign Investments” below.*

Risk Factors in Derivative Instruments. Derivatives are volatile and involve significant risks, including:

- Correlation Risk — the risk that changes in the value of a derivative instrument will not match the changes in the value of the Fund holdings that are being hedged.

- Counterparty Risk — the risk that the party on the other side of an OTC derivatives contract or a borrower of the Fund's securities may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest or settlement payments, or otherwise to honor its obligations.
- Credit Risk — the risk that the issuer of a security will not be able to make timely principal and interest payments. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Fund's investment in and/or exposure to that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.
- Currency Risk — the risk that changes in the exchange rate between currencies will adversely affect the value (in U.S. dollar terms) of an investment.
- Index Risk — in respect of index-linked derivatives, the risks associated with changes in the underlying indices. If an underlying index changes, the Fund may receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative to below what the Fund paid. Certain indexed securities, including inverse securities (which move in an opposite direction from the reference index), may create leverage to the extent that they increase or decrease in value at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index.
- Interest Rate Risk — the risk that the value of an investment may decrease when interest rates rise because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk (interest rate risk is commonly measured by a fixed income investment's duration). Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income.
- Leverage Risk — the risk associated with certain types of investments or trading strategies (for example, borrowing money to increase the amount being invested) that relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of an investment. Certain investments or trading strategies that involve leverage can result in losses that substantially exceed the amount originally invested.
- Liquidity Risk — the risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the seller would like to sell them or at the price the seller believes the security is currently worth, and the risk that the Fund may not be able to meet margin and payment requirements and maintain a derivatives position.
- Market Risk — the risk from potential adverse market movements in relation to the Fund's derivatives positions, or the risk that markets could experience a change in volatility that adversely impacts Fund returns and the Fund's obligations and exposures.
- Operational and Legal Risk — the risk that certain investments may involve risk of operational issues such as documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls and human error, and the risk of insufficient capacity or authority of a derivatives counterparty and risk related to the legality or enforceability of a derivatives trading contract.
- Regulatory Risk — Government legislation or regulation may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the use, value or performance of derivatives. In October 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations applicable to the Fund's use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, and certain other instruments that, among other things, require the Fund to adopt a derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager that will manage the program and communicate to the board of directors of the Fund. However, subject to certain conditions, funds that do not invest heavily in derivatives may be deemed limited derivatives users and would not be subject to the full requirements of the new rule. The SEC also eliminated the asset segregation and cover framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments, as discussed herein, effective at the time that the Fund complies with the new rule. The rule could impact the effectiveness or raise the costs of the Fund's derivatives transactions, impede the employment of the Fund's derivatives strategies, or adversely affect Fund performance and cause the Fund to lose value.

- **Short Position Risk** — The Fund may also take a short position in a derivative instrument, such as a future, forward or swap. A short position in a derivative instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument which could cause the Fund to suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss.
- **Tax Risk** — The tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in the underlying asset. The use of derivatives may adversely affect the timing, character and amount of income the Fund realizes from its investments, and could impair the ability of the Adviser to use derivatives when it wishes to do so.

The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. The Fund incurs transaction costs in opening and closing positions in derivative instruments. There can be no assurance that the use of derivative instruments will be advantageous.

DOLLAR ROLLS. The Fund may enter into “dollar rolls” in which the Fund sells securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts with the same counterparty to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) but not identical securities on a specified future date. The Fund gives up the right to receive principal and interest paid on the securities sold. However, the Fund would benefit to the extent that the price received for the securities sold is higher than the forward price for the future purchase plus any fee income received. Unless such benefits exceed the income and capital appreciation that would have been realized on the securities sold as part of the dollar roll, the use of this technique would adversely affect the Fund’s investment performance. The benefits derived from the use of dollar rolls may depend, among other things, upon the ability of the Fund’s Adviser to predict interest rates correctly. There can be no assurance that dollar rolls can be successfully employed. In addition, if the Fund uses dollar rolls while remaining substantially fully invested, the amount of the Fund’s assets that are subject to market risk would exceed the Fund’s net asset value, which could result in increased volatility of the price of the Fund’s shares. Further, entering into dollar rolls involves potential risks that are different from those related to the securities underlying the transactions. For example, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Fund’s right to purchase from the counterparty may be restricted. Also, the value of the underlying security may change adversely before the Fund is able to purchase it, or the Fund may be required to purchase securities in connection with a dollar roll at a higher price than may be otherwise available on the open market. Further, because the counterparty may deliver a similar, but not identical, security, the Fund may be required to buy a security under the dollar roll that may be of less value than an identical security would have been.

EQUITY RISK. Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in a company. Equity securities include but are not limited to common stock, shares or interests issued by private equity issuers or investment funds, preferred stock, securities convertible into common or preferred stock and warrants or rights to acquire common stock, including options. The value of an equity security may be based on the real or perceived success or failure of the particular company’s business, any income paid to stockholders in the form of a dividend, the value of the company’s assets, general market conditions, or investor sentiment generally. Equity securities may have greater price volatility than other types of investments. These risks are generally magnified in the case of equity investments in distressed companies.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in special purpose acquisition companies (“SPACs”) or similar special purpose entities. SPACs are collective investment structures that pool funds in order to seek potential acquisition opportunities. SPACs and similar entities may be blank check companies with no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Because SPACs and similar entities have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity’s management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their securities’ prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the OTC market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

EVENT RISK. Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers or similar events financed by the issuer’s taking on additional debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company’s bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. The Fund is permitted to invest in fixed income securities including, but not limited to: (1) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and (2) non-convertible debt securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. corporations or other issuers (including foreign issuers).

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS. The Fund may invest in foreign issuers and borrowers, which include: (1) companies organized outside of the United States, including in emerging market countries; (2) foreign sovereign governments and their agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and political subdivisions, including foreign states, provinces or municipalities; and (3) issuers and borrowers whose economic fortunes and risks are primarily linked with markets outside the United States. These securities may be denominated, quoted in or pay income in, U.S. dollars or in a foreign currency. Certain companies organized outside the United States may not be deemed to be foreign issuers or borrowers if the issuer's or borrower's economic fortunes and risks are primarily linked with U.S. markets.

Investing in securities of foreign issuers and loans to foreign borrowers involves considerations and potential risks not typically associated with investing in obligations issued by U.S. entities. Less information may be available about foreign entities compared with U.S. entities. For example, foreign issuers and borrowers generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers and borrowers. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in the United States. Other potential foreign market risks include difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts and political and social conditions, such as diplomatic relations, confiscatory taxation, the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions, expropriation, limitation on the removal of funds or assets or imposition of (or change in) exchange control regulations. Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the United States or other foreign countries. In addition, changes in government administrations or economic or monetary policies in the United States or abroad could result in appreciation or depreciation of portfolio securities. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair the Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer the Fund's assets or income back into the United States, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations.

Recent geopolitical events in the European Union and other events (*e.g.*, wars, military conflicts, terrorism or natural disasters) may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets, thereby decreasing the value of the Fund's investments. Such developments could lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Those events as well as other changes in regional economic and political conditions could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. For example, the imposition of sanctions, exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or from problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses. The type and severity of sanctions and other similar measures, including counter sanctions and other retaliatory actions, that may be imposed could vary broadly in scope, and their impact is impossible to predict. These types of measures may include, but are not limited to, banning a sanctioned country from global payment systems that facilitate cross-border payments, restricting the settlement of securities transactions by certain investors, and freezing the assets of particular countries, entities, or persons. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities issued by the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, downgrades in the credit ratings of the sanctioned country or companies located in or economically tied to the sanctioned country, devaluation of the sanctioned country's currency, and increased market volatility and disruption in the sanctioned country and throughout the world. Sanctions and other similar measures could limit or prevent the Fund from buying and selling securities (in the sanctioned country and other markets), significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions, and significantly impact the Fund's liquidity and performance. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries.

A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness (which may be located in other countries). These events may have an adverse effect on the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including European Union member countries that do not use the euro and non-European Union member countries. If any member country exits the European Monetary Union, the

departing country would face the risks of currency devaluation and its trading partners and banks and others around the world that hold the departing country's debt would face the risk of significant losses. In addition, the resulting economic instability of Europe and the currency markets in general could have a severe adverse effect on the value of securities held by the Fund.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk. Because foreign securities generally are denominated and pay dividends or interest in foreign currencies, the value of the Fund that invests in foreign securities as measured in U.S. dollars will be affected by changes in exchange rates. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk, generally known as "currency risk," means that a stronger U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns. Moreover, transaction costs are incurred in connection with conversions between currencies. See "*Currency Risk*" above.

Settlement Risk. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically generated in the settlement of U.S. investments. Settlements in certain foreign countries at times have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions being undertaken; these problems may make it difficult for the Fund to carry out transactions. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may remain uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. There may also be the danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Fund. Further, compensation schemes may be non-existent, limited or inadequate to meet the Fund's claims in any of these events. In connection with any of these events, and other similar circumstances, the Fund may experience losses because of failures of or defects in settlement systems.

There are additional and magnified risks involved with investments in emerging or developing markets, which may exhibit greater price volatility and risk of principal, have less liquidity and have settlement arrangements that are less efficient than in developed markets. In addition, the economies of emerging market countries generally are heavily dependent on international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. Emerging market economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. See "*Investments in Emerging Market Securities*" below.

GENERAL ECONOMIC RISK. The success of any investment activity is influenced by general economic and financial conditions that may affect the level and volatility of equity prices, interest rates and the extent and timing of investor participation in the markets for both equity and interest-rate-sensitive securities. Unexpected volatility, illiquidity, governmental action, currency devaluation or other events in the global markets in which the Fund directly or indirectly holds positions could impair the Fund's ability to carry out its business and could cause the Fund (and therefore the Funds) to incur substantial losses.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN FINANCIAL MARKETS RISK. Governmental and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with a variety of significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions into companies, new monetary programs and dramatically increasing or lowering of interest rates. For example, in response to the outbreak of COVID-19, the U.S. Government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") into law in March 2020 and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (the "Rescue Act") into law in March 2021. There can be no guarantee that the CARES Act, the Rescue Act or other economic stimulus bills (within the United States or other affected countries throughout the world) will be sufficient or will have their intended effect. In addition, an unexpected or quick reversal of such policies could increase volatility in securities markets, which could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

In addition, instability in the financial markets during and after the 2008-2009 financial downturn also led the U.S. Government and governments across the world to take a number of actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Most significantly, the U.S. Government has enacted a broad-reaching regulatory framework over the financial services industry and consumer credit markets. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory

agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Fund. The Fund has established procedures to assess the liquidity of portfolio holdings and to value instruments for which market prices may not be readily available. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

The value of the Fund's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Fund invests. In the event of such a disturbance, issuers of securities held by the Fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. Government will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. It is difficult for issuers to prepare for the impact of future financial downturns, although companies can seek to identify and manage future uncertainties through risk management programs.

GP STAKES RISK.

Inability to Invest in GP Stakes. In the event that the Fund is able to make investments in GP Stakes only at certain times, the Fund may invest any portion of its assets that are not invested in GP Stakes in money market securities, or other liquid assets pending investment in GP Stakes.

Concentration of Investments. The Adviser has broad discretion over the Fund's investment program and may allocate all of the Fund's assets to a limited number of GP Stakes. There is no guaranty that any GP Stake will itself have appropriate levels of diversification.

Lack of Operating History. Some of the GP Stake may not have commenced or may have only recently commenced operations and, accordingly, may have no operating history upon which the Adviser may evaluate its likely performance. The past performance of previous investments of affiliates of a GP Stake cannot be relied upon as indicators of the performance or success of such GP Stake.

Lack of Transparency. The Adviser will endeavor to monitor each GP Stake and the sponsor of such GP Stake ("GP Stake Sponsor"), as applicable, routinely, but the Adviser is unlikely to have access to information about the underlying portfolio positions of the Fund's investments in each GP Stake on a regular basis, if applicable. Investors in a GP Stake, moreover, typically have no right to demand such information of the managers. Accordingly, the Adviser will not be in a position to analyze or respond to developments within any GP Stake unless and until information relating thereto is disseminated by the applicable GP Stake or GP Stake Sponsor to the GP Stake's investors, including, directly or indirectly, the Fund. Such information may not necessarily be timely or complete.

Risk Associated with Unspecified Investments. Investors in the GP Stakes, including the Fund, will be relying on the ability of the issuers of GP Stakes and GP Stake Sponsors, as applicable, to identify, select, develop and realize investments and business opportunities. Even if the investments and business ventures of the GP Stakes are successful, they may not produce a realized return to the Fund, and in turn to the Shareholders, for a period of several years.

Dependence on Key Personnel. The success of each GP Stake and, in turn, the Fund, depends significantly on the applicable GP Stake's and, if applicable, the relevant GP Stake Sponsor's key personnel. Each GP Stake and GP Stake Sponsor will be relying extensively on the experience, relationships and expertise of these key personnel. There can be no assurance that these individuals will remain in the employment of a GP Stake or GP Stake Sponsor, or otherwise continue to be able to carry on their current duties throughout the term of such GP Stake. Certain of the key personnel, in addition to their responsibilities on behalf of a GP Stake, have responsibility for other investment activities.

Lack of Control Over GP Stake Policies. The management, financing and disposition policies of each GP Stake are determined by the management team of such GP Stake, including, if applicable, the relevant GP Stake Sponsor. These policies may be changed at the discretion of such persons without a vote of the investors in the GP Stake, and any such changes could be detrimental to the value of the GP Stake. The investors in a GP Stake will have no right to participate in the day-to-day operation of such GP Stake, including investment and disposition decisions and decisions regarding the operation of portfolio companies. The Fund will have limited voting rights under the GP Stake's governing documents.

Indemnification of each GP Stake Sponsor. As an investor in each GP Stake, the Fund may be required to directly or indirectly indemnify any applicable GP Stake Sponsor and certain other persons as set forth in the applicable governing documents from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, certain acts or omissions relating to the offer or sale of interests in the applicable GP Stake. Each GP Stake Sponsor has broad indemnification rights and limitations on liability.

Potential Inability to Meet Investment Objective. There can be no assurance that the investment strategies employed by a GP Stake will be successful. A GP Stake's prior performance, or the prior performance of any relevant sponsor, cannot be used to predict future profitability of any GP Stake.

Failure to Make Capital Contributions. If the Fund fails to make capital contributions to a GP Stake when due, the Fund will likely be subject to various penalties, including the possibility of forfeiture of some or all of the Fund's prior capital contributions to such GP Stake. The Fund intends to take any necessary action to prevent its failure to make its capital commitments when due to any GP Stake.

Multiple Levels of Expense. Certain of the GP Stakes may impose operating costs, fees and expenses, performance fees or allocations on realized and unrealized appreciation and other income, and carried interest distributions. This will result in greater expense and lesser return on investment than if such fees were not charged.

No Assurance of Profit, Cash Distribution, or Appreciation. There is no assurance that the GP Stakes will be profitable, or that any distribution will be made by the Fund. Any return on investment will depend on the successful investments made by and/or the successful business ventures of the GP Stakes. There is no assurance that such investments will be successful. The marketability and value of any GP Stake will depend upon many factors beyond the control of the Adviser. The GP Stakes may be illiquid. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for the GP Stakes, as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale by the GP Stake. Dispositions of GP Stakes may be subject to contractual and other limitations on transfer or other restrictions that would interfere with subsequent sales of such investments or adversely affect the terms that could be obtained upon any disposition thereof. In addition, the ability to exit a GP Stake through the public markets will depend on market conditions. In some cases, GP Stakes may be long-term in nature, and may require many years from the date of initial investment before disposition. The possibility of partial or total loss of capital will exist, and investors should not hold Shares of the Fund unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss.

Subjective Valuations. A GP Stake, and any investments made in turn by such GP Stake, may consist of securities for which there is no public market valuation. The valuation of these investments will be made by the Adviser and may have a significant effect on the NAV of the Fund. The illiquid nature of these non-publicly traded securities, and the inherently more subjective and imprecise nature of the valuation process for such illiquid securities, creates a greater possibility that significant changes in value could occur during the investment year (than is otherwise the case with publicly traded stocks).

Competition. There is currently, and will likely continue to be, competition for investment opportunities by investment vehicles and others with investment objectives and strategies identical or similar to certain of the GP Stakes' investment objectives and strategies as well as by strategic investors. There can be no assurance that any GP Stake Sponsor or the management team of such GP Stake will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy the GP Stake's rate of return objectives or realize upon their values or that any GP Stake will be able to invest fully its committed capital, if applicable.

HIGH YIELD INVESTMENTS ("JUNK BONDS"). Any security or loan with a long-term credit rating of "Ba" or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), "BB" or lower by Standard and Poor's Corporation ("S&P") or "BB" or lower by Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), as well as any security or loan that is unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, is below investment grade.

Securities and bank loans rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as “high yield-high risk debt securities,” “junk bonds,” “leveraged loans” or “emerging market debt,” as the case may be. Each rating category has within it different gradations or sub-categories. For instance, the “Ba” rating for Moody’s includes “Ba3”, “Ba2” and “Ba1”. Likewise, the S&P and Fitch rating category of “BB” includes “BB+”, “BB” and “BB-”. If the Fund is authorized to invest in a certain rating category, the Fund is also permitted to invest in any of the sub-categories or gradations within that rating category.

Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund. Junk bonds may be issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer’s bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders. Junk bonds are also subject to extreme price fluctuations. Adverse changes in an issuer’s industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of junk bonds than on other higher rated fixed income securities. Further, issuers of junk bonds may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments or the unavailability of additional financing.

In addition, junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security before it matures. If an issuer redeems junk bonds owned by the Fund, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income. Junk bonds may also be less liquid than higher rated fixed income securities, even under normal economic conditions. Moreover, there are relatively few dealers in the junk bond market, and there may be significant differences among these dealers’ price quotes. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing these securities than is the case with securities that trade in a more liquid market.

The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. The credit rating of a junk bond does not necessarily take into account its market value risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. These securities and bank loans generally entail greater risk (including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuer), involve greater volatility of price and risk to principal and income and may be less liquid than securities and bank loans in higher rating categories. Securities and bank loans in the highest category below investment grade are considered to be of poor standing and predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations. As such, these investments often have reduced values that, in turn, negatively impact the value of the Fund’s shares. If a security or bank loan is downgraded to a rating category that does not qualify for investment, the Adviser will use its discretion on whether to hold or sell based upon its opinion on the best method to maximize value for Shareholders over the long term.

Distressed Securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities issued by companies that are involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings or bankruptcy. Investments in such distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities, including equity securities, with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale, and sales may be possible only at substantial discounts. Distressed securities and any securities received in exchange for such securities may also be difficult to value and/or liquidate.

INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION. The Fund’s assets will be concentrated (*i.e.*, more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets) in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the asset management industry. Because the Fund will be concentrated in the asset management industry, the Fund will be subject to the risk that economic, political, business or other conditions that have a negative effect on such industry will negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund’s assets were invested in a wider variety of sectors or industries.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. An illiquid investment for the Fund means any investment that the Adviser reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund may not be able to sell

illiquid securities or other investments when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such securities or other investments at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the securities or other investments were more liquid. Illiquid securities also may be more difficult to value due to the lack of reliable market quotations for such securities or investments, and investments in them may have an adverse impact on the Fund's net asset value.

Securities and other investments purchased by the Fund that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the security, market events, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Domestic and foreign markets are becoming more and more complex and interrelated such that events in one sector of the market or the economy, or in one geographical region, can reverberate and have negative consequences for other market, economic or regional sectors in a manner that may not be reasonably foreseen. With respect to OTC securities, the continued viability of any OTC secondary market depends on the continued willingness of dealers and other participants to purchase the securities.

INFLATION RISK. The Fund's investments may be subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the real value (*i.e.*, nominal price of the asset adjusted for inflation) of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the purchasing power and value of money (*i.e.*, as inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can 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 the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which would generally adversely affect the real value of Fund Shareholders' investment in the Fund. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities. In addition, this risk may be significantly elevated compared to normal conditions because of recent monetary policy measures and the current interest rate environment.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS ("IPO RISK"). Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the issuing companies may be available for very limited periods. Some of the companies involved in new industries may be regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of them. Many IPOs are by small- or micro-cap companies that are undercapitalized. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile or may decline shortly after the IPO is complete. The effect of IPOs on the Fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the Fund invests in relative to the size of the Fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates and depreciates in value. Although investments in IPOs have the potential to produce substantial gains in a short period of time, there is no assurance that the Fund will have access to profitable IPOs, that any particular IPO will be successful, or that any gains will be sustainable. Investors should not rely on past gains attributable to IPOs as an indication of future performance.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Interest rate risk is the risk that an investment held by the Fund may go down in value when interest rates rise because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. For this reason, the longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. A variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Falling interest rates may also lead to a decline in the Fund's income. To the extent the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (the "Fed") raises interest rates, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. Actions taken by the Fed or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, may adversely affect markets, which could, in turn, negatively impact Fund performance. Moreover, rising interest rates may lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to value or sell some or all of its bond holdings at any given time. A substantial increase in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on the liquidity of one or more portfolio securities, especially those with longer maturities.

Interest rates may increase or decrease due to governmental actions, among other factors. During periods when interest rates are low (or negative), the Fund's yield (or total return) may also be low and fall below zero. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Fund performance to the extent the Fund is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. Certain European countries and Japan have pursued negative interest rate policies. A negative interest rate policy is an unconventional central bank monetary policy tool where nominal target interest rates are set with negative value intended to help create self-sustaining growth in the local economy. To the extent the Fund holds a debt instrument with a negative interest

rate, the Fund would generate a negative return on that investment. If negative interest rates become more prevalent in the market, investors may seek to reallocate their investment to other income-producing assets, which could further reduce the value of instruments with a negative yield.

INVESTMENTS IN EMERGING MARKET SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in securities of issuers that conduct their principal business activities in, or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges located in, less developed countries considered to be “emerging markets.” Unless otherwise stated in the Fund’s investment strategy, emerging markets are those markets (1) included in emerging market or equivalent classifications by the United Nations (and its agencies); (2) having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as determined by the World Bank; or (3) the Fund’s benchmark index provider designates as emerging. Emerging countries are generally located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern and Central Europe and Central and South America. Investing in emerging market securities involves not only the risks described above with respect to investing in foreign securities, but also other risks that may be more severe and pervasive than those present in foreign countries with more developed markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. The value of the Fund’s investments in emerging markets securities may be adversely affected by changes in the political, economic or social conditions, expropriation, nationalization, limitation on the removal of funds or assets, controls, tax regulations and other restrictions in emerging market countries. In the past, governments of such nations have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and most claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that such expropriations will not reoccur. In such circumstances, it is possible that the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investments in the affected market.

Some countries have pervasive corruption and crime that may hinder investments. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts, as well as the imposition of sanctions. The Fund’s emerging market investments may introduce exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature than, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than, those of developed countries. Other characteristics of emerging markets that may affect investments include national policies that may restrict investment by foreigners in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests and the absence of developed legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property, and the ability of U.S. authorities (*e.g.*, SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) and investors (*e.g.*, the Fund) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited. As a result of these legal structures and limitations, the Fund faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, which may cause losses to the Fund. Settlements of trades in emerging markets may be subject to significant delays. The inability to make intended purchases of securities due to settlement problems could cause missed investment opportunities. Losses could also be caused by an inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems. Also, the typically small size of the markets for securities of issuers located in emerging markets and the possibility of a low or nonexistent volume of trading in those securities may result in lack of liquidity and price volatility of those securities. In addition, traditional measures of investment value used in the United States, such as price to earnings ratios, may not apply to certain small markets. Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose differential capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

The risks outlined above are often more pronounced in “frontier markets” in which the Fund may invest. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets. This magnification of risks is the result of a number of factors, including: government ownership or control of parts of the private sector and of certain companies; trade barriers; exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which frontier market countries trade; less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements; unreliable securities valuation; greater risk associated with custody of securities; and the relatively new and unsettled securities laws in many frontier market countries. In addition, the markets of frontier countries typically have low trading volumes, leading to a greater potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further increased by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local securities prices and, therefore, the net asset value of the Fund. All of these factors make investing in frontier market countries significantly riskier than investing in other countries, including more developed and traditional emerging market countries, and any one of them could cause the net asset value of the Fund’s shares to decline.

In addition to the risks of foreign investing and the risks of investing in emerging or frontier markets, investments in certain countries with recently developed markets and structures, such as Nigeria, Croatia and Russia, implicate certain specific risks. Because of the recent formation of these securities markets and the underdeveloped state of these countries' banking systems, settlement, clearing and registration of securities transactions are subject to significant risks. Share ownership is often defined and evidenced by extracts from entries in a company's share register, but such extracts are neither negotiable instruments nor effective evidence of securities ownership. Further, the registrars in these countries are not necessarily subject to effective state supervision or licensed by any governmental entity, there is no central registration system for Shareholders and it is possible for the Fund to lose its entire ownership rights through fraud, negligence or mere oversight. In addition, while applicable regulations may impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, it may be difficult for the Fund to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration. In Croatia, these risks are limited to investments in securities that are not traded on the national stock exchange. However, in other countries, including Nigeria and Russia, all securities investments are subject to these risks.

The Fund may invest in Sukuk. Sukuk are similar to conventional senior, unsecured bonds but are structured to comply with Sharia, or Islamic, law and its investment principles, which, inter alia, prohibit the charging or paying of interest. Sukuk represent undivided shares in the income generated by an underlying asset or pool of assets (the "Underlying Assets") and/or contractual payment obligations of an obligor.

Obligors include international financial institutions, corporations, foreign governments and agencies of foreign governments (each, an "Obligor"). Obligors typically arrange for the issue of sukuk through a special purpose vehicle or similar corporate entity (the "Sukuk Issuer"). For sukuk linked to Underlying Assets, title to the Underlying Assets is transferred to the Sukuk Issuer; for sukuk that are not linked to Underlying Assets, the sukuk represents an interest in the income stream generated by one or more contractual payment obligations of the Obligor to the Sukuk Issuer. In either event, the payments received by the investor do not come from interest on such investor's money.

Since the investors in sukuk purchase an instrument with income or periodic payments linked to a specific income stream, investors are subject to the risk that the relevant Underlying Assets or the contractual payment obligations may not perform as expected, and the flow of income may, accordingly, be slower than expected or may cease altogether. In particular, Sukuk Issuers typically agree to redeem the sukuk at the end of a contractual term at an agreed price, similar to a maturity date. The ability of a Sukuk Issuer to redeem such sukuk is dependent on the income generated by the sukuk during its life and the ability and willingness of the Obligor to make payments to the Sukuk Issuer for payment to the investors.

No collateral, including the Underlying Assets, is pledged as security for sukuk. As unsecured investments, sukuk are backed only by the credit of the Obligor. Sukuk are also subject to the risks associated with developing and emerging market economies, which include, among others, inconsistent accounting and legal principles.

The process to resolve a default or other non-payment event in respect of sukuk is likely to take longer than resolving a default in respect of a bond. In addition, it is possible that evolving interpretations of Sharia law by courts or Islamic scholars on sukuk structures and sukuk transferability, or a determination subsequent to the issuance of a sukuk by courts or Islamic scholars that such sukuk does not comply with Sharia law and its investment principles, could have an adverse effect on the price and liquidity of a such sukuk, similarly-structured sukuk or the sukuk market in general and give rise to defenses of the Obligor and the Sukuk Issuer that amounts under the sukuk are not payable either in full or in part. In addition, investors' ability to pursue and enforce actions with respect to these payment obligations or to otherwise enforce the terms of the sukuk, restructure the sukuk, obtain a judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction or attach assets of the Sukuk Issuer or the Obligor may be limited. In addition, as with conventional debt instruments, sukuk prices may change in response to global interest rate changes.

While the global sukuk market has grown in recent years, it is significantly smaller than bond market and there may be times when the market is illiquid and it is difficult to make an investment in, or dispose of, sukuk. Unlike bonds, sukuk are generally held to maturity, and trading is limited to the primary market.

Global Risks. Due to highly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value of the Fund's securities and its underlying investments may go up or down in response to governmental actions and/or general economic conditions throughout the world. Events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats could also significantly impact us and its investments.

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY RISK. The Fund may invest in the shares of one or more wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries (each, a “Subsidiary”). Each Subsidiary is advised by the Adviser and managed pursuant to compliance policies and procedures that are the same, in all material respects, as the policies and procedures adopted by the Fund. The Fund is the sole shareholder of each Subsidiary, and shares of a Subsidiary are not sold or offered to other investors. Each Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and, unless otherwise noted in the Fund’s prospectus or this SAI, is not subject to the investor protection mechanisms or oversight regime of the 1940 Act. However, because the Fund wholly owns and controls each Subsidiary, and the Fund and each Subsidiary are both managed by the Adviser, it is unlikely that a Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its Shareholders.

LARGE SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION RISK. The Fund may experience adverse effects when certain large Shareholders purchase or request repurchases of large numbers of shares of the Fund. These Shareholders (or a single Shareholder) may purchase shares or request repurchases of the Fund in large amounts unexpectedly or rapidly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Fund’s investment adviser. Such transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program. Such large Shareholder repurchases may cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund’s net asset value and liquidity. Large repurchase requests could also cause the Fund’s quarterly repurchase offers to be oversubscribed and result in Shareholders only having a prorated portion of the shares they requested repurchased. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect the Fund’s performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. These transactions may also accelerate the realization of taxable income to Shareholders if such sales of investments resulted in gains, and may also increase transaction costs. In addition, large Shareholder repurchases could result in the Fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund’s expense ratios.

LEVERAGE RISK. Certain transactions, including derivatives, to-be-announced investments and other when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, involve a form of leverage. Transactions involving leverage provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. Certain derivatives have the potential to cause unlimited losses for the Fund, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Leverage may also cause the Fund’s NAV to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged, as relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a leveraged investment. To reduce the risk associated with leveraging, the Fund may “cover” its position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act or the rules and SEC interpretations thereunder. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations when it may not be advantageous to do so.

SOFR Risk. Since the discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), certain debt securities, derivatives or other financial interests have generally issued debt based on Term SOFR. 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 data collected from various sources. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”). Term SOFR is a forward-looking term rate determined with reference to certain SOFR derivatives. Changes in the levels of Term SOFR will affect the amount of interest payable on debt securities.

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

Risks of Replacement Rates. If the applicable rate of interest on any debt security, derivative or financial instrument is calculated with reference to a tenor which is discontinued, such rate of interest will then be determined by the provisions of the affected security, which may include determination by the relevant calculation agent in its discretion. The administrator of a reference rate will not have any involvement in the affected debt securities or loans and may take any actions in respect of such rate without regard to the effect of such actions on the debt securities or loans.

Alteration of the terms of a debt instrument or a modification of the terms of other types of contracts to replace the reference rate could result in a taxable exchange and the realization of income and gain/loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS has issued regulations regarding the tax consequences of the transition from an interbank offered rate (“IBOR”) to a new reference rate in debt instruments and non-debt contracts. Under the regulations, alteration or modification of the terms of a debt instrument to replace an operative rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate (as defined in the regulations) including true up payments equalizing the fair market value of contracts before and after such IBOR transition, to add a qualified rate as a fallback rate to a contract whose operative rate uses a discontinued IBOR or to replace a fallback rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate would not be taxable. The IRS may provide additional guidance, with potential retroactive effect.

LIQUIDATION OF FUND. The Board may determine to close and liquidate the Fund at any time. In the event of the liquidation of the Fund, Shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Fund. A liquidating distribution may be a taxable event for Shareholders who do not hold their shares in a tax deferred account and, depending on a Shareholder’s basis in his or her Fund shares, may result in the recognition of a gain or loss for tax purposes.

LOANS AND LOAN PARTICIPATIONS. Commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make corporate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on corporate loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the SOFR or the prime rates of U.S. banks. As a result, the value of corporate loan investments is generally less exposed to the adverse effects of shifts in market interest rates than investments that pay a fixed rate of interest. However, because the trading market for certain corporate loans may be less developed than the secondary market for bonds and notes, the Fund may experience difficulties in selling its corporate loans. The Fund may make certain corporate loan investments as part of a broader group of lenders (together often referred to as a “syndicate”) that is represented by a leading financial institution (or agent bank). The syndicate’s agent arranges the corporate loans, holds collateral and accepts payments of principal and interest. If the agent develops financial problems or is terminated, the Fund may not recover its investment or recovery may be delayed. Corporate loans may be denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars and are subject to the credit risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Further, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans will generally be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit the Fund’s rights to the collateral. In addition, the value of collateral may erode during a bankruptcy case. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a corporate loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay.

The Fund may also invest in second lien loans (secured loans with a claim on collateral subordinate to a senior lender’s claim on such collateral) and unsecured loans. Holders’ claims under unsecured loans are subordinated to claims of creditors holding secured indebtedness and possibly other classes of creditors holding unsecured debt. Unsecured loans have a greater risk of default than secured loans, particularly during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. Also, since they do not afford the lender recourse to collateral, unsecured loans are subject to greater risk of nonpayment in the event of default than secured loans. Many such loans are relatively illiquid and may be difficult to value.

Some bank loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the bank loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of the bank loans, including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such bank loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it could negatively affect Fund performance.

Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness or pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, the Fund bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

Investments in bank loans through a direct assignment of the financial institution's interest with respect to the bank loan may involve additional risks. For example, if a secured bank loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the Fund could be held liable as a co-lender.

Bank loans may be structured to include both term loans, which are generally fully funded at the time of investment, and revolving credit facilities, which would require the Fund to make additional investments in the bank loans as required under the terms of the credit facility at the borrower's demand.

A financial institution's employment as agent bank may be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent bank would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent bank, and assets held by the agent bank under the loan agreement would remain available to the holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of the Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general creditors, the Fund may incur certain costs and delays in realizing payments on a bank loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest.

Floating Rate Loans. The Fund may invest in interests in floating rate loans (often referred to as "floaters"). Senior floating rate loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a business entity (the "Borrower"), are typically secured by specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the Borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debtholders and stockholders of the Borrower. The Fund may also invest in second lien loans (secured loans with a claim on collateral subordinate to a senior lender's claim on such collateral) and unsecured loans. The Fund may also invest in companies whose financial condition is uncertain and that may be involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations or financial restructurings. Floating rate loans typically have rates of interest that are reset or redetermined daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate, plus a spread. The base lending rates are primarily SOFR and secondarily the prime rate offered by one or more major United States banks (the "Prime Rate") and the certificate of deposit ("CD") rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. Floating rate loans are typically structured and administered by a financial institution that acts as the agent of the lenders participating in the floating rate loan. Floating rate loans may be acquired directly through the agent, as an assignment from another lender who holds a direct interest in the floating rate loan or as a participation interest in another lender's portion of the floating rate loan.

The value of the collateral securing a floating rate loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value. Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate loans, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate loans. For example, if the credit quality of a floating rate loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline for a period of time. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate loan can be more difficult, and buying and selling a floating rate loan at an acceptable price can be more difficult and delayed. Difficulty in selling a floating rate loan can result in a loss and can hinder the Fund's ability to meet repurchase requests.

Many loans in which the Fund may invest may not be rated by a rating agency, and many, if not all, loans will not be registered with the SEC or any state securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available with respect to loans will generally be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. In evaluating the creditworthiness of Borrowers, the investment adviser considers, and may rely in part, on analyses performed by others. In the event that loans are not rated, they are likely to be the equivalent of below investment grade quality. Debt securities that are rated below-investment-grade and comparable unrated bonds are viewed by the rating agencies as having speculative characteristics and are commonly known as "junk bonds". Historically, senior-secured floating rate loans tend to have more favorable loss recovery rates than more junior types of below-investment-grade debt obligations. The Adviser does not view ratings as the primary factor in its investment decisions and relies more upon its credit analysis abilities than upon ratings.

Loans and other corporate debt obligations are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. Floating rate loans are rated below-investment-grade, which means that rating agencies view them as more likely to default in payment than investment-grade loans. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income to the Fund, a reduction in the value of the investment and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. Some floating rate loans are also subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate such floating rate loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the Borrower or take other action detrimental to the holders of floating rate loans including, in certain circumstances, invalidating such floating rate loans or causing interest previously paid to be refunded to the Borrower. If interest were required to be refunded, it could negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Prepayment Risks. Most floating rate loans and certain debt securities allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Loans and securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise. In addition, with respect to fixed-rate investments, rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate, thereby effectively lengthening the maturity of the investment and making the investment more sensitive to interest rate changes. Accordingly, the potential for the value of a floating rate loan or security to increase in response to interest rate declines is limited. Further, loans or debt securities purchased to replace a prepaid loan or debt security may have lower yields than the yield on the prepaid loan or debt security.

Market Risks. Significant events, such as turmoil in the financial and credit markets, geopolitical events, terrorist events, and other market disruption events, such as weather or infrastructure disruptions that affect the markets generally, can affect the liquidity of the markets and cause spreads to widen or interest rates to rise, resulting in a reduction in value of the Fund's assets. Other economic factors (such as a large downward movement in security prices, a disparity in supply of and demand for certain loans and securities or market conditions that reduce liquidity) can also adversely affect the markets for debt obligations. Rating downgrades of holdings or their issuers will generally reduce the value of such holdings. The Fund is also subject to income risk, which is the potential for a decline in the Fund's income due to falling interest rates or market reductions in spread.

Terrorist attacks and related events, including wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and their aftermath, and the recent rise of the militant group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, have led to increased short-term market volatility and may have long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets. A similar disruption of the financial markets, such as the problems in the subprime market, could affect interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to investments in floating rate loans. In particular, junk bonds and floating rate loans tend to be more volatile than higher-rated fixed income securities; as such, these circumstances and any actions resulting from them may have a greater effect on the prices and volatility of junk bonds and floating rate loans than on higher-rated fixed income securities. The Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy.

Material Non-Public Information. The Fund may be in possession of material non-public information about a Borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or security of such Borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, the Fund may be unable to enter into a transaction in a loan or security of such a Borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Regulatory Risk. To the extent that legislation or federal regulators impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make loans, particularly in connection with highly leveraged transactions, floating rate loans for investment may become less available. Any such legislation or regulation could also depress the market values of floating rate loans. Loan interests may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, may, therefore, not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Loan Participations. A participation interest is a fractional interest in a loan, issued by a lender or other financial institution. The lender selling the participation interest remains the legal owner of the loan. Where the Fund is a participant in a loan, it does not have any direct claim on the loan or any rights of set-off against the borrower and may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan. As a result, the Fund is subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower.

The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the ability to dispose of particular loan participations when necessary to meet repurchase requests of the Fund's shares, to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or when necessary in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market for loan participations also may make it more difficult for the Fund to value these investments for purposes of calculating its net asset value.

Senior Loans. Senior debt (frequently issued in the form of senior notes or referred to as senior loans) is debt that takes priority over other unsecured or otherwise more "junior" debt owed by the issuer. Senior debt has greater seniority in the issuer's capital structure than subordinated debt. In the event the issuer goes bankrupt, senior debt theoretically must be repaid before other creditors receive any payment. There is less readily available, reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities. In addition, there is no minimum rating or other independent evaluation of a borrower or its securities limiting the Fund's investments in senior loans, and thus the Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. As a result, the Fund that invests in senior loans is particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of its Adviser.

An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value even before a default occurs. Further, any specific collateral used to secure a senior loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect a senior loan's value.

No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event that it needs to sell a senior loan and may make it difficult to value senior loans. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded senior loans. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain senior loans, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods.

Although senior loans in which the Fund invest generally will be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a senior loan. If the terms of a senior loan do not require the borrower to pledge additional collateral in the event of a decline in the value of the already pledged collateral, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the collateral will not at all times equal or exceed the amount of the borrowers' obligations under the senior loans. To the extent that a senior loan is collateralized by stock in the borrower or its subsidiaries, such stock may lose all of its value in the event of the bankruptcy of the borrower. Uncollateralized senior loans involve a greater risk of loss. Some senior loans are subject to the risk that a court, pursuant to fraudulent conveyance or other similar laws, could subordinate the senior loans to presently existing or future indebtedness of the borrower or take other action detrimental to lenders, including the Fund. Such court action could under certain circumstances include the invalidation of senior loans.

If a senior loan is acquired through an assignment, the Fund may not be able unilaterally to enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to any associated collateral. If a senior loan is acquired through a participation, the acquiring Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the entity selling the participation.

Senior loans in which the Fund may invest may be rated below investment grade. The risks associated with these senior loans are similar to the risks of below investment grade securities, although senior loans are typically senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade securities, which are often subordinated and unsecured. This higher standing of senior loans has historically resulted in generally higher recoveries in the event of a corporate reorganization. In addition, because their interest rates are typically adjusted for changes in short-term interest rates, senior loans generally are subject to less interest rate risk than other below investment grade securities (which are typically fixed rate).

Unsecured Loans. The claims of holders of unsecured loans are subordinated to, and thus lower in priority of payment to, claims of creditors holding secured indebtedness and possibly other classes of creditors holding unsecured debt. Unsecured loans have a greater risk of default than secured loans, particularly during periods of deteriorating economic conditions. In addition, since they do not afford the lender recourse to collateral, unsecured loans are subject to greater risk of nonpayment in the event of default than secured loans.

Delayed Settlement. Compared to securities and to certain other types of financial assets, purchases and sales of senior loans take relatively longer to settle, partly due to the fact that senior loans require a written assignment agreement and various ancillary documents for each transfer, and frequently require discretionary consents from both the borrower and the administrative agent. In addition, recent regulatory changes have increasingly caused dealers to insist on matching their purchases and sales, which can lead to delays in the Fund's settlement of a purchase or sale of a senior loan in circumstances where the dealer's corresponding transaction with another party is delayed. Dealers will also sometimes sell senior loans short, and hold their trades open for an indefinite period while waiting for a price movement or looking for inventory to purchase.

This extended settlement process can (i) increase the counterparty credit risk borne by the Fund; (ii) leave the Fund unable to timely vote, or otherwise act with respect to, senior loans it has agreed to purchase; (iii) delay the Fund from realizing the proceeds of a sale of a senior loan; (iv) inhibit the Fund's ability to re-sell a senior loan that it has agreed to purchase if conditions change (leaving the Fund more exposed to price fluctuations); (v) prevent the Fund from timely collecting principal and interest payments; and (vi) expose the Fund to adverse tax or regulatory consequences.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that such markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities or other investments may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or individual issuers. The value of a security or other investment may change in value due to general market conditions that are not related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security or other investment may also change in value due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular sector or industry. During a general downturn in the securities or other markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities or other investments held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance. Any market disruptions, including those arising out of geopolitical events, including wars, military conflicts, imposition of sanctions, tariffs or other governmental restrictions, pandemics and epidemics, or natural/environmental disasters, could also prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner.

A widespread health crisis, such as a global pandemic, could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions or restrictions and closures of securities exchanges and businesses, impact the ability to complete repurchases, and adversely impact Fund performance.

Relatively high market volatility and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may adversely affect many issuers worldwide. Actions taken by the Fed or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as interventions in currency markets, could cause high volatility in the equity and fixed-income markets. Reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods, and services from emerging markets, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in emerging-market issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may, in turn, cause a decline in their securities prices.

U.S. and global markets recently have experienced increased volatility, including as a result of the recent failures of certain U.S. and non-U.S. banks, which could be harmful to the Fund and the issuers in which it invests. For example, if a bank in which the Fund or issuer has an account(s) fails, any cash or other assets in that account(s) may be temporarily inaccessible or permanently lost by the Fund or issuer. If a bank that provides a subscription line of credit facility, asset-based facility, other credit facility and/or other services to the Fund or an issuer fails, the Fund and the issuer could be unable to draw funds under their credit facilities or obtain replacement credit facilities or other services from other lending institutions with similar terms. Even if banks used by the Fund and issuers in which the Fund invests remain solvent, continued volatility in the banking sector could cause or intensify an economic recession, increase the costs of banking services or result in the Fund and issuers being unable to obtain or refinance indebtedness at all or on as favorable terms as could otherwise have been obtained. Conditions in the banking sector are evolving, and the scope of any potential impacts to the Fund and issuers, both from market conditions and also potential legislative

or regulatory responses, are uncertain. Continued market volatility and uncertainty and/or a downturn in market, economic and/or financial conditions as a result of developments in the banking industry or otherwise (including as a result of delayed access to cash or credit facilities), could have an adverse impact on the Fund and/or the issuers in which it invests.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, recently, the Federal Reserve began to raise interest rates as part of its efforts to address rising inflation. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which the Federal Reserve will continue to increase interest rates, or the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such increases. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve to change its approach in the future and the Federal Reserve's actions may result in an economic slowdown. A significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the market for equity securities. Also, regulators have expressed concern that rate increases may contribute to price volatility. These events and the possible resulting market volatility may have an adverse effect on the Fund. Political turmoil within the U.S. and abroad may also impact the Fund. Similarly, political events within the U.S. at times have resulted, and may in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of Fund investments, and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets.

In addition, following the global financial crisis, the Fed attempted to stabilize the economy and support the economic recovery by keeping the federal funds rate (the interest rate at which depository institutions lend reserve balances to other depository institutions overnight) at or near zero percent. To the extent that the Fed reduces its holdings in securities and raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the financial industry will rise. A general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed-income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from funds that hold large amounts of fixed-income securities.

MID CAP SECURITIES RISK. Mid capitalization securities involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Fund to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price. These companies often have narrower markets, more limited operating or business history and more limited managerial or financial resources than larger, more established companies. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio. Generally, the smaller the company's size, the greater these risks.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENT STRATEGIES RISK. The Fund may hold cash and invest in money market instruments at any time. The Fund may invest some or all of its assets in cash, high quality money market instruments and shares of money market investment companies for temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions when the adviser subject to the overall supervision of the adviser, as applicable, deems it appropriate.

Money market instruments include, but are not limited to: (1) banker's acceptances; (2) obligations of governments (whether U.S. or foreign) and their agencies and instrumentalities; (3) short-term corporate obligations, including commercial paper, notes, and bonds; (4) other short-term debt obligations; (5) obligations of U.S. banks, foreign branches of U.S. banks (SOFR), U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks (Yankee dollars) and foreign branches of foreign banks; (6) asset-backed securities; and (7) repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in registered affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds that invest in money market instruments, as permitted by regulations adopted under the 1940 Act. The Fund's ability to redeem shares of a money market fund may be impacted by liquidity fees and redemption gates under certain circumstances.

MORTGAGE-RELATED AND OTHER ASSET-BACKED INSTRUMENTS RISK. The mortgage-related assets in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, any security, instrument or other asset that is related to U.S. or non-U.S. mortgages, including those issued by private originators or issuers, or issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or by non-U.S. governments or authorities, such as, without limitation, assets representing interests in, collateralized or backed by, or whose values are determined in whole or in part by reference to any number of mortgages or pools of mortgages or the payment experience of such mortgages or pools of mortgages, including real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"), which could include Re-REMICs, mortgage pass-through securities, inverse floaters, CMOs, CLOs, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (generally interest-only

and principal-only securities), mortgage-related asset backed securities and mortgage-related loans (including through participations, assignments, originations and whole loans), including commercial and residential mortgage loans. Exposures to mortgage-related assets through derivatives or other financial instruments will be considered investments in mortgage-related assets.

Mortgage “pass-through” securities are securities representing interests in “pools” of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. The issuer of a series of mortgage pass-through securities may elect to be treated as a REMIC, which is a government or private entity formed for the purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by interests in real property. An inverse floater is a type of instrument that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Finally, multiclass pass-through securities are equity interests in a trust composed of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac certificates, or whole loans or private mortgage pass-through securities.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed instruments represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. The mortgage-related securities in which the Fund may invest include those with fixed, floating or variable interest rates, those with interest rates that change based on multiples of changes in a specified index of interest rates and those with interest rates that change inversely to changes in interest rates, as well as those that do not bear interest.

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 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 Fund to lose money. The Fund’s investments in other asset-backed instruments are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related assets, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed instruments may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the instruments, and asset-backed instruments may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets.

The Fund may also invest in the residual or equity tranches of mortgage-related and other asset-backed instruments, which may be referred to as subordinate mortgage-backed or asset-backed instruments and interest-only mortgage-backed or asset-backed instruments. The Fund expects that investments in subordinate mortgage-backed and other asset-backed instruments will be subject to risks arising from delinquencies and foreclosures, thereby exposing its investment portfolio to potential losses. Subordinate securities mortgage-backed and other asset-backed instruments are also subject to greater credit risk than those mortgage-backed or other asset-backed instruments that are more highly rated.

The mortgage markets in the United States and in various foreign countries have experienced extreme difficulties in the past that adversely affected the performance and market value of certain mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential and commercial mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) may increase, and a decline in or flattening of housing and other real property values may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. In addition, reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

NATURE OF PORTFOLIO COMPANIES. The GP Stakes will include direct and indirect investments in various companies, ventures and businesses. This may include portfolio companies in the early phases of development, which can be highly risky due to the lack of a significant operating history, fully developed product lines, experienced management, or a proven market for their products. The Fund’s investments may also include portfolio companies that are in a state of distress or which have a poor record and which are undergoing restructuring or changes in management, and there can be no assurances that such restructuring or changes will be successful. The management of such portfolio companies may depend on one or two key individuals, and the loss of the services of any of such individuals may adversely affect the performance of such portfolio companies.

NEW FUND RISK. The Fund has a limited operating history and, as a result, the Fund's performance may not reflect how the Fund may be expected to perform over the long term. In addition, prospective investors have a limited track record and history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK. A non-diversified fund is permitted to invest a greater portion of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than a "diversified" fund. For this reason, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer than a fund that invests more widely, which may result in a greater risk of loss. A non-diversified Fund may also be subject to greater market fluctuation and price volatility than a more broadly diversified fund.

NON-LISTED CLOSED-END; LIQUIDITY RISKS. The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company structured as an "interval fund" and designed primarily for long-term investors. The Fund is not intended to be a typical traded investment. There is no secondary market for the Fund's Shares, and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. You should not invest in the Fund if you need a liquid investment. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) because investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their shares on a daily basis at a price based on NAV. Although the Fund, as a fundamental policy, will make quarterly offers to repurchase at least 5% and up to 25% of its outstanding Shares at NAV (minus any applicable early repurchase fee), the number of Shares tendered in connection with a repurchase offer may exceed the number of Shares the Fund has offered to repurchase, in which case not all of your Shares tendered in that offer will be repurchased. 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 number of Shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund on the repurchase request deadline (*i.e.*, the date by which Shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer) (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). In connection with any given repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase only the minimum amount of 5% of its outstanding Shares. Hence, you may not be able to sell your Shares when and/or in the amount that you desire.

OPERATIONAL RISKS. An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, inadequate or failed processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. Among other things, these errors or failures as well as other technological issues may adversely affect the Fund's ability to calculate their net asset values in a timely manner, including over a potentially extended period. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund. In addition, as the use of technology increases, the Fund may be more susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or operational capacity. As a result, the Fund may incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrected measures and/or financial loss. In addition, cybersecurity breaches of the Fund's third-party service providers or issuers in which the Fund invests may also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches.

In addition, the Fund may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its net asset value. As a result, the Fund is subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on service providers and service providers' data sources. In particular, errors or system failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Fund's calculation of its net asset value, and such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculation, and/or the inability to calculate net asset value over extended periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES. The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, such as open-end or closed-end management investment companies, or in pooled accounts, or other unregistered accounts or investment vehicles to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and applicable SEC staff interpretations thereof, or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC.

These investments are subject to limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and applicable SEC staff interpretations thereof, or applicable exemptive relief granted by the SEC. Generally, the Fund will not purchase securities of an investment company if, as a result: (1) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies; (2) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any such investment company being held by the Fund; or (3) more than 5% of the Fund's total

assets would be invested in any one such investment company. In some instances, the Fund may invest in an investment company in excess of these limits; for instance, with respect to investments in money market funds or investments made pursuant to exemptive rules adopted and/or orders granted by the SEC.

Investments listed as closed-end funds are subject to the additional risk that shares of closed-end fund may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value per share. There may also not be an active trading market available for shares of some closed-end funds. Additionally, trading closed-end fund shares may be halted and closed-end fund shares may be delisted by the listing exchange. In addition, the Fund pays brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of closed-end funds. Closed-end funds are also subject to specific risks depending on the nature of the closed-end fund, such as liquidity risk, sector risk, and foreign and emerging markets risk, as well as risks associated with fixed income securities, real estate investments and commodities. Closed-end funds may utilize more leverage than other types of investment companies. They can utilize leverage by issuing preferred stocks or debt securities to raise additional capital which can, in turn, be used to buy more securities and leverage its portfolio. A business development company (“BDC”), which is a type of closed-end fund, typically invests in small and medium-sized U.S. companies. A BDC’s portfolio is subject to the risks inherent in investing in smaller companies, including that portfolio companies may be dependent on a small number of products or services and may be more adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions. Some BDCs invest substantially, or even exclusively, in one sector or industry group and therefore the BDC may be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector or industry group, which tends to increase volatility and result in higher risk. The Small Business Credit Availability Act permits BDCs to adopt a lower asset coverage ratio, thereby enhancing their ability to use leverage. Investments in BDCs that use greater leverage may be subject to heightened risks.

The Fund will indirectly bear a pro rata share of fees and expenses incurred by any investment companies in which the Fund is invested. The Fund’s pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the investment companies is calculated as a percentage of the Fund’s average net assets. The pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses may be higher or lower depending on the allocation of the Fund’s assets among the investment companies and the actual expenses of the investment companies. BDC expenses are similar to the expenses paid by any operating company held by the Fund. They are not direct costs paid by Fund Shareholders and are not used to calculate the Fund’s net asset value. They have no impact on the costs associated with Fund operations.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK. The prices and yields of nonconvertible preferred stocks generally move with changes in interest rates and the issuer’s credit quality, similar to debt securities. The value of convertible preferred stocks varies in response to many factors, including, for example, the value of the underlying equity securities, general market and economic conditions and convertible market valuations, as well as changes in interest rates, credit spreads and the credit quality of the issuer.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT RISK. Investments in private placements are generally considered to be illiquid. Privately placed securities may be difficult to sell promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby cause the Fund difficulty in satisfying repurchase requests. In addition, less information may be available about companies that make private placements than about publicly offered companies and such companies may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Privately placed securities are typically fair valued and generally have no secondary trading market; therefore, such investments may be more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. Difficulty in valuing a private placement may make it difficult to accurately determine the Fund’s exposure to private placement investments. Private placement investments may subject the Fund to contingent liabilities in the event a private issuer is acquired by another company during the period it is held by the Fund. Private placement investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses. These factors may have a negative effect on the Fund’s performance.

Some privately placed companies in which the Fund may invest may be operating at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period and may need substantial additional capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain competitive positions. Such companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with much greater financial resources, much more extensive development, production, marketing and service capabilities and a much larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. There is no assurance that the marketing efforts of any particular company will be successful or that its business will succeed. In addition, timely or accurate information may at times not be readily available about the business, financial condition and results of operations of the privately held asset management firms in which the Fund invests. Private debt investments also are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk and duration risk.

Private Investments in Public Equity (Pipes). PIPEs are equity securities issued in a private placement by companies that have outstanding, publicly traded equity securities of the same class. Shares in PIPEs generally are not registered with the SEC until after a certain time period from the date the private sale is completed. PIPE transactions will generally result in the Fund acquiring either restricted stock or an instrument convertible into restricted stock. As with investments in other types of restricted securities, such an investment may be illiquid. The Fund's ability to dispose of securities acquired in PIPE transactions may depend upon the registration of such securities for resale. Any number of factors may prevent or delay a proposed registration. Alternatively, it may be possible for securities acquired in a PIPE transaction to be resold in transactions exempt from registration in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), or otherwise under the federal securities laws. There is no guarantee, however, that an active trading market for the securities will exist at the time of disposition of the securities, and the lack of such a market could hurt the market value of the Fund's investments. As a result, even if the Fund is able to have securities acquired in a PIPE transaction registered or sell such securities through an exempt transaction, the Fund may not be able to sell all the securities on short notice, and the sale of the securities could lower the market price of the securities.

Indemnification of Investment Funds, Investment Managers and Others. The Fund may agree to indemnify certain of the GP Stakes and their respective managers, officers, directors, and affiliates from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, acts or omissions undertaken in connection with the management of such GP Stakes. If the Fund were required to make payments (or return distributions) in respect of any such indemnity, the Fund could be materially adversely affected. Indemnification of sellers of secondaries may be required as a condition to purchasing such securities.

General Risks of Secondary Investments. The overall performance of the Fund's secondary investments will depend in large part on the acquisition price paid, which may be negotiated based on incomplete or imperfect information. Certain secondary investments may be purchased as a portfolio, and in such cases the Fund may not be able to carve out from such purchases those investments that the Adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires a GP Stake interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such GP Stake's constituent documents (e.g., limited partnership agreements) or otherwise negotiate the economic terms of the interests being acquired. In addition, the costs and resources required to investigate the commercial, tax and legal issues relating to secondary investments may be greater than those relating to primary investments.

Where the Fund acquires a GP Stake interest as a secondary investment, the Fund may acquire contingent liabilities associated with such interest. Specifically, where the seller has received distributions from the relevant GP Stake and, subsequently, that GP Stake recalls any portion of such distributions, the Fund (as the purchaser of the interest to which such distributions are attributable) may be obligated to pay an amount equivalent to such distributions to such GP Stake. While the Fund may be able, in turn, to make a claim against the seller of the interest for any monies so paid to the GP Stake, there can be no assurance that the Fund would have such right or prevail in any such claim.

The Fund may acquire secondary investments as a member of a purchasing syndicate, in which case the Fund may be exposed to additional risks including, among other things: (i) counterparty risk, (ii) reputation risk, (iii) breach of confidentiality by a syndicate member, and (iv) execution risk.

Force Majeure Risk. GP Stakes may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labor strikes). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of a party (including a GP Stake or a counterparty to the Fund or a GP Stake) to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the force majeure event. In addition, the cost to a GP Stake or the Fund of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which the Fund may invest specifically. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more GP Stakes or its assets, could result in a loss to the Fund, including if its investment in such GP Stake is canceled, unwound or acquired (which could be without what the Fund considers to be adequate compensation). Any of the foregoing may therefore adversely affect the performance of the Fund and its investments.

Substantial Fees and Expenses Risk. A Shareholder in the Fund that meets the eligibility conditions imposed by one or more GP Stakes, including minimum initial investment requirements that may be substantially higher than those imposed by the Fund, could potentially invest directly in primaries of such GP Stakes. By investing in the GP Stakes through the Fund, a Shareholder in the Fund will bear a portion of the Management Fee and other expenses of the Fund. A Shareholder in the Fund will also indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, carried interests or incentive allocations (which are a share of a GP Stake's returns which are paid to the Investment Manager) and fees and expenses borne by the Fund as an investor in the GP Stakes. In addition, to the extent that the Fund invests in a GP Stake that is itself a "fund of funds," the Fund will bear a third layer of fees. Each Investment Manager receives any incentive-based allocations to which it is entitled irrespective of the performance of the other GP Stakes and the Fund generally. As a result, a GP Stake with positive performance may receive compensation from the Fund, even if the Fund's overall returns are negative.

Incentive Allocation Arrangements. Each Investment Manager may receive a performance fee, carried interest or incentive allocation generally equal to 20% of the net profits earned by the GP Stake that it manages, typically subject to a preferred return. These performance incentives may create an incentive for the Investment Managers to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that might have been made in the absence of the performance fee, carried interest, or incentive allocation.

Control Positions. GP Stakes may take control positions in companies. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise and other types of liability related to business operations. In addition, the act of taking a control position, or seeking to take such a position, may itself subject a GP Stake to litigation by parties interested in blocking it from taking that position. If those liabilities were to arise, or such litigation were to be resolved adversely to the GP Stakes, the investing GP Stakes likely would suffer losses on their investments.

Inadequate Return. No assurance can be given that the returns on the Fund's investments will be commensurate with the risk of investment in the Fund. Shareholders should not commit money to the Fund unless they have the resources to sustain the loss of their entire investment in the Fund.

Inside Information. From time to time, the Fund or its affiliates may come into possession of material, non-public information concerning an entity in which the Fund has invested, or proposes to invest. Possession of that information may limit the ability of the Fund to buy or sell securities of the entity.

Recourse to the Fund's Assets. The Fund's assets, including any investments made by the Fund and any interest in the GP Stakes held by the Fund, are available to satisfy all liabilities and other obligations of the Fund. If the Fund becomes subject to a liability, parties seeking to have the liability satisfied may have recourse to the Fund's assets generally and not be limited to any particular asset, such as the asset representing the investment giving rise to the liability.

Shares Not Listed; No Market for Shares. The Fund does not currently intend to list the Shares on a securities exchange and does not expect a secondary market to develop in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, a Shareholder may not be able to sell its Shares when and/or in the amount that the Shareholder desires. No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase or redeem such Shareholder's Shares or any portion thereof. Shareholders are not permitted to transfer their investment from the Fund to any other registered investment company. Because no public market exists for the Shares, and no such market is expected to develop in the foreseeable future, Shareholders will not be able to liquidate their investment, other than as a result of repurchases of Shares by the Fund, as described below, or, in limited circumstances, as a result of transfers of Shares to other investors.

REGIONAL/COUNTRY FOCUS RISK. To the extent that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular geographic region or country, the Fund may be subject to increased currency, political, social, environmental, regulatory and other risks not typically associated with investing in a larger number of regions or countries. In addition, certain foreign economies may themselves be focused in particular industries or more vulnerable to political changes than the U.S. economy, which may have a pronounced impact on the Fund's investments. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss than a fund holding more geographically diverse investments. Regional and country focus risk is heightened in emerging markets.

The following sets forth additional information regarding risks associated with investing in certain geographic regions and countries.

Investments in Europe Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union requires compliance with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or European Union regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro (the common currency of certain European Union countries), the default or threat of default by an European Union member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an European Union member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of European Union member countries and their trading partners. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns or rising government debt levels in several European countries. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect every country in Europe, including countries that do not use the euro. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world. A default or debt restructuring by any European country would adversely impact holders of that country's debt, and sellers of credit default swaps linked to that country's creditworthiness (which may be located in other countries). These events may have an adverse effect on the value and exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect the economies of every country in Europe, including European Union member countries that do not use the euro and non-European Union member countries. If any member country exits the European Monetary Union, the departing country would face the risks of currency devaluation and its trading partners and banks and others around the world that hold the departing country's debt would face the risk of significant losses. In addition, the resulting economic instability of Europe and the currency markets in general could have a severe adverse effect on the value of securities held by the Fund.

Certain European countries have also developed increasingly strained relationships with the U.S., and if these relations were to worsen, they could adversely affect European issuers that rely on the U.S. for trade. Secessionist movements, such as the Catalan movement in Spain and the independence movement in Scotland, as well as governmental or other responses to such movements, may also create instability and uncertainty in the region. In addition, the national politics of countries in the European Union have been unpredictable and subject to influence by disruptive political groups and ideologies. The governments of European Union countries may be subject to change and such countries may experience social and political unrest. Unanticipated or sudden political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. The occurrence of terrorist incidents throughout Europe also could impact financial markets. The impact of these events is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching and could adversely affect the value (and liquidity) of the Fund's investments.

Investments in Asia Risk. Certain Asian economies have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Many Asian economies have experienced rapid growth and industrialization, and there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. During the global recession that began in 2009, many of the export-driven Asian economies experienced the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States and Europe, and certain Asian governments implemented stimulus plans, low-rate monetary policies and currency devaluations. Economic events in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect on some or all of the economies of the countries in which the Fund invests. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including corruption and regional conflict with neighboring countries. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions.

Investments in China Risk. Investments in securities of companies domiciled in the People's Republic of China ("China" or the "PRC") involve a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in the U.S. securities markets. Such heightened risks include, among others, an authoritarian government, popular unrest associated with demands for improved political, economic and social conditions, the impact of regional conflict on the economy and hostile relations with neighboring countries. Military conflicts, either in response to internal social unrest or conflicts with other countries, could disrupt economic development. The Chinese economy is vulnerable to the long-running disagreements with Hong Kong related to integration. China has a complex territorial

dispute regarding the sovereignty of Taiwan; Taiwan-based companies and individuals are significant investors in China. Potential military conflict between China and Taiwan may adversely affect securities of Chinese issuers. In addition, China has strained international relations with Japan, India, Russia and other neighbors due to territorial disputes, historical animosities and other defense concerns. China could be affected by military events on the Korean peninsula or internal instability within North Korea. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Chinese market and may adversely affect the performance of the Chinese economy.

The U.S. government may occasionally place restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, a rulemaking implemented by the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control prohibits U.S. persons from purchasing or selling publicly traded securities (including publicly traded securities that are derivative of, or are designed to provide exposure to, such securities) of any Chinese company identified as a Chinese Military Industrial Complex Company ("OFAC Rules"). A number of Chinese issuers have been designated under this program and more could be added. Certain implementation matters related to the scope of, and compliance with, the OFAC Rules have not yet been fully resolved, and the ultimate application and enforcement of the OFAC Rules may change. As a result, the OFAC Rules and related guidance may significantly reduce the liquidity of such securities, force the Fund to sell certain positions at inopportune times or for unfavorable prices, and restrict future investments by the Fund.

The Chinese government has implemented significant economic reforms in order to liberalize trade policy, promote foreign investment in the economy, reduce government control of the economy and develop market mechanisms. But there can be no assurance that these reforms will continue or that they will be effective. Despite reforms and privatizations of companies in certain sectors, the Chinese government still exercises substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector and may own or control many companies. The Chinese government continues to maintain a major role in economic policy making and investing in China involves risks of losses due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property, and the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested. In addition, the imposition of sanctions and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses.

The Chinese government may intervene in the Chinese financial markets, such as by the imposition of trading restrictions, a ban on "naked" short selling or the suspension of short selling for certain stocks. This may affect market price and liquidity of these stocks, and may have an unpredictable impact on the investment activities of the Fund. Additionally, Chinese regulators may suspend trading in Chinese issuers (or permit such issuers to suspend trading) during market disruptions. Such market interventions may have a negative impact on market sentiment which may in turn affect the performance of the securities markets and as a result the performance of the Fund. Segments of China's private debt markets (e.g., non-investment grade debt or "junk bonds") may at times become relatively concentrated by a limited number of large issuers in one or more industries (e.g., real estate). The default or threat of default by one or more such large issuers could have adverse consequences on other issuers in such industries or related industries.

In addition, there is less regulation and monitoring of the securities markets and the activities of investors, brokers and other participants in China than in the United States. Accordingly, issuers of securities in China are not subject to the same degree of regulation as those in the United States with respect to such matters as insider trading rules, repurchase offer regulation, stockholder proxy requirements and the requirements mandating timely and accurate disclosure of information. Stock markets in China are in the process of change and further development. This may lead to trading volatility, and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions and interpretation and application of the relevant regulations. Custodians may not be able to offer the level of service and safe-keeping in relation to the settlement and administration of securities in China that is customary in more developed markets. In particular, there is a risk that the Fund may not be recognized as the owner of securities that are held on behalf of the Fund by a sub-custodian. The Fund thus faces the risk of being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its holdings of Chinese investments.

The RMB, China's official currency, is currently not a freely convertible currency and is subject to foreign exchange control policies and repatriation restrictions imposed by the Chinese government. The imposition of currency controls may negatively impact performance and liquidity of the Fund as capital may become trapped in the PRC. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. At times, there may be insufficient offshore RMB for the Fund to remain fully invested in Chinese equities. Investing in entities either in, or which have a substantial portion of their operations in, the PRC may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs and delays to the Fund.

While the Chinese economy has grown rapidly in recent years, there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. China may experience substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, causing a negative effect on the economy and securities market. China's economy is heavily dependent on export growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the securities of Chinese issuers. The tax laws and regulations in the PRC are subject to change, including the issuance of authoritative guidance or enforcement, possibly with retroactive effect. The interpretation, applicability and enforcement of such laws by the PRC tax authorities are not as consistent and transparent as those of more developed nations, and may vary over time and from region to region. The application and enforcement of the PRC tax rules could have a significant adverse effect on the Fund and its investors, particularly in relation to capital gains withholding tax imposed upon non-residents. In addition, the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to Chinese companies may be less rigorous, and may result in significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with PRC accounting standards and practices and those prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. A repurchase agreement is an agreement between two parties whereby one party sells the other a security at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the security later at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. A reverse repurchase agreement is a term used to describe the opposite side of a repurchase transaction and represents a form of borrowing. The party that purchases and later resells a security is said to perform a repurchase; the other party, that sells and later repurchases a security is said to perform a reverse repurchase. The Fund is permitted to enter into fully collateralized repurchase agreements. The Fund's Board of Trustees has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility of evaluating the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which the Fund will engage in repurchase agreements. The Adviser will monitor such transactions to ensure that the value of underlying collateral will be at least equal to the total amount of the repurchase obligation as required by the valuation provision of the repurchase agreement, including the accrued interest. Repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities declines below the repurchase price. The Fund could also lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of any collateral held by the Fund, if applicable, to cover the transaction is less than the value of the securities. In the event the borrower commences bankruptcy proceedings, a court may characterize the transaction as a loan. If the Fund has not perfected a security interest in the underlying collateral, the Fund may be required to return the underlying collateral to the borrower's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor. As an unsecured creditor, the Fund could lose some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction. The use of reverse repurchase agreements may increase the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund's net asset value.

REPURCHASE RISK. The Fund is an "interval fund" and, to provide some liquidity to Shareholders, makes quarterly offers to repurchase between 5% and 25% of its outstanding Shares at NAV (minus any applicable early repurchase fee), pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act. The Fund believes that these repurchase offers are generally beneficial to the Fund's Shareholders, and repurchases generally will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund decreases the assets of the Fund and, therefore, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratios. Repurchase offers and the need to fund repurchase obligations may also affect the ability of the Fund to be fully invested or force the Fund to maintain a higher percentage of its assets in liquid investments, which may harm the Fund's investment performance. Moreover, diminution in the size of the Fund through repurchases may result in untimely sales of portfolio securities and may limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities or to achieve its investment objective. If the Fund uses leverage, repurchases of Shares may compound the adverse effects of leverage in a declining market. In addition, if the Fund borrows money to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect Shareholders who do not tender their Shares by increasing Fund expenses and reducing any net investment income. Certain Shareholders may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's Shares. Repurchase requests by these Shareholders of their Shares of the Fund may cause repurchases to be oversubscribed, with the result that Shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their Shares repurchased in connection with any repurchase offer. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed and the Fund determines not to repurchase additional Shares beyond the repurchase offer amount, or if Shareholders tender an amount of Shares greater than that which the Fund is entitled to purchase, the Fund will repurchase the Shares tendered on a pro rata basis, and Shareholders will have to wait until the next repurchase offer to make another repurchase request. Shareholders will be subject to the risk of NAV fluctuations during that period. Thus, there is also a risk that some Shareholders, in anticipation of proration, may tender more Shares than they wish to have repurchased in a particular quarter, thereby increasing the likelihood that proration will occur. The NAV of Shares tendered in a repurchase offer may fluctuate between the date a Shareholder submits a

repurchase request and the Repurchase Request Deadline, and to the extent there is any delay between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date. The NAV on the Repurchase Request Deadline or the Repurchase Pricing Date may be higher or lower than on the date a Shareholder submits a repurchase request. Shareholders who require minimum annual distributions from a retirement account through which they hold Shares should consider the Fund's schedule for repurchase offers and submit repurchase requests accordingly. See *"Repurchases of Shares" in the Prospectus*.

SUBSTANTIAL REPURCHASES RISK. Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise cash to fund the repurchases and achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This could have a material adverse effect on the net asset value of the Fund. To the extent the Fund obtains repurchase proceeds by disposing of its interest in certain more liquid investments, the Fund will thereafter hold a larger proportion of its assets in illiquid investments. This could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to fund subsequent repurchase requests of Shareholders or to conduct future repurchases at all. In addition, substantial repurchases of Shares could result in a sizeable decrease in the Fund's net assets, resulting in an increase in the Fund's total annual operating expense ratios.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES RISK. The Fund may invest in securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale ("restricted securities"). Restricted securities may be sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers and may be neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. Restricted securities include private placement securities that have not been registered under the applicable securities laws, such as Rule 144A securities, and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued pursuant to Regulation S. In many cases, privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, privately placed securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. To the extent that privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales, due to illiquidity, could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than their fair market value. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by the Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration. Certain of the Fund's investments in private placements may consist of direct investments and may include investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in such securities, the Fund may obtain access to material nonpublic information, which may restrict the Fund's ability to conduct portfolio transactions in such securities.

Some of these securities are new and complex, and trade only among institutions; the markets for these securities are still developing, and may not function as efficiently as established markets. Owning a large percentage of restricted securities could hamper the Fund's ability to raise cash to meet repurchase requests. Also, because there may not be an established market price for these securities, the Fund may have to estimate their value, which means that their valuation (and, to a much smaller extent, the valuation of the Fund) may have a subjective element. Transactions in restricted securities may entail registration expense and other transaction costs that are higher than those for transactions in unrestricted securities. Where registration is required for restricted securities a considerable time period may elapse between the time the Fund decides to sell the security and the time it is actually permitted to sell the security under an effective registration statement. If during such period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain less favorable pricing terms than when it decided to sell the security. The Fund may purchase securities that may have restrictions on transfer or resale (including Rule 144A securities and Regulation S securities). "Rule 144A" securities (and equivalent securities issued pursuant to Regulation S of the 1933 Act) are privately placed, restricted securities that may only be resold under certain circumstances to other qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A investments are subject to certain additional risks compared to publicly traded securities. If there are not enough qualified buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A securities when the Fund wishes to sell such securities, the Fund may be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. For this reason, although Rule 144A securities are generally considered to be liquid, the Fund's holdings in Rule 144A securities may adversely affect the Fund's overall liquidity if qualified buyers become uninterested in buying them at a particular time. Issuers of Rule 144A securities are required to furnish information to potential investors upon request. However, the required disclosure is much less extensive than that required of public companies and is not publicly available. Further, issuers of Rule 144A securities can require recipients of the information (such as the Fund) to agree contractually to keep

the information confidential, which could also adversely affect the Fund's ability to dispose of a security. Offerings of Regulation S securities may be conducted outside of the United States. Regulation S securities are generally less liquid than registered securities, as a result, the Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although Regulation S securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, Regulation S securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Depending upon the circumstances, the Fund may only be able to sell these securities in the United States if an exemption from registration under the federal and state securities laws is available or may only be able to sell these securities outside of the United States (such as on a foreign exchange). These securities may either be determined to be liquid or illiquid pursuant to policies and guidelines established by the Fund's Board of Trustees. *See also "Private Placement Risk" above.*

SMALL CAPITALIZATION SECURITIES RISK. The Fund may invest in equity securities (including securities issued in initial public offerings) of companies with smaller market capitalizations. Because the issuers of small capitalization securities tend to be smaller or less well-established companies, they may have limited product lines, market share or financial resources, may have less historical data with respect to operations and management and may be more dependent on a limited number of key employees. As a result, small capitalization securities are often less marketable than securities of larger or more well-established companies. Historically, small market capitalization securities and securities of recently organized companies are subject to increased price volatility due to: (i) less certain growth prospects; (ii) lower degrees of liquidity in the markets for such securities; (iii) thin trading that could result in the securities being sold at a discount or in small lots over an extended period of time; (iv) limited product lines, markets or financial resources; (v) dependence on a few key management personnel; (vi) increased sensitivity to changes in interest rates, borrowing costs and earnings; (vii) difficulty in obtaining information on smaller capitalization companies as compared with larger capitalization companies; (viii) greater sensitivity to changing economic conditions and increased risk of bankruptcy due to adverse developments or management changes affecting the company; and (ix) greater difficulty borrowing money to continue or expand operations. When the Fund invests in smaller company stocks that might trade infrequently, investors might seek to trade Fund shares based on their knowledge or understanding of the value of those securities (this is sometimes referred to as "price arbitrage"). If such price arbitrage were successful, it might interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio and the Fund may be required to sell securities at disadvantageous times or prices to satisfy the liquidity requirements created by that activity. Successful price arbitrage might also dilute the value of Fund shares held by other Shareholders.

TO BE ANNOUNCED (TBA) TRANSACTIONS RISK. TBA investments include when-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments. The Fund is permitted to purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis. When-issued or delayed-delivery transactions arise when securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. The Fund may sell the securities before the settlement date if the Adviser deems it advisable. Distributions attributable to any gains realized on such a sale are taxable to Shareholders. When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. The Fund is subject to this risk whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities on the settlement date for a transaction. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price. The Fund may also take a short position in a TBA investment when it owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, identical securities. If the Fund takes such a short position, it may reduce the risk of a loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit if the price rises. The Fund may purchase or sell undrawn or delayed draw loans.

Short Sales of TBA Investments Risk. The Fund may also engage in shorting of TBAs. When the Fund enters into a short sale of a TBA investment it effectively agrees to sell at a future price and date a security it does not own. Although most TBA short sales transactions are closed before the Fund would be required to deliver the security, if the Fund does not close the position, the Fund may have to purchase the securities needed to settle the short sale at a higher price than anticipated, which would cause the Fund to lose money. The Fund may not always be able to purchase

the securities required to settle a short sale at a particular time or at an attractive price. The Fund may incur increased transaction costs associated with selling TBA securities short. In addition, taking short positions in TBA securities results in a form of leverage, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's returns.

TAX RISK. Tax risks associated with investments in the Fund include but are not limited to the following:

Fund Structure Risk. Unlike traditional mutual funds that are structured as regulated investment companies for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund will be taxable as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This means the Fund generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at the rates applicable to corporations (at a rate of 21%), and will also be subject to state and local income taxes and may also be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax if the "average annual financial statement income" (as defined under section 59(k) of the Code) of the Fund exceeds \$1 billion.

Tax Estimation/NAV Risk. In calculating the Fund's NAV, the Fund will, among other things, account for its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances. The Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability balance, at the then effective statutory U.S. federal income tax rate (at a rate of 21%) plus an estimated state and local income tax rate, for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by the Fund on the GP Stakes considered to be return of capital and for any net operating gains. Any deferred tax liability balance will reduce the Fund's NAV. The Fund may also accrue a deferred tax asset balance, which reflects an estimate of the Fund's future tax benefit associated with net operating losses and unrealized losses. Any deferred tax asset balance will increase the Fund's NAV. To the extent the Fund has a deferred tax asset balance, consideration is given as to whether or not a valuation allowance, which would offset the value of some or all of the deferred tax asset balance, is required. The Fund will rely to some extent on information provided by Partnership Issuers (as defined below) and Corporate Issuers (as defined below), which may not be provided to the Fund on a timely basis, to estimate current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances for purposes of financial statement reporting and determining its NAV. The estimate of the Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances used to calculate the Fund's NAV could vary significantly from the Fund's actual tax liability or benefit, and, as a result, the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability or benefit may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV. From time to time, the Fund may modify its estimates or assumptions regarding its current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances as new information becomes available, which modifications in estimates or assumptions may have a material impact on the Fund's NAV. Shareholders who tender their shares at a NAV that is based on estimates of the Fund's current taxes and deferred tax liability and/or asset balances may benefit at the expense of remaining Shareholders (or remaining Shareholders may benefit at the expense of tendering Shareholders) if the estimates are later revised or ultimately differ from the Fund's actual current taxes and tax liability and/or asset balances.

Investment in Partnerships. Much of the benefit that the Fund may derive from its GP Stakes are results of such issuers of GP Stakes generally being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (the "Partnership Issuers"). Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or a change in the underlying business mix of a given Partnership Issuer could result in a Partnership Issuer being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in the Partnership Issuer being required to pay U.S. federal income tax (as well as state and local income taxes) on its taxable income. The classification of a Partnership Issuer as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the Partnership Issuer. If any Partnership Issuer in which a Fund invests were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of the Fund's investment in the Partnership Issuer and lower income to the Fund.

Distributions from a Partnership Issuer in excess of the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the Partnership Issuer will generally be treated as capital gain. However, a portion of the gain may instead be treated as ordinary income to the extent attributable to certain assets held by the Partnership Issuer the sale of which would produce ordinary income. To the extent a distribution received by the Fund from a Partnership Issuer is treated as a return of capital, the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of the Partnership Issuer may be reduced, which will result in an increase in an amount of income or gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from a Partnership Issuer may require the Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any Shareholder tax reporting previously issued. The Fund expects that the cash distributions it will receive with respect to its investments in the Partnership Issuers will exceed the taxable income allocated to

the Fund from such Partnership Issuers. No assurance, however, can be given in this regard. If this expectation is not realized, the Fund will have a larger corporate income tax expense than expected, which will result in less cash available to distribute to Shareholders.

Investment in C Corporations. As discussed above, the Fund may invest in GP Stakes issued by entities that are taxed as C corporations (a “Corporate Issuer”). Such Corporate Issuers are obligated to pay U.S. federal income tax on their taxable income at the corporate tax rate and the amount of cash available for distribution by such Corporate Issuers would generally be reduced by any such tax. Additionally, distributions received by the Fund would be taxed under U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to corporate dividends (as dividend income, potentially subject to the corporate dividends received deduction, return of capital, or capital gain). Thus, investment in Corporate Issuers could result in a reduction of the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income, as compared to investments in Partnership Issuers.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RISK. Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities are also subject to default risk, which is the risk that the U.S. Treasury will be unable to meet its payment obligations. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

VALUATION RISK. Investors who purchase shares of the Fund on, or whose repurchase requests are valued on, days when the Fund is holding instruments that have been fair valued may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher repurchase proceeds than they would have received if the instruments had not been fair valued or if an alternate valuation methodology was employed. Such risks may be more pronounced in a rising interest rate environment, and, to the extent the Fund holds a significant percentage of fair valued or otherwise difficult to value securities, it may be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with valuation. For additional information about valuation determinations, see “*Determination of Net Asset Value*” in the Prospectus. Portions of the Fund’s portfolio that are fair valued or difficult to value vary from time to time. The Fund’s Shareholder reports contain detailed information about the Fund’s holdings that are fair valued or difficult to value, including values of such holdings as of the dates of the reports.

Daily Valuation Risk. The Fund is offered on a daily basis and calculates a daily NAV per Share. The Adviser seeks to evaluate on a daily basis material information about the Fund’s holdings; however, for the reasons noted herein, the Adviser may not be able to acquire and/or evaluate properly such information on a daily basis. Due to these various factors, the Adviser’s fair value determinations could cause the Fund’s NAV on a valuation day to materially differ from what it would have been had such information been fully incorporated. As a result, investors who purchase Shares may receive more or less Shares and investors who tender their Shares may receive more or less cash proceeds than they otherwise would receive.

Valuation of Private Investments Risk. Generally, the Fund’s ownership interest in private investments, including GP Stakes, are not publicly traded and the Fund will use a third party pricing service or internal pricing methodologies to provide pricing information for certain private investments. The value of investments that are not publicly traded may not be readily determinable, and the Valuation Designee will value these investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to the Valuation Procedures, including to reflect significant events affecting the value of the Fund’s investments. Many of the Fund’s investments may be classified as Level 3 under Topic 820 of the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification, as amended, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC Topic 820”). This means that the Fund’s portfolio valuations will be based on significant unobservable inputs and the Fund’s own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability in question. The Fund expects that inputs into the determination of fair value of the Fund’s portfolio investments will require significant judgment or estimation. Even if observable market data are available, such information may be the result of consensus pricing information or broker quotes, which include a disclaimer that

the broker would not be held to such a price in an actual transaction. The non-binding nature of consensus pricing and/or quotes accompanied by disclaimers materially reduces the reliability of such information. The valuation of the Fund's investments in GP Stakes is ordinarily determined based upon valuations provided by the GP Stake Sponsors on a quarterly basis. Although such valuations are provided on a quarterly basis, the Fund will provide valuations, and will issue Shares, on a daily basis. In this regard, a GP Stake Sponsor may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value may affect the GP Stake Sponsor's compensation or its ability to raise additional funds. The Valuation Designee may face a similar conflict of interest with respect to its valuation of the Fund's assets. No assurances can be given regarding the valuation methodology or the sufficiency of systems utilized by any a GP Stake Sponsor or the Valuation Designee, the accuracy of the valuations provided by the GP Stake Sponsors, that the GP Stake Sponsors will comply with their own internal policies or procedures for keeping records or making valuations, or that the GP Stake Sponsors' policies and procedures and systems will not change without notice to the Fund. As a result, a GP Stake Sponsor's valuation of the securities may fail to match the amount ultimately realized with respect to the disposition of such securities. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, the Valuation Designee's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these investments existed. The Fund's net asset value could be adversely affected if the Valuation Designee's determinations regarding the fair value of the Fund's investments were materially higher than the values that the Fund ultimately realizes upon the disposal of such investments.

Valuations Subject to Adjustment. The Fund determines its daily net asset value based upon the quarterly valuations reported by the GP Stakes, which may not reflect market or other events occurring subsequent to the quarter-end. The Valuation Designee will fair value the Fund's holdings in the GP Stakes to reflect such events, consistent with its valuation policies; however, there is no guarantee the Valuation Designee will correctly fair value such investments. Additionally, the valuations reported by the GP Stakes may be subject to later adjustment or revision. For example, fiscal year-end net asset value calculations of the GP Stakes may be revised as a result of audits by their independent auditors. Other adjustments may occur from time to time. Because such adjustments or revisions, whether increasing or decreasing the net asset value of the Fund, and therefore the Fund, at the time they occur, relate to information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, the adjustment or revision may not affect the amount of the repurchase proceeds of the Fund received by Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased prior to such adjustments and received their repurchase proceeds. As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations from the GP Stakes or revisions to the net asset value of a GP Stake or direct private equity investment adversely affect the Fund's net asset value, the remaining outstanding Shares may be adversely affected by prior repurchases to the benefit of Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased at a net asset value higher than the adjusted amount. Conversely, any increases in the net asset value resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations may be entirely for the benefit of the outstanding Shares and to the detriment of Shareholders who previously had their Shares repurchased at a net asset value lower than the adjusted amount. The same principles apply to the purchase of Shares. New Shareholders may be affected in a similar way.

VENTURE CAPITAL. The Fund may invest in GP Stakes with exposure to venture capital. Venture capital is usually classified by investments in private companies that have a limited operating history, are attempting to develop or commercialize unproven technologies or implement novel business plans or are not otherwise developed sufficiently to be self-sustaining financially or to become public. Although these investments may offer the opportunity for significant gains, such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses, which risks generally are greater than the risks of investing in public companies that may be at a later stage of development.

VOLATILITY RISK. The risk that the value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Volatility may cause the Fund's share price, yield and/or total return to experience significant changes in value over short periods of time.

WARRANTS AND RIGHTS RISK. Warrants are instruments giving holders the right, but not the obligation, to buy equity or fixed income securities of a company at a specific price during a specified period. Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a short life span to expiration. The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying

security. Buying a warrant does not make the Fund a Shareholder of the underlying stock. The warrant holder has no voting or dividend rights with respect to the underlying stock. A warrant does not carry any right to assets of the issuer, and for this reason investment in warrants may be more speculative than other equity-based investments. The market for warrants may be limited and it may be difficult for the Fund to sell a warrant promptly at an advantageous price.

ZERO COUPON SECURITIES. Zero-coupon securities pay no interest prior to their maturity date or another specified date in the future but are issued and traded at a discount to their face value. The discount varies as the securities approach their maturity date (or the date on which interest payments are scheduled to begin). While interest payments are not made on such securities, holders of such securities are deemed to have received income (“phantom income”) annually, notwithstanding that cash may not be received currently. As with other fixed income securities, zero coupon bonds are subject to interest rate and credit risk. Some of these securities may be subject to substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market rates than comparable securities that pay interest currently. Longer term zero coupon bonds have greater interest rate risk than shorter term zero coupon bonds.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The investment objectives and principal investment strategies of the Fund are described in the Fund's prospectus. Additional information concerning certain of the Fund's investments, strategies and risks is set forth below.

A. FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE FUND

The Fund has adopted the fundamental investment restrictions set forth below. Fundamental investment restrictions may not be changed with respect to the Fund without the approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Under the 1940 Act and as used in the prospectus and this SAI, a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of (1) the holders of 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund (or a class of the outstanding shares of the Fund) represented at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund (or class) are present in person or by proxy or (2) the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund (or of the class).

Unless otherwise provided below, all references below to the assets of the Fund are in terms of current market value.

The Fund:

1. will not borrow money or issue any class of senior securities, except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by regulatory authority;
2. will not purchase any security, if, as a result of that purchase, the Fund would be concentrated in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, except the Fund will concentrate in securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the asset management industry;
3. will not make loans, except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted from time to time by regulatory authority;
4. will not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under applicable laws;
5. will not purchase or sell real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction;
6. will not invest in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time and as set forth in the Fund's prospectus and SAI;
7. will not purchase securities on margin, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction; and
8. will not engage in short sales or write put or call options, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder as such may be interpreted or modified from time to time by regulatory authorities having appropriate jurisdiction.

In addition, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the 1940 Act, as such rule may be amended from time to time, for between 5% and 25% of the Shares outstanding at NAV, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline (as defined below), or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day. The Fund will repurchase Shares that are tendered by the Repurchase Request Deadline, which will be established by the Board in accordance with Rule 23c-3, as amended from time to time. Rule 23c-3 requires the Repurchase Request Deadline to be no less than 21 and no more than 42 days after the Fund sends notification to Shareholders of the repurchase offer.

B. CLASSIFICATION

The Fund has elected to be classified as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company. As a non-diversified management investment company, the Fund is not required to comply with the diversification rules of the 1940 Act.

The Fund may change its classification status from non-diversified to diversified without the prior approval of Shareholders.

C. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The information below is not considered to be part of the Fund's fundamental policies and is provided for informational purposes only.

If the percentage restrictions on investments described in this SAI and any Prospectus are adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the values of securities or loans, a change in the Fund's net assets or a change in security characteristics is not a violation of any of such restrictions.

With respect to investment restriction A.2, the 1940 Act does not define what constitutes "concentration" in an industry. However, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has taken the position that an investment in excess of 25% of the Fund's total assets in one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry generally constitutes concentration. The Fund does not apply this restriction to tax-exempt municipal securities, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies. For purposes of this restriction, each foreign government is considered to be a separate industry. Currency positions are not considered to be an investment in a foreign government for industry concentration purposes. In addition, for purposes of the Fund's concentration policy set forth in investment restriction A.2, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities that are not mortgage-backed securities shall not be considered part of any industry. To the extent an underlying fund has adopted an 80% policy that requires investments in a particular industry, the Fund will take such policy into consideration for purposes of the Fund's industry concentration policy set forth in investment restriction A.2. For the purposes of the Fund's concentration policy set forth in investment restriction A.2, the Fund will consider holdings of other investment companies in which it invests for the purposes of determining the Fund's compliance with its concentration policy. With respect to investment restriction A.5, the 1940 Act does not directly restrict the Fund's ability to invest in real estate but does require that every fund have the fundamental investment policy governing such investments. The Fund may acquire real estate as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or real estate investment trusts.

With respect to investment restriction A.6, although the 1940 Act does not directly limit the Fund's ability to invest in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, the Fund's investments in physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities may be limited where such investments implicate the Fund's diversification, concentration, or securities-related issuer policies, and where the Fund would need to take certain steps as set forth in its policies to avoid being considered to issue any class of senior securities.

D. CERTAIN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The investment objective and principal investment strategies for the Fund are discussed in the Fund's prospectus. Certain descriptions in the Fund's prospectus and this SAI of a particular investment practice or technique in which the Fund may engage or a financial instrument that the Fund may purchase are meant to describe the spectrum of investments that the Fund's Adviser, in its discretion, might, but is not required to, use in managing the Fund's portfolio assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. The Adviser, in its discretion, may employ any such practice, technique or instrument for the Fund for which it serves as Adviser. It is possible that certain types of financial instruments or techniques may not be available, permissible or effective for their intended purposes in all markets.

The rules under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) require that adviser either operate within certain guidelines and restrictions with respect to the Fund’s use of futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps, or be subject to registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”) with respect to the Fund and be required to operate the Fund in compliance with certain disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

Under current CFTC rules, the investment adviser of a registered investment company may claim an exemption from registration as a CPO only if the registered investment company that it advises uses futures contracts, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps solely for “bona fide hedging purposes,” or limits its use of such instruments for non-bona fide hedging purposes to certain de minimis amounts.

The Adviser has elected to claim an exclusion from the definition of CPO with respect to the Fund. As a result, the Fund will not purchase commodity futures, commodity options contracts, or swaps if, immediately after and as a result of such purchase, (i) the Fund’s aggregate initial margin and premiums posted for its non-bona fide hedging trading in these instruments exceeds 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and losses and excluding the in-the-money amount of an option at the time of purchase) or (ii) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund’s positions in such instruments not used solely for bona fide hedging purposes exceeds 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and losses).

The Fund may choose to change its election at any time. If the Fund operates subject to CFTC regulation, it may incur additional expenses.

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by an investment company evidencing indebtedness, including the issuance of debt or preferred shares of beneficial interest. Current law, as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, provides that, in the case of a senior security representing indebtedness, a closed-end investment company must have asset coverage of 300% immediately after such issuance, and no dividends on the company’s stock may be made unless the indebtedness generally has an asset coverage at that time of 300%. In the case of a class of senior security representing a stock, a closed-end investment company must have asset coverage of 200% immediately after such issuance, and no dividends on the company’s stock may be made unless the preferred stock generally has an asset coverage at that time of 200%. Shareholders of preferred stock also must have the right, as a class, to elect at least two trustees at all times and to elect a majority of trustees if dividends on their stock are unpaid in certain amounts.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing policies, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Fund, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Fund shall, within 90 days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

FUND MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees and officers of the Fund, their business addresses, principal occupations for at least the past five years and years of birth are listed in the tables below. The Fund's Board of Trustees (i) provides broad supervision over the affairs of the Fund and (ii) elects officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and the execution of policies formulated by the Board of Trustees. The first table below provides information about those trustees who are deemed not to be "interested persons" of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (*i.e.*, "non-interested trustees"), and the second table below provides information about the Fund's "interested" trustee and the Fund's officers.

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH AND ADDRESS*	POSITION HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE** AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE***	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS FOR PUBLIC COMPANIES AND OTHER REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES HELD BY TRUSTEE
Austin Adams (1943) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2025	Consultant and Independent Board Member	3	Spectra Energy (2008 – 2018) (NYSE), CommScope Holding Company, Inc. (2010 – 2019) (Nasdaq).
Thomas Aycock (1972) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2025	Managing Partner and Accountant at Aycock & Company and Regional Managing Partner and Accountant at Sorren, Inc.	3	N/A
Robert Hungate, III (1966) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2025	Management and Houston Market Leader at Blue Bell Creameries	3	N/A

* The address for each Trustee is c/o CAZ GP Stakes Adviser LLC, 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056.

** Term of Office: Each Trustee holds an indefinite term until his or her retirement, resignation, removal, or death.

*** For the purposes of this table, "Fund Complex" includes the CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund, CAZ GP Stakes Fund, and CAZ GP Stakes Growth Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the CAZ GP Stakes Growth Fund has not yet begun operations.

OFFICERS AND INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH AND ADDRESS*	POSITION HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE** AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE****	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
Christopher Zook (Chairman) (1969) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	Since 2025	Chairman and Chief Investment Officer of CAZ Investments, LP	3	N/A
Matthew Lindholm (1980) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Trustee	Since 2025	Partner at CAZ Investments, LP	3	N/A
Marcie McVeigh (1979) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Chief Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer, and Treasurer	Since 2025	Managing Director of PFO Services at PINE Advisor Solutions (since 2020), Assistant Vice President at Brown Brothers Harriman (2019 – 2020)	N/A	N/A
Kent Barnes (1968) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Secretary	Since 2025	Chief Compliance Officer, Rafferty Asset Management, LLC (2016 – 2018); Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2018 – 2023); Vice President and Senior Management Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, (2023 – present)	N/A	N/A
Randi Jean Roessler (1981) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2025	Director of PINE Advisor Solutions (since 2023), Chief Compliance Officer of Davis Selected Advisers, L.P., Davis Distributors, LLC, Davis Funds, Selected Funds, Clipper Fund Trust, and Davis Fundamental ETF Trust (2018 – 2023)	N/A	N/A

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH AND ADDRESS*	POSITION HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE** AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE****	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
John-Paul Nigro (1984) 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2025	Director of PFO Services at PINE Advisor Solutions (since 2024), Assistant Vice President at State Street Bank and Trust Company (2010 – 2024).	N/A	N/A

* The address for each officer and Trustee is c/o CAZ GP Stakes Adviser LLC, 1360 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 2200, Houston, Texas 77056.

** Term of Office: Each Trustee holds an indefinite term until the Trustee's retirement or the Trustee's resignation, removal, or death prior to the Trustee's retirement. Each Fund officer generally serves until his or her resignation, removal or death.

*** "Interested person," as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Fund because of the person's affiliation with, or equity ownership of, the Adviser and its affiliates.

**** For the purposes of this table, "Fund Complex" includes the CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund, CAZ GP Stakes Fund, and CAZ GP Stakes Growth Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the CAZ GP Stakes Growth Fund has not yet begun operations.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Fund has a Board of Trustees. The Board is responsible for oversight of the Fund. The Board elects officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund. The Board oversees the Adviser and the other principal service providers of the Fund. As described in more detail below, the Board has established two standing committees that assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities: the Audit Committee, and Nominating Committee (collectively, the "Committees").

The Board is chaired by an Interested Trustee. The Chair (i) presides at Board meetings and participates in the preparation of agendas for the meetings, (ii) acts as a liaison with the Fund's officers, investment adviser and other trustees between meetings and (iii) coordinates Board activities and functions with the Chair of the Committees. The Chair may also perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board has determined that the Board's leadership and committee structure is appropriate because it provides a foundation for the Board to work effectively with management and service providers and facilitates the exercise of the Board's independent judgment. In addition, the committee structure permits an efficient allocation of responsibility among the Trustees. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Board of Trustees held three meetings.

The Board oversees risk as part of its general oversight of the Fund and risk is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, financial, operational and valuation risks. The Fund's service providers, which are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund, apply risk management in conducting their activities. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Fund, and that it is not possible to develop processes and controls to eliminate all risks and their possible effects. The Audit Committee receives reports or other information from management regarding risk assessment and management. The Board oversees the activities of the Fund's chief compliance officer ("CCO"), and the CCO provides an annual report to the Board regarding material compliance matters. The Board receives and considers other reports from the CCO throughout the year. The Audit Committee assists the Board in reviewing financial matters, including matters relating to financial reporting risks and valuation risks. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts its risk oversight role.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Audit Committee.

The audit committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by the Board. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the audit committee. The primary function of the audit committee is to serve as an independent and objective party to assist the Board in selecting, engaging and discharging the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, reviewing the plans, scope and results of the audit engagement with the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, approving professional services provided by the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm (including compensation therefore), reviewing the independence of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and reviewing the adequacy of the Fund's internal controls over financial reporting. The Audit Committee also has principal oversight of the valuation process used to establish the Fund's NAV. The audit committee is presently composed of three persons, including Austin Adams, Thomas Aycock, and Robert Hungate, III, all of whom are considered independent for purposes of the 1940 Act. Austin Adams serves as the chair of the Audit Committee. The Board has determined that Mr. Adams qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407 of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act. Each of the members of the audit committee meet the independence requirements of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and, in addition, is not an "interested person" of the Fund or of the Adviser as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. The Audit Committee met three times during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

A copy of the charter of the Audit Committee is available in print to any Shareholder who requests it, and it is also available on the Fund's website at www.cazgpstakesfund.com.

Nominating and Governance Committee.

The nominating and governance committee operates pursuant to a charter approved by the Board. The charter sets forth the responsibilities of the nominating and governance committee, including making nominations for the appointment or election of Independent Trustees. The nominating and governance committee consists of three persons, including Austin Adams, Thomas Aycock, and Robert Hungate, III, all of whom are considered independent for purposes of the 1940 Act. Mr. Adams serves as the chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee met two times during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees to the Board recommended by a Shareholder, if such Shareholder complies with the advance notice provisions of the Fund's Bylaws. The Fund's Bylaws provide that a Shareholder who wishes to nominate a person for election as a Trustees at a meeting of Shareholders must deliver written notice to the Fund's Secretary. This notice must contain, as to each nominee, all of the information relating to such person as would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement meeting the requirements of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, and certain other information set forth in the Bylaws. In order to be eligible to be a nominee for election as a Trustees by a Shareholder, such potential nominee must deliver to the Fund's Secretary a written questionnaire providing the requested information about the background and qualifications of such person and a written representation and agreement that such person is not and will not become a party to any voting agreements, any agreement or understanding with any person with respect to any compensation or indemnification in connection with service on the Board, and would be in compliance with all of the Fund's publicly disclosed corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality and share ownership and trading policies and guidelines.

A copy of the charter of the Nominating and Governance Committee is available in print to any Shareholder who requests it, and it is also available on the Fund's website at www.cazgpstakesfund.com.

TRUSTEE QUALIFICATIONS.

The governing documents for the Fund do not set forth any specific qualifications to serve as a Trustee. The Charter for the Nominating Committee sets forth criteria that the Committee should consider as minimum requirements for consideration as an independent trustee.

The Board has concluded, based on each trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills, on an individual basis and in combination with those of other trustees, that each trustee is qualified to serve as a trustee for the Fund. Among the attributes and skills common to all trustees are the ability to review, evaluate and discuss information and proposals provided to them regarding the Fund, the ability to interact effectively with management

and service providers, and the ability to exercise independent business judgment. Where applicable, the Board has considered the actual service of each trustee in concluding that the trustee should continue to serve. Each trustee's ability to perform his or her duties effectively has been attained through the trustee's education and work experience, as well as service as a trustee for the Fund and/or other entities. Set forth below is a brief description of the specific experience of each trustee. Additional details regarding the background of each trustee are included in the chart earlier in this section.

OWNERSHIP OF FUND SHARES.

The following table discloses the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each trustee as of December 31, 2025 (i) in the Fund and (ii) on an aggregate basis in any registered investment companies overseen by the trustee within the same family of investment companies:

NON-INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME OF TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND*	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Austin Adams	—	None
Thomas Aycock	—	None
Robert Hungate, III	—	None

* The Fund had not yet commenced operations as of December 31, 2025.

INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME OF TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND*	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Christopher Zook	—	Over \$1,000,000
Matthew Lindholm	—	\$100,001 – \$500,000

* The Fund had not commenced operations as of December 31, 2025.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

The Fund does not pay salaries or compensation to any of its officers or trustees who are employed by CAZ GP Stakes Adviser LLC or its affiliates. The chart below sets forth the compensation paid by the Fund to the following trustees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Estimated Compensation From the Fund*	Pension Or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From the Fund Paid to Trustees**	Total Compensation From the Fund Complex Paid to the Trustees**
Christopher Zook, Trustee, President and CEO	—	\$ 0	\$ 0	—	—
Matthew Lindholm, Trustee	—	\$ 0	\$ 0	—	—
Austin Adams, Trustee	\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 11,968.52	\$ 59,456.52
Thomas Aycock***	\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,228.26	\$ 21,684.78
Robert Hungate, III***	\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,228.26	\$ 21,684.78

* Aggregate estimated compensation from the Fund is estimated for the Fund's first full fiscal year ended March 31, 2027.

- ** The Fund commenced operation on February 2, 2026. Total Compensation reflects compensation paid from August 26, 2025 through March 31, 2026. For the purposes of this table, “Fund Complex” includes the CAZ Strategic Opportunities Fund, CAZ GP Stakes Fund, and CAZ GP Stakes Growth Fund. As of the date of this prospectus, the CAZ GP Stakes Growth Fund has not yet begun operations, and compensation earned by the Trustees has not yet been paid.
- *** Messrs. Aycock and Hungate joined the Board on November 24, 2025.

The sales load for Class A Shares of the Fund is waived for present and former officers, trustees and employees of the Fund, the Adviser, the transfer agent and their affiliates. Such waiver is designed to provide an incentive for individuals that are involved and affiliated with the Fund and its operations to invest in the Fund. Present and former officers, trustees and employees of the Fund, the Adviser, the transfer agent and their affiliates are also permitted to purchase Class I Shares of the Fund.

The Fund’s Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund, to the full extent permitted by Delaware law and the federal securities laws, shall indemnify the trustees and officers of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust does not authorize the Fund to indemnify any trustee or officer against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of or for willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of such person’s duties.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement with the Adviser. The investment advisory agreement provides that the Adviser, subject to the supervision and approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees, is responsible for the management of the Fund. The Adviser administers the business and affairs of the Fund. Among other services, the Adviser: (i) provides and, as necessary, re-evaluates and updates the investment objectives and parameters, asset classes, and risk profiles of the Fund; (ii) determines what securities and other financial instruments should be purchased for the Fund and the portion of the Fund’s portfolio to be held in cash; (iii) monitors the Fund’s performance and examines and recommends ways to improve performance; (iv) meets with and monitors investment personnel to confirm their compliance with the Fund’s investment strategies and policies and for their adherence to legal and compliance procedures; (v) researches and recommends portfolio managers for the Fund; and (vi) reports to the Board on the performance of the Fund and recommends action as appropriate.

In addition, the Adviser or its affiliate(s) may provide administrative services to the Fund, including personnel, services, equipment and facilities and office space for proper operation of the Fund. Although the Adviser, or its affiliates, may arrange for the provision of additional services necessary for the proper operation of the Fund, the Fund pays for these services. Among other services, the Adviser may: (i) assist in all aspects of the Fund’s operations, including the supervision and coordination of service providers (*e.g.*, the custodian, transfer agent or other Shareholder servicing agents, accountants, and attorneys), and serves as the liaison between such service providers and the Board; (ii) draft and negotiates agreements between service providers and the Fund; (iii) prepare meeting materials for the Fund’s Board and produces such other materials as the Board may request; (iv) coordinate and oversees filings with the SEC; (v) develop and implement compliance programs for the Fund; (vi) provide day-to-day legal and regulatory support for the Fund; (vii) assist the Fund in the handling of regulatory examinations; and (viii) make reports to the Board regarding the performance of the Fund.

As provided by the investment advisory agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee that is paid monthly, equal on an annual basis to 1.50% of the average daily value of the Fund’s net assets, including assets purchased with borrowed funds or other forms of leverage.

The Adviser may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide Shareholder services and administer Shareholder accounts. If a bank or other financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Fund believes that there would be no material impact on the Fund or Shareholders. Banks and other financial institutions may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those Shareholders availing themselves of the bank services will be lower than to those Shareholders who do not. The Fund may from time to time purchase securities issued by banks and other financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The personnel of the Adviser who have primary responsibility for management of the Fund are the members of the Adviser's Investment Committee. Each investment recommendation brought forward by the Fund's investment team must be approved unanimously by the Investment Committee. Specific investment decisions take into account the merits of the specific investment opportunity, as well as portfolio allocation and risk management considerations. The Investment Committee is composed of:

CHRISTOPHER ZOOK — *Chairman and Chief Investment Officer* — Christopher founded CAZ in 2001. He is a frequent guest of major media outlets, including CNBC, Fox Business, Bloomberg, and is quoted regularly in the international media. He is also the founder of the Texas Hedge Fund Association where he served as Chairman for seven years. Known as one of the preeminent experts on alternative investments, Christopher has more than 25 years of experience investing in unconventional asset classes. Prior to starting the Investment Manager, he served in senior leadership positions with Oppenheimer, Prudential Securities, Lehman Brothers and Paine Webber.

MARK WADE — *Partner* — Mark serves on the firm's Executive and Investment Committees and is responsible for sourcing and evaluating investment themes as well as monitoring existing investments. Mark also facilitates the ability of outside investors, including family offices, registered investment advisors and institutions, to co-invest with the firm and our principals and shareholders. Prior to joining CAZ, he worked almost a decade in the healthcare industry at Johnson & Johnson and St. Jude Medical with experience in their orthopedics and neurosurgery affiliates, respectively. He graduated from the University of Virginia with a B.A. in Foreign Affairs — Middle East Studies. He continued his education at the Jones Graduate School of Business at Rice University with a Master of Business Administration and is a Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst.

MATTHEW LINDHOLM — *Partner* — Matt focuses on portfolio management of both traditional and alternative investments. He has over 15 years of investment management experience, including significant experience in derivatives, options, futures, commodities, swaps and hedge funds. Most recently Matt co-founded Absolute Private Wealth Management LLC, where he served as Co-Portfolio Manager to the Quantitative Managed Futures Strategy Fund, a registered 1940 Act mutual fund. Matt graduated Cum Laude from Texas A&M University's Mays Business School Honors Program with a BBA in Finance and a Certificate in International Business.

CLARK EDLUND — *Partner* — Clark serves on the firm's Executive Committee and has over a decade of investment specific industry experience, including asset management, business development and client relations. He most recently served as Senior Investment Advisor and Portfolio Manager to a boutique healthcare focused private equity manager. Clark graduated from Texas A&M University with a B.S. in Economics and minor in Business Administration. He also became a Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) in 2012 and currently serves on the advisory committee for the Texas Alternative Investment Association.

MICHAEL O'KEEFE — *Chief of Staff* — Michael serves on the firm's Executive and Investment Committees and is responsible for portfolio management, as well as operating alongside the Chairman to execute on strategic initiatives. Michael has over five years of experience in investment management. Michael served previously as President, Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Financial Officer of PlantSwitch, a bioplastics compounding company, and also worked for Thomist Capital, a market-neutral long-short hedge fund. Michael graduated valedictorian from Southern Methodist University with degrees in Finance, Mathematics, and Mechanical Engineering.

OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED OR ADVISED BY CAZ'S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table lists the number and types of other accounts managed by the Fund's portfolio managers and assets under management in those accounts as of March 31, 2026, unless otherwise noted:

FUND AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	ASSETS MANAGED* (in millions)	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE	TOTAL ASSETS IN ACCOUNTS WHERE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON ACCOUNT PERFORMANCE* (in millions)
Christopher A. Zook				
Other Registered Investment Companies.	1	\$ 682	0	\$ 0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles. . .	108	\$ 10,859	107	\$ 10,850
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Mark Wade				
Other Registered Investment Companies.	1	\$ 662	0	\$ 0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles. . .	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Matthew Lindholm				
Other Registered Investment Companies.	1	\$ 662	0	\$ 0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles. . .	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Clark Edlund				
Other Registered Investment Companies.	1	\$ 662	0	\$ 0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles. . .	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Michael O'Keefe				
Other Registered Investment Companies.	1	\$ 662	0	\$ 0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles. . .	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

* Assets Managed are estimated and unaudited and may vary from final audited figures.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE FUND ADVISED BY CAZ'S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

Whenever a portfolio manager of the Fund manages other accounts, potential conflicts of interest exist, including potential conflicts between the investment strategy of the Fund and the investment strategy of the other accounts. For example, in certain instances, a portfolio manager may take conflicting positions in a particular security for different accounts, by selling a security for one account and continuing to hold it for another account. In addition, the fact that other accounts require the portfolio manager to devote less than all of his or her time to the Fund may be seen itself to constitute a conflict with the interest of the Fund.

Each portfolio manager may also execute transactions for another fund or account at the direction of such fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by the Fund. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than the Fund may outperform the securities selected for the Fund. In addition, some of these accounts managed by the portfolio managers may have fee structures, including performance fees, that are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees the Adviser receives for managing the Fund. Finally, if the portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, the Fund may not be able to take advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of that opportunity to

or across eligible funds and accounts. CAZ’s policies, however, require that portfolio managers allocate investment opportunities among accounts managed by them in an equitable manner over time. Orders are normally allocated on a pro rata basis, except that in certain circumstances, such as the small size of an issue, orders will be allocated among clients in a manner believed by CAZ to be fair and equitable over time.

The structure of a portfolio manager’s compensation may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. A portfolio manager’s base pay tends to increase with additional and more complex responsibilities that include increased assets under management, which indirectly links compensation to sales. Also, potential conflicts of interest may arise since the structure of CAZ’s compensation may vary from account to account.

CAZ has adopted certain compliance procedures that are designed to address these, and other, types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation where a conflict arises.

COMPENSATION OF CAZ’S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Adviser receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Fund as set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. The Adviser pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Fund. The following information relates to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

CAZ’s methodology for measuring and rewarding the contribution made by portfolio managers combines quantitative measures with qualitative measures. The Fund’s portfolio managers are compensated for their services to the Fund and to other accounts they manage in a combination of base salary and annual discretionary bonus, as well as the standard retirement, health and welfare benefits available to all CAZ employees. Certain fund managers may also receive awards under a long-term incentive program. Base salary of CAZ’s employees is determined by reference to the level of responsibility inherent in the role and the experience of the incumbent, and is benchmarked annually against market data to ensure that CAZ is paying competitively. CAZ reviews base salaries annually, targeting increases at employees whose roles have increased in scope materially during the year and those whose salary is behind market rates. At more senior levels, base salaries tend to be adjusted less frequently as the emphasis is increasingly on the discretionary bonus. Discretionary bonuses for portfolio managers may be comprised of an agreed contractual floor, a revenue component and/or a discretionary component. Any discretionary bonus is determined by a number of factors. At a macro level the total amount available to spend is a function of the bonus to pre-bonus profit ratio before tax and the compensation to revenue ratio achieved by CAZ globally. CAZ then assesses the performance of the division and of a management team to determine the share of the aggregate bonus pool that is spent in each area. This focus on “team” maintains consistency and minimizes internal competition that may be detrimental to the interests of CAZ’s clients. For each team, CAZ assesses the performance of their funds relative to competitors and to relevant benchmarks (which may be internally-and/or externally-based and are considered over a range of performance periods), the level of funds under management, and the level of performance fees generated, if any. CAZ also reviews “softer” factors such as leadership, contribution to other parts of the business, and an assessment of the employee’s behavior and the extent to which it is in line with our corporate values of excellence, integrity, teamwork, passion and innovation.

EQUITY SECURITIES BENEFICIALLY OWNED BY CAZ PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following table shows the portfolio managers’ ownership of securities in the Fund as of March 31, 2026, unless otherwise noted:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Manager
Christopher A. Zook	Over \$1,000,000
Mark Wade	None
Matthew Lindholm	\$500,001 – \$1,000,000
Clark Edlund	None
Michael O’Keefe	None

REPURCHASES OF SHARES

Repurchases

The Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares on any securities exchange and does not expect any secondary market for them to develop in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, a Shareholder may not be able to sell its Shares when and/or in the amount that the Shareholder desires. No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase such Shareholder's Shares or any portion thereof. Shareholders may not exchange their Shares of the Fund for shares of any other registered investment company. Because no public market exists for the Shares, and none is expected to develop in the foreseeable future, Shareholders will not be able to liquidate their investment, other than through the Fund's share repurchase program, or, in limited circumstances, as a result of transfers of Shares to other investors. Thus, the Shares are appropriate only as a long-term investment. In addition, the Fund's repurchase offers may subject the Fund and Shareholders to special risks.

To provide Shareholders with limited liquidity, the Fund is structured as an "interval fund" and intends to conduct quarterly offers to repurchase between 5% and 25% of its outstanding Shares at NAV (minus any applicable early repurchase fee), pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). In connection with any given repurchase offer, it is expected that the Fund will offer to repurchase the minimum amount of 5% of its outstanding Shares. The offer to purchase Shares on a quarterly basis 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 1940 Act). The Repurchase Offer Notice is sent to Shareholders at least 21 calendar days and no more than 42 calendar days before the Repurchase Request Deadline. The Fund expects to determine the NAV applicable to repurchases no later than the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Fund will distribute payment to Shareholders no later than seven calendar days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The quarterly repurchases will commence in the months of March, June, September and December, with payment being distributed to Shareholders within the time period discussed above.

Repurchases of Shares by the Fund will be paid in cash.

The Fund also has the right to repurchase all of a Shareholder's Shares at any time if the aggregate value of such Shareholder's Shares is, at the time of such compulsory repurchase, less than the minimum initial investment applicable for the Fund.

The Board of Trustees, or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, will determine the number of Shares that the Fund will offer to repurchase (the "Repurchase Offer Amount") for a given Repurchase Request Deadline. The Repurchase Offer Amount, however, will be no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the total number of Shares outstanding on the Repurchase Request Deadline.

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 number of Shares not to exceed 2.00% 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 2.00% of the outstanding Shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis.

Mandatory Repurchases and Redemptions

As noted in the prospectus, the Fund may also repurchase and/or redeem Shares of a Shareholder or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder under certain circumstances, in accordance with the terms of its Declaration of Trust and the 1940 Act, including Rule 23c-2 under the 1940 Act. Such mandatory redemptions may be made if:

- the Shares have been transferred to or vested in any person other than by operation of law as the result of the death, dissolution, bankruptcy or incompetency of a Shareholder or with the consent of the Fund, as described below;
- ownership of Shares by a Shareholder or other person is likely cause the Fund to be in violation of, require registration of any Shares under, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities or other laws of the U.S. or any other relevant jurisdiction;

- continued ownership of Shares by a Shareholder may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, the Board, the Adviser or any of their affiliates, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; or
- with respect to a Shareholder subject to special laws or compliance requirements, such as those imposed by ERISA, the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended or certain Federal Communication Commission regulations (collectively, “Special Laws or Regulations”), the Shareholder is likely to be subject to additional regulatory or compliance requirements under these Special Laws or Regulations by virtue of continuing to hold any Shares.

In the event that the Adviser or any of its affiliates hold Shares in the capacity of a Shareholder, the Shares may be tendered for repurchase in connection with any repurchase offer made by the Fund. Shareholders who require minimum annual distributions from a retirement account through which they hold Shares should consider the Fund’s schedule for repurchase offers and submit repurchase requests accordingly.

Liquidity Requirements

The Fund must maintain liquid assets equal to the Repurchase Offer Amount from the time that the Repurchase Offer Notice is sent to Shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date. For purposes of this requirement, liquid assets are 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 a period equal to the period between a Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline, or of assets that mature by the next 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.

Consequences of Repurchase Offers

Repurchase offers will typically be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. Payment for repurchased shares, however, may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would, thus increasing the Fund’s portfolio turnover and potentially causing the Fund to realize losses. The Adviser intends to take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect Shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund’s expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase amounts by selling Fund investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its assets in less liquid securities. The sale of portfolio securities to fund repurchases also could reduce the market price of those underlying securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund’s NAV.

See “Types of Investments and Related Risks — Repurchase Risks” in the Prospectus for a description of the risks associated with the Fund’s repurchase offers. In addition, the repurchase of Shares by the Fund will be a taxable event to Shareholders. For a discussion of these tax consequences, see “Taxation” below.

Subject to its investment limitations, the Fund may borrow to finance the repurchase of shares. Interest on any borrowings to finance share repurchase transactions or the accumulation of cash by the Fund in anticipation of share repurchases or tenders will reduce the Fund’s net income and gains. Share repurchases and borrowings must comply with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder and other applicable law.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Fund has no obligation to deal with any dealer or group of dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities.

Subject to any policy established by the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Adviser is primarily responsible for the investment decisions of the Fund and the placing of its portfolio transactions. In placing brokerage orders, it is the policy of the Fund to obtain the most favorable net results, taking into account various factors, including price, dealer spread or commission, if any, size of the transaction and difficulty of execution. While the Adviser generally seeks reasonably competitive spreads or commissions, the Fund does not necessarily pay the lowest possible spread or commission. The Adviser may direct certain brokerage transactions, using best efforts, subject to obtaining best execution, to broker/dealers in connection with a commission recapture program used to defray fund expenses for the Fund.

The Adviser generally deals directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved (unless better prices and execution are available elsewhere) if the securities are traded primarily in the over-the-counter market. Such dealers usually act as principals for their own account. On occasion, securities may be purchased directly from the issuer. In addition, the Adviser may effect certain "riskless principal" transactions through certain dealers in the over-the-counter market under which commissions are paid on such transactions. Bonds and money market securities are generally traded on a net basis and do not normally involve either brokerage commissions or transfer taxes.

While the Adviser seeks to obtain the most favorable net results in effecting transactions in the Fund's portfolio securities, broker-dealers who provide investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for transactions from the Adviser. Such research services ordinarily consist of assessments and analyses of or affecting the business or prospects of a company, industry, economic sector or financial market. To the extent consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), the Adviser may cause the Fund to pay a broker-dealer that provides brokerage and research services (as defined in the 1934 Act) to the Adviser an amount in respect of securities transactions for the Fund in excess of the amount that another broker-dealer would have charged in respect of that transaction. See "Soft Dollar Practices" below.

To the extent that accounts managed by the Adviser are simultaneously engaged in the purchase of the same security as the Fund, then, as authorized by the Fund's Board of Trustees, available securities may be allocated to the Fund and another client account and may be averaged as to price in a manner determined by the Adviser to be fair and equitable. Such allocation and pricing may affect the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund. In some cases, this system might adversely affect the price paid by the Fund (for example, during periods of rapidly rising or falling interest rates) or limit the size of the position obtainable for the Fund (for example, in the case of a small issue).

Accounts managed by the Adviser (or its affiliates) may hold securities also held by the Fund. Because of different investment objectives or other factors, a particular security may be purchased by the Adviser for one client when one or more other clients are selling the same security.

SOFT DOLLAR PRACTICES

The Adviser is responsible for effecting securities transactions for the Fund. As noted above, to the extent consistent with Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, the Adviser may obtain “soft dollar” benefits in connection with the execution of transactions for the Fund. The Adviser may cause the Fund to pay a broker-dealer an amount in excess of the amount that another broker-dealer would have charged for the same transaction, in exchange for “brokerage and research services” (as defined in the 1934 Act). Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of the services that the Adviser is required to perform under the Investment Advisory Agreement. In circumstances where two or more broker-dealers are equally capable of providing best execution, the Adviser may, but is under no obligation to, choose the broker-dealer that provides superior research or analysis as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion. The advisory fees are not reduced because the Adviser or its affiliates receive these services even though the Adviser or its affiliates might otherwise be required to purchase some of these services for cash. Some of these services are of value to the Adviser or its affiliates in advising various of their clients (including the Fund), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in managing the Fund. These products and services may include research reports, access to management personnel, financial newsletters and trade journals, seminar and conference fees, quantitative analytical software, data services, communication services relating to (or incidental to) the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions, post-trade services relating to functions incidental to trade execution, and other products and services that are permitted under Section 28(e), as interpreted by the SEC from time to time. In certain instances, these products and services may have additional uses that are not related to brokerage or research. For such “mixed use” items, in accordance with SEC guidance, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation of the cost of the item according to its expected use, and will pay for that portion of the item that does not have a brokerage or research-related component out of its own pocket.

Commission rates are established by country and trade method used to execute a given order.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund paid \$21,002.18 in brokerage commissions.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Board believes that the voting of proxies with respect to securities held by the Fund is an important element of the overall investment process. Investments in the GP Stakes do not typically convey traditional voting rights, and the occurrence of corporate governance or other consent or voting matters for this type of investment is typically substantially less than that encountered in connection with registered equity securities. Pursuant to the Fund's Policy Related to Proxy Voting, as approved by the Fund's Board, the Fund has delegated to the Adviser the authority to vote all proxies relating to the Fund's portfolio securities. The Adviser's exercise of this delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of the Fund is subject to oversight by Board. The Adviser has a duty to vote or not vote such proxies in the best interests of the Fund and its Shareholders, and to avoid the influence of conflicts of interest. The Adviser may choose to echo vote, vote in accordance with stated guidelines set forth by a proxy voting service or in accordance with its recommendations, abstain or hire a third-party fiduciary.

The policies and procedures used by the Adviser to determine how to vote certain proxies relating to portfolio securities are set forth in Appendix A. However, more complete information should be obtained by reviewing the Fund's voting records. Information on how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is or will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling (713) 403-8250; (2) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and (3) on the Fund's website at www.cazgpstakesfund.com.

The Fund intends to hold a portion of its interests in the GP Stakes in non-voting form when required by law or regulation. Where the Fund anticipates that it would own voting securities of a GP Stake in an amount that is in excess of amounts permitted by law or regulation, the Fund will typically seek to either purchase non-voting securities of such a GP Stake or to enter into contractual arrangements with such a GP Stake, typically before the initial purchase, which relinquish the right to vote in respect of a portion of those voting securities to the extent required to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Fund will file a Form N-PX, with the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31st of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund will be available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (713) 403-8250 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

TAXATION

The following is a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and investors in the Fund. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or to investors who are subject to special rules, such as banks, thrift institutions and certain other financial institutions, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, insurance companies, brokers and dealers in securities or currencies, certain securities traders, S corporations, individual retirement accounts, certain tax-deferred accounts or foreign investors.

Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes that you are a U.S. Shareholder (as defined below) and that you hold Fund shares as capital assets. For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. Shareholder” means a beneficial owner of the Fund’s shares that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the U.S., (ii) a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created in or organized under the laws of the U.S. or any state of the U.S., (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if (A) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust or (B) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. If a partnership holds shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships that hold shares should consult their tax advisors.

The following discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial authorities, published positions of the IRS and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date of the Prospectus and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS regarding any matter discussed in the Prospectus. Counsel to the Fund has not rendered any legal opinion regarding any tax consequences relating to the Fund or your investment in the Fund. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax information set out below.

Tax matters are complicated, and the tax consequences of an investment in and holding of the Fund’s shares will depend on the particular facts of each investor’s situation. You are advised to consult your own tax advisors with respect to the application to your own circumstances of the general U.S. federal income tax rules described below and with respect to other federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences to you before making an investment in the Fund’s shares.

Federal Income Taxation of the Fund.

The Fund is taxed as a regular corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes at a rate of 21% and as such is obligated to pay U.S. federal and applicable state, local, and foreign corporate taxes on its taxable income including potential corporate alternative minimum tax. This differs from most investment companies, which elect to be treated as “regulated investment companies” under the Code in order to avoid paying entity-level income taxes.

The Fund invests primarily in GP Stakes, the issuers of which generally are intended to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a partner in the Partnership Issuers, the Fund must report its allocable share of the Partnership Issuer’s taxable income or loss in computing the Fund’s taxable income or loss, regardless of the extent (if any) to which the Partnership Issuers make distributions. In addition, sales of GP Stakes may result in allocations to the Fund of taxable ordinary income or loss and capital gain or loss, each in amounts that will not be reported to the Fund until the following year, in magnitudes often not readily estimable before such reporting is made.

The Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate income tax rate (currently at 21%) on the Fund’s share of any taxable income from the investment in the GP Stakes and on gain recognized by the Fund on any sale of GP Stakes. In addition, the Fund, if its income as calculated for financial reporting exceeds certain thresholds, may also be subject to a corporate alternative minimum tax of 15% on such income. As explained above, in the case of a Partnership Issuer, cash distributions to the Fund that exceed the Fund’s allocable share of such issuer’s net taxable income will reduce the Fund’s adjusted tax basis in the equity securities of the Partnership Issuer, and in the case of a Corporate Issuer, cash distribution that exceeds the Corporate Issuer’s available earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital and reduce the Fund’s adjusted tax basis in the equity securities of the Corporate Issuer to the extent of the Fund’s adjusted tax basis. These reductions in the Fund’s adjusted tax basis in the GP Stakes will increase the amount of gain (or decrease the amount of loss) recognized by the Fund on a subsequent sale of the GP Stake.

In addition, the Fund will accrue deferred income taxes on the total net unrealized capital gains in accordance with current accounting literature which has been interpreted to require all entities to recognize a full accrual on the deferred income tax that may be payable at the end of each fiscal year. It is important to note that the deferred income tax is actually payable only in the event the Fund should sell appreciated securities and payable in full only in the event the Fund should liquidate the entire portfolio. The Fund may carry net capital losses forward for five years as an offset against any net capital gains realized by the Fund during each taxable year. The Fund's ability to use certain tax benefits could be limited if the Fund experiences an "ownership change" within the meaning of section 382 of the Code. Such tax benefits include net capital losses and certain built-in losses. An ownership change may occur if there is a greater than 50% change in the value of the stock of the Fund owned by 5% of Shareholders during the testing period (generally three years).

Since the Fund accumulates its net investment income rather than distributing it, the Fund may be subject to the imposition of the federal accumulated earnings tax. The accumulated earnings tax is imposed on a corporation's accumulated taxable income at a rate of 20%. Accumulated taxable income is defined as adjusted taxable income minus the sum of the dividends paid deduction and the accumulated earnings credit. The dividends paid deduction and accumulated earnings credit are available in calculating excess earnings subject to this tax. The accumulated earnings tax would be payable in addition to the regular corporate income tax. If the Fund were to distribute its accumulated taxable income to avoid the accumulated earnings tax (a) the Fund's NAV would drop by the amount of that distribution and (b) Shareholders would receive taxable dividend income of that amount, pro rata.

Federal Income Taxation of Holders of the Fund's Shares — U.S. Shareholders.

Receipt of Distributions. To the extent that the Fund will make distributions, such distributions will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as (i) first, taxable dividends to the extent of your allocable share of the Fund's earnings and profits, (ii) second, non-taxable returns of capital to the extent of your tax basis in your shares of the Fund (for the portion of those distributions that exceed the Fund's earnings and profits) and (iii) third, taxable capital gains (for the balance of such distributions). Dividend income will be treated as "qualified dividends" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, subject to favorable capital gain tax rates, provided that certain requirements are met. Unlike a regulated investment company, the Fund will not be able to pass-through the character of its recognized net capital gain by reporting "capital gain dividends." The portion of the distribution received by a U.S. Shareholder from the Fund that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the U.S. Shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares (but not below zero), which will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the U.S. Shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares.

Distributions made to you by the Fund (other than distributions in redemption of shares subject to section 302(b) of the Code) will generally constitute taxable dividends to the extent of your allocable share of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Generally, a corporation's earnings and profits are computed based upon taxable income, with certain specified adjustments. To the extent that distributions to you exceed your allocable share of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, your basis in the Fund's shares with respect to which the distribution is made will be reduced, which will increase the amount of gain (or decrease the amount of loss) realized upon a subsequent sale or redemption of such shares. To the extent you hold such shares as a capital asset and have no further basis in the shares to offset the distribution, you will report the excess as capital gain.

Distributions to you from the Fund treated as dividends generally will be taxable as ordinary income to you but are generally expected to be treated as "qualified dividend income" to eligible taxpayers. Qualified dividend income received by individuals and other noncorporate Shareholders is taxed at long-term capital gain rates, which currently reach a maximum of 15%, or, for certain high-income individuals, 20%. For a dividend to constitute qualified dividend income, the Shareholder generally must hold the shares paying the dividend for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date, although a longer period may apply if the Shareholder engages in certain risk reduction transactions with respect to the common stock.

In addition to constituting qualified dividend income to noncorporate investors, such dividends are expected to be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate Shareholders of the Fund under section 243 of the Code. However, corporate Shareholders of the Fund should be aware that certain limitations apply to the availability of the dividends received deduction, including rules which limit the deduction in cases where (i) certain holding period requirements are not met, (ii) a corporate Shareholder of the Fund is obligated (e.g., pursuant to a

short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, or (iii) the corporate Shareholder's investment in shares of the Fund is financed with indebtedness. Corporate Shareholders of the Fund should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these limitations to their particular situations.

If you participate in the Fund's automatic dividend reinvestment plan, upon the Fund's payment of a dividend to you, you will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as receiving a taxable distribution from the Fund in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares issued to you under the plan. The portion of such a distribution that is treated as dividend income will be determined under the rules described above.

Repurchase and Sales of Shares. A repurchase of common shares will be treated as a sale or exchange of such shares, provided the repurchase either: (i) is not essentially equivalent to a dividend; (ii) is a substantially disproportionate repurchase; (iii) is a complete repurchase of a Shareholder's entire interest in the Fund; or (iv) is in partial liquidation of the Fund. Repurchases that do not qualify for sale or exchange treatment will be treated as described in "Receipt of Distributions" above.

Upon a repurchase treated as a sale or exchange under the foregoing rules, or upon a sale of your shares to a third party, you generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the cost of your shares and the amount you receive when you sell them. Any such capital gain or loss will be a long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for more than one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gains of noncorporate Shareholders of the Fund (including individuals) are currently subject to U.S. federal income taxation at a maximum rate of 15%, or, for certain high income individuals, 20%. The deductibility of capital losses for both corporate and noncorporate Shareholders of the Fund is subject to limitations under the Code. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund may be disallowed if Fund shares or other substantially identical shares are acquired (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a sixty-one (61) day period beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after the date on which the shares are disposed. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired must be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Investment by Tax-Exempt Investors and Regulated Investment Companies. Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to U.S. federal income tax on their unrelated business taxable income, or UBTI. Because the Fund is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an owner of the Fund's shares will not report on its U.S. federal income tax return any items of income, gain, loss and deduction that are allocated to the Fund from the Fund's investments. Moreover, dividend income from, and gain from the sale of, corporate stock generally does not constitute UBTI unless the corporate stock is debt-financed. Therefore, a tax-exempt investor will not have UBTI attributable to its ownership, sale, or the repurchase of the Fund's shares unless its ownership is debt-financed. In general, shares are considered to be debt-financed if the tax-exempt owner of the shares incurred debt to acquire the shares or otherwise incurred a debt that would not have been incurred if the shares had not been acquired. Similarly, the income and gain realized from an investment in the Fund's shares by an investor that is a regulated investment company will constitute qualifying income for the regulated investment company.

Foreign, State and Local Taxes. It is possible that the Fund may be liable for foreign, state and local taxes payable in the country, state or locality in which it is a resident or doing business.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends received from the Fund and net gains from repurchases or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Cost Basis Reporting. The Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B not only the gross proceeds of Fund shares you sell or redeem but also their cost basis. Cost basis will generally be calculated using the Fund's default method of first-in, first-out, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different methodology. If you would like to use the first-in, first-out method of calculation, no action is required. To elect an alternative method, you should contact the Fund at the address or phone number on the back cover of the Prospectus. If your account is held with an Intermediary, contact your representative with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Because your tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state and local tax consequences.

Federal Income Taxation of Holders of the Fund's Shares — Non-U.S. Shareholders.

For purposes of this summary, the term “Non-U.S. Shareholder” means a beneficial owner of the Fund’s shares that is not a U.S. Shareholder.

Distributions, if any, to Non-U.S. Shareholders that are treated as dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless the tax is reduced or eliminated pursuant to a tax treaty or the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Shareholder. A repurchase of Shares may be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding to the extent such repurchase is treated as a “dividend” as described above.

Any capital gain realized by a Non-U.S. Shareholder upon a sale or repurchase of shares of the Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the Shareholder’s trade or business in the U.S., or in the case of a Shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, the Shareholder is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and certain other conditions are met or (ii) the Fund is or has been a U.S. real property holding corporation, as defined below, at any time within the five-year period preceding the date of disposition of the Fund’s shares or, if shorter, within the period during which the Non-U.S. Shareholder has held the common shares. Generally, a corporation is a U.S. real property holding corporation if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests, as defined in the Code and applicable regulations, equals or exceeds 50% of the aggregate fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. The Fund may be, or may prior to a Non-U.S. Shareholder’s disposition of shares become, a U.S. real property holding corporation.

Any Non-U.S. Shareholder who is described in one of the foregoing cases is urged to consult his, her or its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the repurchase, sale, exchange or other disposition of shares of the Fund.

Non-U.S. Shareholders of the Fund may also be subject to U.S. estate tax with respect to their shares of the Fund.

The Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax (at a 30% rate) on payments of dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to enable the Fund to determine whether withholding is required.

Each Non-U.S. Shareholder should consult his, her or its tax advisor regarding the U.S. and non-U.S. tax consequences of ownership of the Fund’s shares and receipt of distributions from the Fund.

Backup Withholding

Federal regulations generally require the Fund to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a “backup withholding” tax with respect to dividends and the proceeds of any repurchase paid to you if you fail to furnish the Fund or the Fund’s paying agent with a properly completed and executed IRS Form W-9, W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or other applicable form. Furthermore, the IRS may notify the Fund to institute backup withholding if the IRS determines that your TIN is incorrect or if you have failed to properly report taxable dividends or interest on a federal tax return. A TIN is either the Social Security number or employer identification number of the record owner of the account. Any tax withheld as a result of backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax imposed on the record owner of the account and may be refunded or claimed as a credit on the record owner’s U.S. federal income tax return. The backup withholding rate is currently 24%.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of July 3, 2026, the following Shareholders owned of record 5% or more of outstanding shares of a class of the Fund:

Name/Address	Shares	Percentage of Shares
<i>Class I Shares</i>		
CAZ FOUNDERS CLASS	7,131,060.2020	81.16%
GPS/AGGREGATOR LP 1360 POST OAK BLVD 22 ND FL HOUSTON, TX 77056		
CAZ GP STAKES FUND/SERIES	527,426.1600	6.00%
INTEREST OF THE SALI MULTI SERIES FUND LP 6850 AUSTIN CENTER BLVD STE 300 AUSTIN, TX 78731		
<i>Class R Shares</i>		
BRINDA BALAKUMARAN	1,218.9180	10.34%
TOD/NC/SUBJECT TO STA TOD RULES 516 MESQUITE RIDGE PL CARY, NC 27519		
TYSON MARQUARDT.	2,899.9520	24.61%
262 APPLETREE AVE CAMARILLO, CA 93012		
AVINASH RAJA	2,418.9650	20.53%
655 YALE ST APT 441 HOUSTON, TX 77007		
WILLIAM SLAUGHTER III	2,430.7240	20.63%
9219 141ST LANE LIVE OAK, FL 32060		
ARAN BRAY	1,229.3310	10.43%
2 MEADOW VIEW DONCASTER, DONCASTER DN5 7DY		

A control person generally is a person who beneficially owns more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or has the power to exercise control over the management or policies of such company.

As of June 30, 2026, the officers and trustees of the Fund as a group directly and/or indirectly owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

As of the date of this SAI, the Adviser and/or one of its subsidiaries may be deemed to control the Fund due to its beneficial ownership of 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Control is defined by the 1940 Act as the beneficial ownership, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, of more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund. A control person may be able to take actions regarding the Fund it controls without the consent or approval of other Shareholders.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

TRANSFER AGENT

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022, is the transfer agent for the Fund. As transfer agent, Ultimus, among other things, receives and processes purchase orders and repurchase requests, effects transfers of shares, prepares and transmits payments for dividends and distributions, maintains records of account, and provides oversight of service providers and financial intermediaries providing sub-transfer agency, sub-accounting, and similar shareholder services on behalf of Fund Shareholders. A Transfer Agency and Service Agreement provides the terms pursuant to which Ultimus provides such services to the Fund and the terms pursuant to which the Fund pays compensation to Ultimus for providing such services. Under the terms of the Master Services Agreement, Ultimus receives fees for its transfer agency and dividend disbursing services from the Fund.

In some cases, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may make additional compensation payments out of their own assets (and not as an expense of the Fund) to financial intermediaries — please see the sub-section titled “DISTRIBUTION PLAN — ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES” for more information.

CUSTODIAN

Portfolio securities of the Fund are held pursuant to a Custodian Agreement between the Fund and Fifth Third Bank, National Association, 38 Fountain Square Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP is the Fund’s Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Deloitte & Touche LLP is located at 1111 Bagby Street, Suite 4500, Houston, Texas 77002.

DISTRIBUTOR

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the principal underwriter for the Fund pursuant to an Underwriting Agreement initially approved by the Fund’s Board of Trustees. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor’s principal business address is 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022.

Shares of the Fund are continuously offered and sold by selected broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries who have selling agreements with the Distributor. Except as discussed below under “Distribution Plan,” the Distributor bears all the expenses of providing services pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement, including expenses relating to the distribution of prospectuses for sales purposes and any advertising or sales literature. The Underwriting Agreement continues in effect for two years from initial approval and for successive one-year periods thereafter, provided that each such continuance is specifically approved (1) by the vote of a majority of the trustees of the Fund, including a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the Underwriting Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, or (2) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of shares of the Fund.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has approved the adoption of distribution and service plans (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class R Shares. The Distributor or its affiliates are entitled to retain all service fees payable for which there is no dealer of record or for which qualification standards have not been met as partial consideration for personal services and/or account maintenance services performed by the Distributor or its affiliates for Shareholder accounts.

CLASS A PLAN. Pursuant to the Class A Plan, the Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.60% of the average daily net assets on an annualized basis attributable to Class A Shares for distribution financing activities, and up to 0.25% may be used for Shareholder account servicing activities.

CLASS C PLAN. Pursuant to the Class C Plan, the Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.75% of the average daily net assets on an annualized basis attributable to Class C Shares for distribution financing activities. Pursuant to the Plan, the Fund may pay the Distributor a fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets on an annualized basis attributable to Class C Shares for Shareholder account servicing activities.

CLASS R PLAN. Pursuant to the Class R Plan, the Fund may pay financial intermediaries a fee of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class R Shares for Shareholder account servicing activities. The entire amount of the fee may be used for Shareholder servicing expenses.

GENERAL. Distribution fees paid to the Distributor may be spent on any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of the Fund’s Shares including, but not limited to: (a) payment of initial and ongoing commissions and other compensation payments to brokers, dealers, financial institutions or others who sell the Fund’s Shares; (b) compensation to employees of the Distributor; (c) compensation to and expenses, including overhead such as communications and telephone, training, supplies, photocopying and similar types of expenses, of the Distributor incurred in the printing and mailing or other dissemination of all prospectuses and statements of additional information; and (d) the costs of preparation, printing and mailing reports used for sales literature and related expenses, advertisements and other distribution related expenses (including personnel of the Distributor). Service fees paid under the Plan are payments for the provision of personal service and/or the maintenance of Shareholder accounts. The Plan is considered a compensation type plan, which means that the Fund pays the Distributor the entire fee regardless of the Distributor’s expenditures. Even if the Distributor’s actual expenditures exceed the fee payable to the Distributor at any given time, the Fund will not be obligated to pay more than that fee. If the Distributor’s actual expenditures are less than the fee payable to the Distributor at any given time, the Distributor may realize a profit from the arrangement.

In accordance with the terms of the Plan, the Distributor provides to the Fund, for review by the Fund’s Board of Trustees, a quarterly written report of the amounts expended under the Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made. In its quarterly review of the Plan, the Fund’s Board of Trustees reviews the level of compensation the Plan provides.

The Plan was adopted by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, including at least a majority of trustees who are not, and were not at the time they voted, interested persons of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act and do not and did not have any direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan in accordance with the 1940 Act. In approving the Plan, the trustees identified and considered a number of potential benefits that the Plan may provide to the Fund and its Shareholders, including Shareholder servicing, the potential to increase assets and possibly benefit from economies of scale, the potential to avoid a decrease in assets through repurchase activity, the ability to sell Shares of the Fund through adviser and broker distribution channels, and the ability to provide investors with an alternative to paying front end sales loads. The Board of Trustees of the Fund believes that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Fund and its current and future Shareholders. Under its terms, the Plan remains in effect from year to year provided such continuance is approved annually by vote of the trustees of the Fund in the manner described above. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for distribution without approval of the Shareholders of the Fund affected by the increase, and material amendments to the Plan must also be approved by the Board of Trustees in the manner described above. The Plan may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of the majority of the trustees of the Board who are not interested persons of the Fund and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Plan, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Plan will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

Because Class A, Class C, and Class R shares of the Fund had not commenced operations as of its most recent fiscal year end, no information regarding the 12b-1 fees paid by the Fund is available.

COMMISSIONS TO DEALERS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Distributor received \$0 in commissions for the sale of Fund Shares.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

As stated in the prospectus under Payments to Financial Intermediaries and Other Entities, the Adviser and/or its affiliates make additional compensation payments out of their own assets and not as an expense to or out of the assets of the Fund to Financial Intermediaries to support the sale of the Fund's shares ("Additional Payments"). These Additional Payments, which are in addition to commissions, Rule 12b-1 fees, Administrative Fees and Servicing Payments (as defined in the prospectus), and which may be paid to such Financial Intermediary in its capacity as a Servicing Intermediary, may create an incentive for your Financial Intermediary to sell and recommend the Fund over other products for which it may receive less compensation. You may contact your Financial Intermediary if you want information regarding the payments it receives.

OTHER MATTERS

CODE OF ETHICS

The Fund and the Adviser have each adopted a code of ethics designed to protect the interests of the Fund's Shareholders. Under each code of ethics, personnel subject to the code are permitted to trade securities for their own account, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, subject to certain restrictions. Each code of ethics has been filed with the SEC and may be viewed by the public.

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all the information included in the Fund's registration statement filed with the SEC under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered hereby. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, are qualified by, reference to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as exhibits to the registration statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and the associated report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, contained in the Fund's 2026 Annual Report, are hereby incorporated by reference. The audited financial statements in the Fund's Annual Report have been incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. No other parts of any Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein.

The Fund's Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports are available without charge by calling the Fund at 1-(713) 403-8250 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.cazgpstakesfund.com or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

APPENDIX A

PROXY VOTING AND CLASS ACTIONS

Background

In Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers, Investment Advisers Act Release No. 2106 (January 31, 2003), the SEC noted, “The federal securities laws do not specifically address how an adviser must exercise its proxy voting authority for its clients. Under the Advisers Act, however, an adviser is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients a duty of care and loyalty with respect to all services undertaken on the client’s behalf, including proxy voting. The duty of care requires an adviser with proxy voting authority to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies.”

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires each registered investment adviser that exercises proxy voting authority with respect to client securities to:

- Adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure the adviser votes client securities in the clients’ best interests. Such policies and procedures must address the manner in which the adviser will resolve material conflicts of interest that can arise during the proxy voting process;
- Disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser about how the adviser voted with respect to their securities; and
- Describe to clients the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy of the policies and procedures.

Additionally, paragraph (c)(2) of Rule 204-2 imposes additional recordkeeping requirements on investment advisers that execute proxy voting authority, as described in the *Maintenance of Books and Records* section of this Manual. The Advisers Act lacks specific guidance regarding an adviser’s duty to direct clients’ participation in class actions. However, many investment advisers adopt policies and procedures regarding class actions.

CAZ GPSA understands that voting proxies with respect to securities held by its client(s) is an important element of the overall investment process. In accordance with applicable rules and as a matter of fiduciary duty, CAZ GPSA has adopted these proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Policies”).

Policies and Procedures

Proxy Voting Policy

Investments held by the Client(s) do not typically convey traditional voting rights, and the occurrence of corporate governance or other consent or voting matters from such investments is typically substantially less than that encountered in connection with registered equity securities.

CAZ GPSA understands the fiduciary duty owed to its Client(s) and shall approach the voting of proxies in the manner consistent with the duties required of such a relationship. As such, CAZ GPSA will review all proxies received and will determine if the action(s) will add value on a case-by-case basis. Generally, considerations for value add to the Client(s) will be based on impacts and maximization to the value of Client assets. CAZ GPSA may abstain from any votes where it does not possess knowledge to enhance the value add to its Client(s).

Proxy Voting Procedure

CAZ GPSA, to the greatest extent possible, will leverage the proxy voting systems and infrastructure in place with its affiliated registered firm, CAZ I. Utilizing these operational proxy voting systems will benefit CAZ GPSA by providing established and reliable protocols.

Absent specific instructions from the Client(s), CAZ GPSA shall adhere to the following proxy voting procedures designed to ensure that proxies are properly identified, voted, and documented, and that any conflicts of interest are addressed appropriately.

- CAZ GPSA will vote with the recommendations of management except in situations where there is a vote about executive compensation;
- Votes about changes to executive compensation will be individually reviewed and discussed with the CAZ I CIO to determine what conflicts of interest, if any, require a vote that deviates from management's recommended action;
- The Traders have voting responsibility for all proxies, including any necessary discussions regarding conflicts of interests with the CAZ GPSA CCO and/or CAZ I CCO;
- Notifications from ISS-Proxy, email notifications to pe@cazinvestments.com, rf@cazinvestments.com or hf@cazinvestments.com, or physical mailings received will be the source of notification of upcoming proxy votes;
- CAZ GPSA will maintain the books and records for votes that have been cast; and,
- CAZ GPSA generally does not take specific instructions on proxy votes from external parties and maintains responsibility for voting all proxies pursuant to its discretionary authority.

Conflicts of Interest

CAZ GPSA will identify conflicts that exist between the interests of itself as the adviser, CAZ I as the affiliated registered advisory firm, and its Client(s) by reviewing the relationship of CAZ GPSA with the issuer of each security to determine if CAZ GPSA or its employees has any financial, business, or personal relationship with the issuer.

In circumstances when there may be a material conflict of interest between CAZ GPSA's interests and Clients' interests in how proxies are voted, CAZ GPSA will work with appropriate third-parties as necessary to mitigate or eliminate the conflict of interest in order to vote proxies in the best interest of the Client(s).

CAZ GPSA will maintain a record of the voting resolution to any material conflict of interest.

Disclosure to Clients

CAZ GPSA provides advisory services only to registered investment companies, and as such, does not file Form ADV Part 2. Clients or interested parties may request a copy of the Policies from the CAZ GPSA CCO. Any requests for information about proxy voting should be promptly forwarded to the CAZ GPSA CCO.

As a matter of policy, CAZ GPSA does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, CAZ GPSA generally does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third-parties.

Form N-PX

Form N-PX is filed by the Fund Administrator to CAZ GPSA's fund, by no later than August 31st of each year, and it details all proxies voted on behalf of the Fund for the prior twelve (12) months period ended June 30th. In connection with this filing, the CAZ GPSA CCO must sign and return no later than July 30th the Form N-PX certification to the Board.

Record Keeping and Review

CAZ GPSA, in accordance with Rule 204-2 of the Advisers Act (the "Books and Records Rule"), shall maintain for a period of at least five (5) years from the end of the fiscal year voted: a record of each proxy statement received regarding Client securities, records of votes cast on behalf of Clients, record of Client requests for proxy voting information, correspondence and documentation prepared in connection to any conflicts of interest identified, and all proxy voting policies and procedures including any amendments.

The CAZ GPSA CCO will review the Policies no less than annually and shall retain a copy of this review for Books and Records Rule purposes.