

PROSPECTUS

Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY SHARES

Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC (the “Fund”) is a Delaware limited liability company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company. Constitution Capital PM, LP serves as the investment adviser (“Adviser”) of the Fund. The Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Fund operates and is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks its investment objective by investing in a broad portfolio of high-quality investments in private assets (collectively, “Private Assets”) that the Adviser believes provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential. The Fund’s investments include (i) direct investments (i.e. positions in the equity or debt of operating companies) (“Direct Equity Investments” or “Direct Credit Investments,” respectively, and together, “Direct Investments”); (ii) secondary purchases (i.e. purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) (“Secondary Investments”) of closed-end private funds (“Portfolio Funds”) managed by third-party managers (“Portfolio Fund Managers”); (iii) primary investments (i.e. commitments to new private equity or other private funds) (“Primary Investments”); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (i.e. strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity); and (vi) short-term investments (together, “Short-term Investments”). The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies, and vintage years (i.e., the year in which the Portfolio Fund begins investing). The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that the Fund’s portfolio design and risk monitoring strategies will be successful. Investing in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. See “*General risks*,” “*Investment related risks*,” “*Business and structure related risks*,” “*Management related risks*,” “*Risks of investing in Private Assets*,” “*Special risks pertaining to investments in Portfolio Funds*,” and “*Limits of risk disclosure*” beginning on page 22.

	<u>Class A Shares</u>	<u>Class D Shares</u>	<u>Class I Shares</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	At current net asset value	At current net asset value	At current net asset value	\$1,000,000,000
Sales Load ⁽²⁾	3.50%	N/A	N/A	\$1,000,000,000
Proceeds to the Fund (Before Expenses) ⁽³⁾	Current net asset value minus sales load	Current net asset value	Current net asset value	Up to \$1,000,000,000

- (1) Foreside Financial Services, LLC acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s Shares on a best-efforts basis. Generally, the stated minimum investment in the Fund is \$25,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$25,000 with respect to Class D Shares and \$500,000 with respect to Class I Shares. These minimums may be reduced for certain investors.
- (2) Subscriptions for Class A Shares are subject to a sales load of up to 3.50%. For some investors, the sales charge may be waived or reduced. The full amount of sales charge may be reallocated to brokers or dealers participating in the offering. Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase shares of the Fund.
- (3) Assumes all shares currently registered are sold in the continuous offering. Shares (as defined herein) will be offered in a continuous offering at the Fund’s then current net asset value, plus any applicable sales load, as described herein. The Fund bears ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund’s continuous offering of Shares. See “*Fund expenses*.”

This prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the offering of three (3) separate classes of shares of limited liability company interests (“Shares”) in the Fund, designated as Class A, Class D and Class I. Additional classes of Shares may be offered by the Fund. The Shares will generally be offered at the net asset value per Share as of the first day of each calendar month. No person who is admitted as a shareholder of the Fund (a “Shareholder”) will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell Shares and is not soliciting an offer to buy Shares in any state or jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. Investments in the Fund may be made only by “Eligible Investors” as defined herein. See “*Eligible investors*.”

If you purchase Shares of the Fund, you will become bound by the terms and conditions of the Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Fund (the “LLC Agreement”).

Shares are speculative and illiquid securities involving substantial risk of loss.

- **Shares are not listed on any securities exchange and it is not anticipated that a secondary market for Shares will develop.**
- **Shares are subject to substantial restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the LLC Agreement. Although the Fund may offer to repurchase Shares from time to time, Shares will not be redeemable at a Shareholder's option nor will they be exchangeable for shares of any other fund. As a result, an investor may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate his or her Shares.**
- **The Adviser anticipates recommending that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct repurchase offers of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets each quarter.**
- **Shares are appropriate only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment and for whom an investment in the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program.**
- **The Fund has a limited operating history and the shares have no history of public trading.**

This Prospectus concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing and you should retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information (the "SAI"), dated July 1, 2024, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You can request a copy of the SAI and the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, 235 W. Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212-3948, by calling 855-551-2276, or by accessing the Fund's website at ccaf.com. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. The SAI and other information about the Fund is available on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). The address of the SEC's internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

You should not construe the contents of this Prospectus as legal, tax or financial advice. You should consult with your own professional advisors as to legal, tax, financial, or other matters relevant to the suitability of an investment in the Fund. You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus and the SAI. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date shown below. **Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER IS FORESIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES, LLC.

PROSPECTUS

Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY SHARES

The date of this Prospectus is July 1, 2024

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Summary of terms and conditions

This is only a summary and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund. Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully read the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus, the SAI, and the LLC Agreement.

The Fund The Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC (the “Fund”) is a Delaware limited liability company that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”) as a non-diversified closed-end management investment company. The Fund was organized as a Delaware limited liability company on March 3, 2022.

The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2022 following the reorganization of the U/C Seed Partnership Fund, L.P. (the “Predecessor Fund”) into the Fund, which was effective as of the close of business on September 30, 2022. The investment objective, strategies, policies, guidelines and restrictions of the Predecessor Fund were equivalent in all material respects to those of the Fund. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund shared the same investment adviser and portfolio managers.

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

The Fund offers three (3) separate classes of Shares designated as Class A Shares, Class D and Class I Shares. While the Fund currently offers three (3) classes of Shares, it may offer additional classes of Shares in the future. Each class of Shares has differing characteristics, particularly in terms of the sales charges that Shareholders in that class may bear, and the distribution and service fees that each class may be charged. The Adviser has received an exemptive order from the SEC with respect to the Fund’s multi-class structure.

Investment objective and strategies . . . The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks its investment objective by investing in a broad portfolio of high-quality investments in private assets (collectively, “Private Assets”) that the Adviser believes provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential. The Fund defines “high-quality investments” as investments that reflect the Fund’s target underlying investment attributes, including but not limited to, (i) well-established leaders/management teams, (ii) organizational depth, (iii) secular tailwinds, (iv) attractive financial profile with regard to growth, profitability, capital intensity, solvency and liquidity, (v) structured with prudent levels of debt relative to comparable companies in the industry, (vi) enterprise valuations at entry consistent with, or a discount to, public comparable companies and precedent transactions, and (vii) clear and actionable value creation plans that minimize downside exposure. High-quality investments relate to the investment universe of companies that the Adviser deems to be of high-quality and not the credit rating of the Fund’s investments. These target underlying investment attributes, in addition to strategy- and security-specific considerations, inform how the Adviser approaches its assessment of investments in Private Assets.

The Fund's investments (together "Fund Investments") include (i) direct investments in the equity or debt of operating companies and investments in co-investment vehicles sponsored by an investment management firm ("Sponsor") to access positions in the equity or debt of operating companies ("Direct Equity Investments" or "Direct Credit Investments," respectively, and together, "Direct Investments"); (ii) secondary purchases (i.e. purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) ("Secondary Investments") of closed-end private funds ("Portfolio Funds") managed by third-party managers ("Portfolio Fund Managers"); (iii) primary investments (i.e. commitments to new private equity or other private funds) ("Primary Investments"); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (i.e. strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity); and (vi) short-term investments (together, "Short-term Investments").

The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies, and vintage years (i.e., the year in which a Portfolio Fund begins investing) including Private Assets that represent a broad spectrum of types of private equity and other private asset opportunities (e.g., buyout, growth capital, special situations, credit, venture capital, and private credit).

Additionally, (i) the Fund may make investments outside of the United States, including in emerging markets, (ii) the Fund's investment strategies involve exposure to foreign currencies; (iii) the Fund may seek to hedge all or a portion of the Fund's foreign currency risk; and (iv) the Fund may hedge all or a portion of its currency exposures.

The Fund may gain such exposure through a direct investment in the targeted investment entity or indirectly through pooled vehicles or special purpose vehicles managed by the Adviser, any of its affiliates or third parties, although investments in Adviser-managed investment vehicles will be greatly limited or prohibited due to Investment Company Act requirements.

The Fund is permitted to borrow money or issue debt securities in an amount up to 33⅓% of its total assets in accordance with the Investment Company Act. The Fund has established a credit line to borrow money for a range of purposes, including to provide liquidity for capital calls by Portfolio Funds, to satisfy tender requests, to manage timing issues in connection with the inflows of additional capital and the acquisition of Fund investments and to otherwise satisfy Fund obligations. There is no assurance, however, that the Fund will be able to timely repay any borrowings under such credit line, which may result in the Fund incurring leverage on its portfolio investments from time to time. To enhance the Fund's liquidity, particularly in times of possible net outflows through the repurchase of Shares by periodic tender offers to Shareholders, the Adviser may sell certain of the Fund's assets.

The Fund holds liquid assets and intends to hold such liquid assets ("Liquid Assets") including cash and cash equivalents, liquid credit investments and other credit instruments, and Short-Term Investments. Over time, during normal market conditions, it is generally not expected that the Fund will hold more than 20% of its net assets in Liquid Assets for extended periods of time. For temporary defensive purposes, liquidity management or in connection with implementing changes in the asset allocation, the Fund may hold a substantially higher amount of Liquid Assets.

There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved or that the Fund's portfolio design and risk monitoring strategies will be successful. See "*Investment policies.*"

Risk factors An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks and special considerations. A discussion of the risks associated with an investment in the Fund can be found under "*General risks,*" "*Investment related risks,*" "*Business and structure related risks,*" "*Management related risks,*" "*Risks of investing in Private Assets,*" "*Special risks pertaining to investments in Portfolio Funds,*" and "*Limits of risk disclosure.*"

Management The Fund's Board of Managers (the "Board") has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business operations of the Fund. See "*Management of the Fund — The Board of Managers.*" To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board may delegate any of its rights, powers, and authority to, among others, the officers of the Fund, any committee of the Board or the Adviser.

The Adviser Pursuant to an investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement"), Constitution Capital PM, LP, an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), serves as the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser").

Fund administration The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the "Administrator") to provide it with certain administrative services. The Fund compensates the Administrator for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. See "*Fees and expenses*" below.

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

Investment Management Fee. The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.50% on an annualized basis of the greater of (i) the Fund's net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund's net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month. The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser out of the Fund's assets, and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. For purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for any month, net asset value is calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for that month. See "*Investment Management Fee.*"

Management Fee Waiver Agreement. The Adviser has also entered into a Management Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee so that after such waiver, the maximum Management Fee that the Adviser shall be entitled to receive from the Fund shall be equal to 0.25%, on an annualized basis, of the greater of (i) the Fund's net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund's net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month. See "*Investment Management Fee.*"

Expense Limitation Agreement. The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation agreement and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby, for at least one-year from the effective date of this Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses of the Fund (excluding taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, certain transaction related expenses, any acquired fund fees and expenses, the Incentive Fee, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 2.95%, 2.25% and 2.50% of the average daily net assets of Class A Shares, Class I Shares and Class D Shares, respectively (the "Expense Limit"). Because taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, certain transaction-related expenses, any acquired fund fees and expenses, the Incentive Fee, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 2.95%, 2.25% and 2.50% for the Class A Shares, Class I Shares and Class D Shares, respectively. The Expense Limitation Agreement automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund or Adviser. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit. Any recoupment would be limited to the lesser of (1) the expense limitation in effect at the time of waiver, or (2) the expense limitation in effect at the time of recoupment. See "*Fund expenses.*"

Incentive Fee. At the end of each calendar quarter (and at certain other times), the Adviser is entitled to receive an amount (the "Incentive Fee") equal to 10% of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account (as defined below). For the purposes of the Incentive Fee, the term "net profits" means the amount by which the net asset value of the Fund on the last day of the relevant period exceeds the net asset value of the Fund as of the commencement of the same period, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and realized income and gains or losses and expenses (including offering and organizational expenses). See "*Incentive Fee.*"

The Fund maintains a memorandum account (the "Loss Recovery Account"), which had an initial balance of zero and (i) increases upon the close of each calendar quarter of the Fund by the amount of the net losses of the Fund for the quarter, and (ii) decreases (but not below zero) upon the close of each calendar quarter by the amount of the net profits of the Fund for the quarter. Shareholders of the Fund benefit from the Loss Recovery Account in proportion to their holdings of Shares.

Incentive Fee Waiver Agreement. The Adviser has entered into an Incentive Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for one year from the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive any and all of the Incentive Fee that would otherwise be payable to it. See "*Incentive Fee.*"

Distribution Fee. The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting it to offer multiple classes of Shares and to adopt a Distribution and Services Plan with respect to Class A Shares and Class D Shares (the “Distribution Plan”) in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund may pay as compensation up to 0.70% on an annualized basis of the Fund’s net asset value attributable to Class A Shares and up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the Fund’s net asset value attributable to Class D Shares (the “Distribution Fee”) to the Fund’s Distributor or other qualified recipients under the Distribution Plan. The Distribution Fee is paid out of the Fund’s assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Class A Shares and Class D Shares, respectively. For purposes of determining the Distribution Fee, net asset value is calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses, including, without limitation, the Distribution Fee payable. Class I Shares are not subject to the Distribution Fee. See “*Distribution Plan.*”

Administration Fee. The Administrator provides the Fund certain administration and accounting services. In consideration for these services, the Administrator is paid a monthly fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a minimum monthly fee (the “Administration Fee”). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency services. See “*Administration.*”

Distributions Because the Fund intends to qualify annually as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the Fund intends to distribute at least 90% of its annual net taxable income to its Shareholders. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that the Fund will pay distributions to Shareholders at any particular rate. Each year, a statement on Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) Form 1099-DIV identifying the amount and character of the Fund’s distributions will be distributed to Shareholders. See “*Taxes*” below.

Eligible Investors Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is a “qualified client” within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The criteria for qualifying as a “qualified client” and “accredited investor” are set forth in the subscription documents that must be completed by each prospective investor. The “qualified client” and “accredited investor” criteria will apply to all investors and will not be waived.

In addition, Shares are generally being offered only to investors that are U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as “Eligible Investors.” The qualifications required to invest in the Fund appear in subscription documents that must be completed by each prospective investor. Existing Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares will be required to qualify as “Eligible Investors” and to complete an additional investor certification prior to any additional purchase.

Prospective investors that are non-U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes must request a copy of supplemental offering materials without charge by writing to Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, PO Box 2175, Milwaukee WI 53201, or by calling the Fund at 855.551.2276. See “*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations — Taxation of non-U.S. Shareholders.*”

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

Purchasing Shares

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$25,000 with respect to Class D Shares and \$500,000 with respect to Class I Shares, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any investor is \$1,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$1,000 with respect to Class D Shares and \$1,000 with respect to Class I Shares, except for additional purchases pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. For example, investors subscribing through a given broker/dealer or registered investment adviser may have interests aggregated to meet these minimums, so long as denominations are not less than \$10,000 and incremental contributions to those interests are not less than \$1,000.

Shares will generally be offered for purchase as of the first day of each calendar month, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board in its sole discretion.

Subscriptions for Class A Shares are sold subject to a sales load of up to 3.50% of the subscription amount (the “Sales Load”). No Sales Load may be charged without the consent of the Distributor. See “*Sales Load.*”

Subscriptions are generally subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors. Pending any closing, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an account with UMB Fund Services, Inc., the Fund’s transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”). On the date of any closing, the balance in the account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned with respect to such account will be paid to the Fund and allocated *pro rata* among Shareholders.

A prospective investor must submit a completed subscription document on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors. The Fund reserves the right to accept or reject, in its sole discretion, any request to purchase Shares at any time. The Fund also reserves the right to suspend or terminate offerings of Shares at any time. Additional information regarding the subscription process is set forth under “*Purchasing Shares.*”

Dividend reinvestment plan

The Fund has adopted an “opt out” dividend reinvestment plan (the “DRIP”). Investors that wish to participate in the DRIP will not be required to take any action. A participating investor’s distribution amount will purchase Shares at the net asset value per Share of the Fund. Investors that wish to receive their distributions in cash may do so by making a written election to not participate in the DRIP on the investor’s subscription agreement or by notifying the Administrator in writing (i) via overnight mail, Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, C/O UMB Fund Services, 235 W Galena Street, Milwaukee WI 53212, (ii) via USPS mail, Attn: Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, PO Box 2175, Milwaukee WI 53201, or (iii) via fax to (816) 860-3138. Such written notice must be received by the Administrator 60 days prior to the record date of the distribution, or the Shareholder will receive such distribution in Shares through the DRIP.

Repurchases of Shares

The Fund is not a liquid investment. No Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares. The Fund from time to time may offer to repurchase Shares pursuant to written tenders by the Shareholders.

The Adviser anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct repurchase offers of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets on or about each January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. In certain circumstances, however, the Adviser may recommend to the Board that the Fund conduct a repurchase offer of more than 5% of the Fund's net assets.

Any repurchases of Shares will be made at such times and on such terms as may be determined by the Board from time to time in its sole discretion. The Fund may also elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In determining whether the Fund should offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders of the Fund pursuant to repurchase requests, the Board may consider, among other things, the recommendation of the Adviser as well as a variety of other operational, business and economic factors.

Under certain circumstances, the Board may offer to repurchase Shares at a discount to their prevailing net asset value. In addition, the Board may under certain circumstances elect to postpone, suspend or terminate an offer to repurchase Shares. See "*Repurchases of Shares.*"

A Shareholder who tenders some but not all of its Shares for repurchase will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$10,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$10,000 with respect to Class D Shares and \$10,000 with respect to Class I Shares. Such minimum ownership requirement may be waived by the Board, in its sole discretion. Subject to certain requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder, the Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Shareholder so that the required capital balance is maintained.

A 2.00% early repurchase fee will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in — first out" basis. An early repurchase fee payable by a Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund. To the extent the Fund determines to waive, impose scheduled variations of, or eliminate an early repurchase fee, it will do so consistently with the requirements of Rule 22d-1 under the Investment Company Act, and the Fund's waiver of, scheduled variation in, or elimination of, the early repurchase fee will apply uniformly to all shareholders regardless of share class. See "*Repurchases of Shares.*"

Transfer restrictions A Shareholder may assign, transfer, sell, encumber, pledge or otherwise dispose of (each, a “transfer”) Shares only (i) by operation of law pursuant to the death, divorce, insolvency, bankruptcy, or adjudicated incompetence of the Shareholder; or (ii) under other limited circumstances, with the consent of the Board (which may be withheld in its sole discretion and is expected to be granted, if at all, only under extenuating circumstances). Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee, at the time of the transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. See “*Eligible investors.*” Such notice of a proposed transfer of Shares must also be accompanied by properly completed subscription documents in respect of the proposed transferee. In addition, in connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Shareholder’s expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request.

Each transferring Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including attorneys’ and accountants’ fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer. See “*Transfers of Shares.*”

The Fund does not currently intend to list Shares on any exchange. As a result, Shareholders should look to the Fund’s repurchase offer as their sole means of liquidating their investment, which may be limited as described above. Additional information regarding Share repurchases is set forth under “Repurchase of Shares.” **Accordingly, you should consider that you may not have access to the funds you invest in the Fund for an indefinite period of time.**

Taxes The Fund has elected to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, and it further intends to elect to be treated, and expects each year to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, provided that it distributes all of its net taxable income and gains each year.

For a discussion of certain tax risks and considerations relating to an investment in the Fund see “*Tax Reports*” below and “*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.*”

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local, U.S. and non-U.S. tax consequences, including applicable tax reporting requirements.

Tax reports The Fund will distribute to its Shareholders, after the end of each calendar year, IRS Forms 1099-DIV detailing the amounts includible in such Shareholder’s taxable income for such year as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and long-term capital gains. Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to the Fund’s Shareholders even if they are reinvested in additional Shares pursuant to the DRIP.

Reports to Shareholders Shareholders will receive an unaudited semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being made, or as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act. Shareholders also will be sent reports regarding the Fund’s operations each quarter. See “*Reports to Shareholders.*”

Fiscal and tax year The Fund’s fiscal year is the 12-month period ending on March 31. The Fund’s taxable year is the 12-month period ending on September 30.

Term The Fund’s term is perpetual unless the Fund is otherwise terminated under the terms of the LLC Agreement.

Summary of fund expenses

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

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES	CLASS A	CLASS D	CLASS I
Shareholder Fees			
Maximum Sales Load (as a percentage of subscription amount) ⁽¹⁾	3.50%	None	None
Maximum Early Repurchase Fee (as a percentage of repurchased amount) ⁽²⁾ . .	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
ANNUAL EXPENSES (as a percentage of the Fund's net assets)⁽³⁾			
Investment Management Fee ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Distribution Fees ⁽⁶⁾	0.70%	0.25%	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽⁷⁾	0.26%	0.26%	0.26%
Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds ⁽⁷⁾	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁸⁾	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Incentive Fees ⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Annual Expenses	3.97%	3.52%	3.27%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽⁵⁾	(1.25)%	(1.25)%	(1.25)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (after Incentive Fee & Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursements)	2.72%	2.27%	2.02%

- (1) Subscriptions for Class A Shares are sold subject to a Sales Load of up to 3.50% of the subscription amount. The Sales Load payable by each investor depends upon the amount invested by such investor in Class A Shares. No Sales Load may be charged without the consent of the Distributor. See “Sales Load.”
- (2) A 2.00% early repurchase fee payable to the Fund will be charged with respect to the repurchase of a Shareholder's Class A, Class D or Class I Shares at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of a Shareholder's purchase of the Shares (on a “first in-first out” basis). An early repurchase fee payable by a Shareholder may be waived by the Fund, in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Shareholder. In addition, under certain circumstances the Board may offer to repurchase Shares at a discount to their prevailing net asset value. See “Repurchases of Shares.”
- (3) Amount assumes estimated average net assets of approximately \$726 million during the following twelve months. That amount also assumes that the Fund maintains a credit line equal to approximately \$150 million, and such line is drawn down by approximately 46.5% on average. Actual expenses will depend on the average net assets and the amount of leverage the Fund employs, if any. There can be no assurance that the Fund will reach estimated average net assets of approximately \$726 million during the following twelve months.
- (4) The Fund pays an Investment Management Fee equal to 1.50% on an annualized basis of the greater of (i) the Fund's net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund's net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month. For purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for any month, the net asset value will be prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for that month. See “Investment Management Fee” for additional information.
- (5) The Adviser has entered into a Management Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for at least one year from the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee so that after such waiver, the maximum Management Fee that the Adviser shall be entitled to receive from the Fund shall be equal to 0.25%, on an annualized basis, of the greater of (i) the Fund's net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund's net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month.
- (6) The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting it to offer multiple classes of Shares and to adopt a distribution and service plan for Class A and Class D Shares. The Fund may charge a Distribution Fee of up to 0.70% and 0.25%, on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A Shares and Class D Shares, respectively, to the Fund's Distributor or other qualified recipients. Payment of the Distribution Fee is governed by the Fund's Distribution Plan, which, pursuant to an exemptive order expected to be issued by the SEC, will be adopted by the Fund with respect to Class A Shares and Class D Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Class I Shares are not subject to the Distribution Fee. See “Distribution Plan.”
- (7) “Other Expenses” and “Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. “Other Expenses” include, among other things, professional fees and other expenses that the Fund will bear, including initial and ongoing offering costs and fees and expenses of the Administrator, transfer agent and custodian.

- (8) Shareholders also indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, performance or incentive fees or allocations and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in the Portfolio Funds. Generally, asset-based fees payable in connection with Portfolio Fund investments will range from 1% to 2% (annualized) of the commitment amount of the Fund's investment, and performance or incentive fees or allocations are typically 10% to 20% of a Portfolio Fund's net profits annually, although it is possible that such amounts may be exceeded for certain Portfolio Fund Managers. Historically, a substantial majority of the direct investments made by the Adviser and its affiliates on behalf of their clients have been made without any "acquired fees" (i.e., free of the management fees and performance/incentive fees or allocations that are typically charged by Portfolio Fund Managers). The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" disclosed above, however, do not reflect any performance-based fees or allocations paid by the Portfolio Funds that are calculated solely on the realization and/or distribution of gains, or on the sum of such gains and unrealized appreciation of assets distributed in kind, as such fees and allocations for a particular period may be unrelated to the cost of investing in the Portfolio Funds. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year.
- (9) At the end of each calendar quarter of the Fund (and at certain other times), the Adviser (or, to the extent permitted by applicable law, an affiliate of the Adviser) will be entitled to receive an Incentive Fee equal to 10.00% of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account. For the purposes of the Incentive Fee, the term "net profits" shall mean the amount by which the net asset value of the Fund on the last day of the relevant period exceeds the net asset value of the Fund as of the commencement of the same period, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and realized income and gains or losses and expenses (including offering and organizational expenses). See "Incentive Fee."
- (10) The Adviser has entered into an Incentive Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for one year from the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive any and all of the Incentive Fee that would otherwise be payable to it.

The purpose of the table above is to assist prospective investors in understanding the various fees and expenses Shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see "Investment Management Fee," "Administration," "Custodian," "Fund expenses," "Repurchases of Shares" and "Purchasing Shares."

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

EXAMPLE: You would pay the following expenses based on a \$1,000 investment in the Fund, assuming a 5% annual return:

	<u>1 YEAR</u>	<u>3 YEARS</u>	<u>5 YEARS</u>	<u>10 YEARS</u>
CLASS A	\$ 62	\$ 141	\$ 222	\$ 431
CLASS D	\$ 23	\$ 96	\$ 172	\$ 371
CLASS I	\$ 23	\$ 97	\$ 173	\$ 376

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

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights in the table below are intended to help investors understand the Fund's historical performance. Total returns represent the rate an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains distributions. The Fund's annual financial statements for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2024, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The Fund's Annual Report has been filed with the SEC and is available on the SEC's website at sec.gov. The Annual Report is also available from the Fund upon request. The information included below should be read in conjunction with those financial statements and the notes thereto.

Consolidated Financial Highlights Class A Shares

*Per share operating performance.
For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.*

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Period November 1, 2022* through March 31, 2023
Per Share Operating Performance⁽¹⁾:		
Net Asset Value per share, beginning of period	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.09
Activity from investment operations:		
Net investment income/(loss)	(0.11)	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	1.18	0.51
Total from investment operations	1.07	0.52
Distributions to shareholders		
From net investment income	(0.10)	—
From net realized gains	(0.42)	—
Total distributions to shareholders	(0.52)	—
Net Asset Value per share, end of period	<u>\$ 11.16</u>	<u>\$ 10.61</u>
Net Assets, end of year	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>
Ratios to average shareholders' equity⁽²⁾:		
Net investment loss ⁽³⁾	<u>(2.79)%</u>	<u>(1.38)%</u>
Gross expenses before voluntary waivers ⁽⁴⁾	3.90%	3.23%
Voluntary waivers of Investment management fees and Incentive fees	(1.82)%	(1.71)%
Net expenses ⁽⁵⁾	<u>2.08%</u>	<u>1.52%</u>
Total Return ⁽⁶⁾	10.22% ⁽⁷⁾	5.19% ⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	2%	0% ⁽⁹⁾
Senior Securities		
Total borrowings (000s)	\$ 37,301	\$ 37,200
Asset coverage per \$1,000 unit of senior indebtedness ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 18,296	\$ 17,014

* Commencement of offering of Class A shares.

- (1) Per share data is computed using the average shares method.
- (2) Net investment loss and net expenses have been annualized for any periods less than one year, except for any non-recurring expenses which are not annualized. Expenses do not include expenses from Private Assets in which the Fund invests.
- (3) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the Private Assets in which the Fund invests. Ratios do not include net investment income of the Private Assets in which the Fund invests.

- (4) If Incentive Fees had been excluded, the expense ratios would have decreased by 0.98% and 0.51% for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the period from November 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, respectively.
- (5) If interest expenses had been excluded, the expense ratios would have decreased by 0.72% and 0.62% for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the period from November 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, respectively.
- (6) Total return based on per unit net asset value reflects the change in net asset value based on the effects of the performance of the Fund during the period and assumes distributions, if any, were reinvested. Total returns shown are not annualized for periods less than a year and exclude the effect of applicable sales charges.
- (7) Includes adjustments in accordance with US GAAP and accordingly, the returns and per unit net asset value for financial reporting may differ from the returns and per unit net asset value used for shareholder transactions.
- (8) Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including borrowings) from the Fund's total assets and dividing this by the total number of senior indebtedness units, where one unit equals \$1,000 of senior indebtedness.
- (9) Not annualized.

Consolidated Financial Highlights
Class D Shares

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Period November 1, 2022* through March 31, 2023
Per Share Operating Performance⁽¹⁾:		
Net Asset Value per share, beginning of period	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.09
Activity from investment operations:		
Net investment income/(loss)	(0.14)	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	<u>1.19</u>	<u>0.51</u>
Total from investment operations	1.05	0.52
Distributions to shareholders		
From net investment income	(0.09)	—
From net realized gains	<u>(0.42)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total distributions to shareholders	(0.51)	—
Net Asset Value per share, end of period	<u>\$ 11.15</u>	<u>\$ 10.61</u>
Net Assets, end of year	<u>\$ 103,890</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>
Ratios to average shareholders' equity⁽²⁾:		
Net investment loss ⁽³⁾	<u>(3.06)%</u>	<u>(1.38)%</u>
Gross expenses before voluntary waivers ⁽⁴⁾	4.17%	3.23%
Voluntary waivers of Investment management fees and Incentive fees	(1.82)%	(1.71)%
Net expenses ⁽⁵⁾	<u>2.35%</u>	<u>1.52%</u>
Total Return ⁽⁶⁾	10.01% ⁽⁷⁾	5.19% ⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	2%	0% ⁽⁹⁾
Senior Securities		
Total borrowings (000s)	\$ 37,301	\$ 37,200
Asset coverage per \$1,000 unit of senior indebtedness ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 18,296	\$ 17,014

* Commencement of offering of Class D shares.

(1) Per share data is computed using the average shares method.

(2) Net investment loss and net expenses have been annualized for any periods less than one year, except for any non-recurring expenses which are not annualized. Expenses do not include expenses from Private Assets in which the Fund invests.

(3) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the Private Assets in which the Fund invests. Ratios do not include net investment income of the Private Assets in which the Fund invests.

(4) If Incentive Fees had been excluded, the expense ratios would have decreased by 0.98% and 0.51% for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the period from November 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, respectively.

(5) If interest expenses had been excluded, the expense ratios would have decreased by 0.72% and 0.62% for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the period from November 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, respectively.

(6) Total return based on per unit net asset value reflects the change in net asset value based on the effects of the performance of the Fund during the period and assumes distributions, if any, were reinvested. Total returns shown are not annualized for periods less than a year and exclude the effect of applicable sales charges.

(7) Includes adjustments in accordance with US GAAP and accordingly, the returns and per unit net asset value for financial reporting may differ from the returns and per unit net asset value used for shareholder transactions.

(8) Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including borrowings) from the Fund's total assets and dividing this by the total number of senior indebtedness units, where one unit equals \$1,000 of senior indebtedness.

(9) Not annualized.

Consolidated Financial Highlights
Class I Shares

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	For the Period October 1, 2022* through March 31, 2023
Per Share Operating Performance⁽¹⁾:		
Net Asset Value per share, beginning of period	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.00
Activity from investment operations:		
Net investment loss	(0.11)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	<u>1.18</u>	<u>0.63</u>
Total from investment operations	1.07	0.61
Distributions to shareholders		
From net investment income	(0.10)	—
From net realized gains	<u>(0.42)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total distributions to shareholders	(0.52)	—
Net Asset Value per share, end of period	<u>\$ 11.16</u>	<u>\$ 10.61</u>
Net Assets, end of year	<u>\$ 645,072,698</u>	<u>\$ 595,739,269</u>
Ratios to average shareholders' equity⁽²⁾:		
Net investment loss ⁽³⁾	<u>(2.79)%</u>	<u>(2.10)%</u>
Gross expenses before voluntary waivers ⁽⁴⁾	3.90%	3.64%
Voluntary waivers of Investment management fees and Incentive fees	(1.82)%	(1.88)%
Net expenses ⁽⁵⁾	<u>2.08%</u>	<u>1.76%</u>
Total Return ⁽⁶⁾	10.24% ⁽⁷⁾	6.10% ⁽⁷⁾
Portfolio turnover rate	2%	0% ⁽⁹⁾
Senior Securities		
Total borrowings (000s)	\$ 37,301	\$ 37,200
Asset coverage per \$1,000 unit of senior indebtedness ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 18,296	\$ 17,014

* The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2022 following reorganization of U/C Seed Partnership Fund, L.P. which was effective as of close of business on September 30, 2022.

- (1) Per share data is computed using the average shares method.
- (2) Net investment loss and net expenses have been annualized for any periods less than one year, except for any non-recurring expenses which are not annualized. Expenses do not include expenses from Private Assets in which the Fund invests.
- (3) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the Private Assets in which the Fund invests. Ratios do not include net investment income of the Private Assets in which the Fund invests.
- (4) If Incentive Fees had been excluded, the expense ratios would have decreased by 0.98% and 0.51% for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the period from October 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, respectively.
- (5) If interest expenses had been excluded, the expense ratios would have decreased by 0.72% and 0.62% for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the period from October 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023, respectively.
- (6) Total return based on per unit net asset value reflects the change in net asset value based on the effects of the performance of the Fund during the period and assumes distributions, if any, were reinvested. Total returns shown are not annualized for periods less than a year and exclude the effect of applicable sales charges.
- (7) Includes adjustments in accordance with US GAAP and accordingly, the returns and per unit net asset value for financial reporting may differ from the returns and per unit net asset value used for shareholder transactions.
- (8) Calculated by subtracting the Fund's total liabilities (not including borrowings) from the Fund's total assets and dividing this by the total number of senior indebtedness units, where one unit equals \$1,000 of senior indebtedness.
- (9) Not annualized.

Use of proceeds

The proceeds from the sale of Shares of the Fund, not including the amount of any Sales Loads and the Fund's fees and expenses (including, without limitation, offering expenses), will be invested by the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies within three months after receipt of such proceeds, however, the Fund may be delayed up to an additional three months depending on market conditions, the timing and availability of suitable investments and capital inflows into the Fund. The Fund anticipates that it will take a longer period of time to allocate proceeds of its continuous offering to certain investments, principally certain Primary Investments, Secondary Investments and Direct Investments, due to the nature of those investments. Such proceeds will be invested together with any interest earned in the Fund's account with the Custodian prior to the closing of the applicable offering. See "*Purchasing Shares — Purchase terms.*" Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur (i) because of the time typically required to complete private equity transactions (which may be considerable), (ii) because certain Portfolio Funds selected by the Adviser may provide infrequent opportunities to purchase their securities, and/or (iii) because of the time required for Portfolio Fund Managers to invest the amounts committed by the Fund.

Subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or such short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquidity. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

Investment objective and strategies

Investment objective and strategies

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation. The Fund seeks its investment objective by investing in a broad portfolio of Private Assets that the Adviser believes provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund intends to provide Shareholders with an opportunity to gain access to a broad range of high-quality private markets asset classes that are typically only available to larger institutional investors. The Fund defines "high-quality investments" as investments that reflect the Fund's target underlying investment attributes, including but not limited to, (i) well-established leaders/management teams, (ii) organizational depth, (iii) secular tailwinds, (iv) attractive financial profile with regard to growth, profitability, capital intensity, solvency and liquidity, (v) structured with prudent levels of debt relative to comparable companies in the industry, (vi) enterprise valuations at entry consistent with, or a discount to, public comparable companies and precedent transactions, and (vii) clear and actionable value creation plans that minimize downside exposure. High-quality investments relate to the investment universe of companies that the Adviser deems to be of high-quality and not the credit rating of the Fund's investments.

The Fund provides an opportunity for Shareholders to potentially achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns by investing in the private equity asset class while relying on the skills, experience, and relationships of the Adviser. The Adviser aims to use its perspective on the future prospects of various private markets strategies, geographies, and transaction types and to match them with attractive investment opportunities in order to achieve the investment objective of the Fund. The Adviser believes that its investment process is a key part of its successful formula providing investors with efficient and targeted access to an optimized portfolio of alternative assets. The Fund invests in what the Adviser believes to be the highest quality opportunities while seeking to create over the long-term a varied portfolio across companies, industries, managers, and vintage years.

In pursuing the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser seeks to invest in (i) Direct Investments; (ii) Secondary Investments; (iii) Primary Investments; (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (i.e., strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity); and (vi) Short-term Investments.

The Adviser will not cause the Fund to engage in certain negotiated investments alongside affiliates unless the Fund's investment is in accordance with the Fund's order granting an exemption from Section 17 of the Investment Company Act or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance.

The Fund may, directly or indirectly, make investments outside of the United States, including in emerging markets. The Fund's non-U.S. investments are expected to reside primarily in Europe and Asia and, to a lesser extent in Latin America and the Middle East. The Fund's investment and strategies involve exposure to foreign currencies. The Fund may seek to hedge all or a portion of the Fund's foreign currency risk. Depending on market conditions and the views of the Adviser, the Fund may or may not hedge all or a portion of its currency exposures.

The Adviser manages the Fund's asset allocation and investment decisions with a view towards managing liquidity and maintaining a high level of investment in Private Assets. The Fund's asset allocation and amount of Private Assets may be based, in part, on anticipated future capital calls and distributions from such investments. This may result in the Fund making commitments to Private Assets in an aggregate amount that exceeds the total amounts invested by Shareholders in the Fund at the time of such commitment (i.e., to "over-commit"). The Adviser may also take other anticipated cash flows into account, such as those relating to new subscriptions into the Fund, the repurchase of Shares through periodic tenders by Shareholders and any distributions made to Shareholders. To forecast portfolio cash flows, the Adviser utilizes quantitative and qualitative factors, including historical private equity data, actual portfolio observations and qualitative forecasts by the Adviser. The Fund will maintain cash, cash equivalents, borrowings or other liquid assets in sufficient amounts, in the Adviser's judgment, to satisfy capital calls from Portfolio Funds.

The Fund has established a credit line to borrow money for a range of purposes, including to provide liquidity for capital calls by Portfolio Funds, to satisfy tender requests, to manage timing issues in connection with the inflows of additional capital and the acquisition of Fund Investments and to otherwise satisfy Fund obligations. There is no assurance, however, that the Fund will be able to timely repay any borrowings under such credit line, which may result in the Fund incurring leverage on its portfolio investments from time to time. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to borrow for any purposes if, immediately after such borrowing, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of less than 300% with respect to indebtedness. This means that at the time the borrowing is made, the value of the Fund's borrowings may not exceed one-third the value of the Fund's total assets (including such borrowings), or 50% of the Fund's net assets. None of the foregoing Investment Company Act requirements apply to Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests unless such Portfolio Funds are registered under the Investment Company Act. To enhance the Fund's liquidity, particularly in times of possible net outflows through the repurchase of Shares by periodic tender offers to Shareholders, the Adviser may sell certain of the Fund's assets.

The Board may modify the borrowing policies of the Fund, including the purposes for which borrowings may be made, and the length of time that the Fund may hold portfolio securities purchased with borrowed money. The rights of any lenders to the Fund to receive payments of interest or repayments of principal are senior to those of the Shareholders and the terms of any borrowings may contain provisions that limit certain activities of the Fund. The Fund also may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Fund's assets. Such temporary borrowings are not subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above.

The Fund holds Liquid Assets and intends to hold such Liquid Assets to the extent required for purposes of liquidity management and compliance with applicable law. Over time, during normal market conditions, it is generally not expected that the Fund will hold more than 20% of its net assets in Liquid Assets for extended periods of time. For temporary defensive purposes, liquidity management or in connection with implementing changes in the asset allocation, the Fund may hold a substantially higher amount of Liquid Assets.

While this Prospectus contains generalized discussions about the Adviser's current expectations with respect to the make-up of the portfolio of the Fund, many factors may contribute to changes in emphasis in the construction of the portfolio, including changes in market or economic conditions or regulations as they affect various industries and sectors and changes in the political or social situations in particular jurisdictions. The Adviser may modify the implementation of the Fund's investment strategies, portfolio allocations, investment processes and investment techniques based on market conditions, changes in personnel or as the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

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

Private equity market overview

Private equity asset class

Private equity is a common term for investments that are typically made in non-public companies through privately negotiated transactions. Private equity investments may be structured using a range of financial instruments, including common and preferred equity, convertible securities, senior debt, subordinated debt and warrants or other derivatives, depending on the strategy of the investor and the financing requirements of the company.

Private equity funds, often organized as limited partnerships, are the most common vehicles for making private equity investments. In such funds, investors usually commit to contribute up to a certain amount of capital as and when requested by the fund's manager or general partner. The general partner then makes private equity investments on behalf of the fund, typically according to a pre-defined investment strategy and time horizon. The fund's investments are usually realized, or "exited" after a two to six year holding period through a private sale, an initial public offering (IPO) or a recapitalization, and the proceeds are distributed to the fund's investors. The funds themselves typically have a duration of ten to twelve years.

The private equity market is diverse and can be divided into several different segments, each of which may exhibit distinct characteristics based on combinations of various factors. These include the type and financing stage of the investment, the geographic region in which the investment is made and the vintage year.

Investments in private equity have increased significantly over the last 35 years, driven principally by large institutional investors seeking increased returns and portfolio efficiency. It is now common for large pension funds, endowments, and other institutional investors to dedicate several percentage points of their overall portfolios to private equity.

Private equity investment types

- *Direct investments.* The equity securities of private companies, debt securities and other credit instruments, including alongside private equity funds and other private equity firms. In contrast to private equity fund investments, Direct Investments are generally the most cost-effective way to make private equity investments, by avoiding the fees and expenses generally associated with investing indirectly through underlying private equity funds.

The Fund's direct private equity investments are focused on identifying and selecting attractive equity and equity-like investments in high-quality companies. Direct private equity investments are expected to focus on buyout and growth capital opportunities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies that operate in multiple industries. The Adviser's integrated presence and experience across multiple private equity strategies provides extensive proprietary analysis and information on the private equity industry that generates investment sourcing and significant information and access advantages. The robust level of deal flow coupled with the investment team's discipline and rigor in evaluating investment opportunities, allows the Adviser to be highly selective in its portfolio construction and asset selection.

The Fund's Direct Credit Investments involve a combination of liquid and less liquid investments with a focus on identifying attractive opportunities some of which are expected to provide low correlation returns compared to traditional equity and public debt investments.

The Fund's less-liquid private investments include direct debt and other yield-oriented investments, including Direct Credit Investments in the debt issued by private companies, which may include loans and securities of private equity backed companies.

The Fund may also invest in fixed-rate loans, second lien loans, unsecured loans, investment grade and below investment grade fixed income securities, including investment grade short term debt obligations, convertible securities, money market instruments, repurchase agreements, and restricted securities.

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

The Fund makes Primary Investments and Secondary Investments in private equity funds managed by various experienced Portfolio Fund Managers.

- Secondary Investments are interests in existing private equity funds that are acquired in privately negotiated transactions, typically after the end of the private equity fund's fundraising period. The Fund also invest in Secondary Investment transactions that are being led by a Portfolio Fund's general partner, including end-of life transactions, which seek to partner investors, such as the Fund, with Portfolio Fund Managers to provide structured and holistic liquidity solutions to all the limited partners in a Portfolio Fund.
- Primary Investments are interests or investments in newly established private equity funds. The Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds, including Secondary Investments, are expected to focus on experienced managers with efficient capital deployment.
- *Listed private equity.* Listed private equity investments gain access to underlying private assets through investments in listed entities that invest in private transactions or private funds or that earn fees and/or carried interest from such assets. Historically, the prices of listed private equity investments have been sensitive to economic conditions and, at certain times, could be purchased at discounts relative to similar assets in private transactions.

Private equity financing stages

In the private equity asset class, the term "financing stage" is used to describe investments (or funds that invest) in companies at a certain stage of development. The different financing stages have distinct risk, return and correlation characteristics and play different roles within a varied private equity portfolio. Private equity investments can be broken down generally into three financing stages: buyout, growth capital, venture capital and special situations. These categories may be further subdivided based on the investment strategies that are employed.

- *Buyouts.* Equity investments in which a mature company is acquired from current shareholders are classified as buyouts. Buyout investments may focus on small-, mid- or large-capitalization companies, and such investments collectively represent a majority of the capital deployed in the overall private equity market. The use of debt financings, or leverage, is prevalent in buyout transactions — particularly in the large-cap segment.
- *Venture capital and growth capital.* Venture capital is characterized by equity investments in early through late-stage startup companies with high potential growth. Growth equity investors target companies that require additional capital to expand their businesses but are typically more mature than the recipients of traditional venture capital. Such companies might be in a high growth phase but have largely mitigated the basic technology risk in their business plan.
- *Special situations.* Encompasses a broad range of investments including operational turnarounds, distressed debt, distressed financial assets, "rescue" financings and high yielding credit-oriented strategies.

Investment process overview

Portfolio planning

The Fund is a non-diversified fund. The Adviser has developed a target framework for the Fund's long-term variation across various private assets, including Direct Equity Investments, Primary Investments, Secondary Investments, and Direct Credit Investments. The Fund also seeks to provide variation across industry, geography, and vintage years with respect to individual investments. The strategy of the Fund is expected to generate more consistent returns and lower volatility compared to what might be expected from a more concentrated portfolio.

Investment selection

The Adviser employs a detailed underwriting process focused on identifying growing businesses with strong management teams, realistic value-creation plans, and appropriate downside protection. Each aspect of analyzing an opportunity including the team, strategy, industry, competition, historical investment performance and business plan, valuation, capital structure, legal, environment, social and governance, other aspects of the opportunity, and portfolio fit, includes both qualitative and quantitative analyses. An investment opportunity requires a rigorous multi-stage investment committee approval process to ensure the Adviser invests in high-conviction opportunities.

Due diligence and selection of investments

The Adviser has developed a structured investment process through years of shared alternative asset investing experience. The Adviser's due diligence process provides a guideline for sourcing, evaluating, selecting, and monitoring investments for the Fund. Throughout the due diligence process, the Adviser focuses on both qualitative and quantitative factors surrounding the specific investment, the broader market environment, and the structure of the investment opportunity from a legal and tax perspective to optimize portfolio returns and minimize potential risks. The Adviser follows a multi-step investment and due diligence process, which provides consistency and accountability to fulfill the Fund's investment strategy and generate strong, reliable returns.

- (1) *Generate Deal Flow.* The Adviser maintains a vast network of relationships with general partners and fund managers supported by a long operating history with strong returns. The Adviser's extensive industry relationships provide access to exclusive, hard-to-access, direct equity investments, Primary investments, and Direct Credit Investments. Significant direct deal experience provides the Adviser with the reputation to attract more deal flow and the ability to quickly respond to new opportunities as they arise. The Adviser also maintains close contact with third parties such as placement agents and industry brokers to supplement the Adviser's proprietary deal flow.
- (2) *Screening.* For prospective investment opportunities in which the applicable deal team wants to formally initiate due diligence, the deal team presents the investment case to the Adviser's Investment Committee ("Investment Committee" or "IC").

The initial screening process includes an analysis of the specific deal attributes, history of the operating company or fund, and industry analysis to identify merits and potential issues around the specific investment opportunity. A tax and legal assessment is also prepared, outlining the proposed tax treatment and legal terms of the investment to confirm appropriate structure for the Fund. The Investment Committee reviews the opportunity and ultimately determines if the investment would be a potential fit for the portfolio and proceeds to further due diligence.

- (3) *Primary diligence.* Upon Investment Committee approval, the deal team continues diligence on the investment and prepares a significantly more detailed IC memorandum for the IC's review. The second IC memorandum summarizes interim diligence findings and includes information and analysis gathered from meetings with management, industry research, third-party diligence materials, and tax-related determinations.
 - Direct Investment diligence specifically includes (1) an extensive review of the company's history, current financial/operational condition, and future prospects, (2) an industry analysis including assessment of the company's competition and industry attractiveness — augmented by third party consulting firms, as required, (3) management interviews, as applicable, (4) financial analysis of

projections, valuation, and returns, (5) creation of the Adviser's own financial projection scenarios to understand balance between return and risk, (6) review of legal due diligence, (7) evaluation of deal sponsor, and (8) determination of tax structuring and suitability for the RIC.

- Primary Investment & Secondary Investment diligence specifically includes (1) validation of the proposed partnership investment's merits, (2) quantitative evaluation of the fund manager's track record, (3) analysis of any changes from the fund manager's prior strategy, (4) extensive reference checks on the key individuals at the fund manager, (5) evaluation of the management team's organizational depth and adequacy, (6) interviews with other investors, (7) review and negotiation of key terms and investment provisions, (8) evaluation of conflicts of interest, (9) validation of the documentation and actual cash flows for a sample of underlying investments, and (10) determination of tax structuring and suitability for the RIC.
 - Direct Credit Investment diligence is very similar to direct investment diligence but additionally includes an analysis of the specific proposed terms of the transaction (cash interest, PIK interest, OID, call protection, etc.).
- (4) *Final Diligence.* Upon approval from the IC after the second IC meeting, confirmatory due diligence is conducted and a final IC memorandum, a culmination of all due diligence efforts is presented to the IC with a final recommendation. The deal team concludes any outstanding diligence items as well as answers any specific questions from the prior IC meeting.
- (5) *Closing.* The deal team implements closing procedures as soon as the transaction is approved by the IC. The deal team works with legal counsel to negotiate and execute the appropriate legal documentation. Checklists are utilized to ensure that all investment procedures are properly completed prior to closing. All key due diligence materials and legal files are stored for future reference.

Post investment, the Adviser continues to be proactive in monitoring investments, including regular interaction with companies and general partners represented in the portfolio, in order to identify any issues that may arise and maintain a proactive approach to addressing any new investment opportunities.

Investment policies

Portfolio and liquidity management

The Adviser uses a range of techniques to seek to reduce the risk associated with the Fund's investment strategy. These techniques may include, without limitation: (1) Investing broadly across Portfolio Funds, Portfolio Fund Managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies, and vintage years; and (2) actively managing cash and liquid assets.

The Adviser manages the Fund's portfolio with a view towards managing its liquidity, while maintaining a high investment level.

Accordingly, the Adviser may make investments and commitments based, in part, on anticipated future distributions from investments. The Adviser also takes other anticipated cash flows into account, such as those relating to new subscriptions, the tender of Shares by Shareholders and any distributions made to Shareholders. To forecast portfolio cash flows, the Adviser utilizes quantitative and qualitative factors, including historical private equity data, actual portfolio observations and qualitative forecasts by the Adviser's and its affiliates' investment professionals. See "*Investment process overview — Portfolio planning.*"

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

There can be no assurance that the objective of the Fund with respect to liquidity management will be achieved or that the Fund's portfolio design and risk management strategies will be successful. Prospective investors should refer to the discussion of the risks associated with the investment strategy and structure of the Fund found under "*General risks*," "*Investment related risks*," and "*Limits of risk disclosure*."

Borrowing by the Fund

The Fund may borrow money to pay operating expenses, including, without limitation, investment management fees, or to purchase portfolio securities, to fund repurchase of Shares or for other portfolio management purposes. Such borrowing may be accomplished through credit facilities or derivative instruments or by other means. The use of borrowings for investment purposes involves a high degree of risk. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund is not permitted to borrow for any purposes if, immediately after such borrowing, the Fund would have asset coverage (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of less than 300% with respect to indebtedness or less than 200% with respect to preferred stock. The Investment Company Act also provides that the Fund may not declare distributions or purchase its Shares (including through repurchase offers) if, immediately after doing so, it will have an asset coverage of less than 300% or 200%, as applicable. The foregoing requirements do not apply to Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests unless such Portfolio Funds are registered under the Investment Company Act. The Board may modify the borrowing policies of the Fund, including the purposes for which borrowings may be made, and the length of time that the Fund may hold portfolio securities purchased with borrowed money. The rights of any lenders to the Fund to receive payments of interest or repayments of principal will be senior to those of the Shareholders and the terms of any borrowings may contain provisions that limit certain activities of the Fund.

Hedging techniques

From time to time in its sole discretion, the Adviser may employ various hedging techniques in an attempt to reduce certain potential risks to which the Fund's portfolio may be exposed. These hedging techniques may involve the use of derivative instruments, including swaps and other arrangements such as exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options, rate caps, floors and collars, and futures and forward contracts. The Fund may also purchase and write (sell) options contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as "swaptions."

To the extent that the Fund's potential exposure in a transaction involving options, rate caps, floors or collars, or futures or forward contracts is covered by the segregation of cash or liquid assets or otherwise, the Fund believes that such instruments do not constitute senior securities under the Investment Company Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to the borrowing restrictions of the Fund.

There are certain risks associated with the use of such hedging techniques. See "*Investment related risks — Derivative instruments*" and "*Investment related risks — Currency risk*."

Temporary and defensive strategies

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

General risks

The following are certain risk factors that relate to the operations and terms of the Fund. These considerations, which do not purport to be a complete description of any of the particular risks referred to or a complete list of all risks involved in an investment in the Fund, should be carefully evaluated before determining whether to invest in the Fund.

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

Closed-end fund; liquidity limited to periodic repurchases of Shares

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company designed primarily for long-term investors, and is not intended to be a trading vehicle. The Fund is not a liquid investment and you should not invest in this Fund if you need a liquid investment. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) in that investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their shares on a daily basis at a price based on net asset value. In order to be able to meet daily redemption requests, mutual funds are subject to more stringent liquidity requirements than closed-end funds. In particular, a mutual fund generally may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. In contrast, the majority of the Fund's investments are illiquid.

The Fund does not intend to list its Shares for trading on any national securities exchange. There is no secondary trading market for Shares, and none is expected to develop. Shares are, therefore, not readily marketable. Because the Fund is a closed-end investment company, its Shares are not redeemable at the option of Shareholders and they are not exchangeable for Shares of any other fund. Although the Board may, in its sole discretion, cause the Fund to offer to repurchase outstanding Shares at their net asset value (after all applicable fees), or, in certain circumstances, at a discount, and the Adviser intends to recommend that, in normal market circumstances, the Board conduct repurchase offers of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets quarterly on or about each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, Shares are considerably less liquid than shares of funds that trade on a stock exchange, or shares of open-end registered investment companies. It is possible that the Fund may be unable to repurchase all of the Shares that an investor tenders due to the illiquidity of the Fund Investments or if the Shareholders request the Fund to repurchase more Shares than the Fund is then offering to repurchase. There can be no assurance that the Fund will conduct repurchase offers in any particular period and Shareholders may be unable to tender Shares for repurchase for an indefinite period of time.

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

In considering whether to repurchase Shares during periods of financial market stress, the Board may offer to repurchase Shares at a discount to their prevailing net asset value that appropriately reflects market conditions, subject to applicable law. Further, repurchases of Shares, if any, may be suspended, postponed or terminated by the Board under certain circumstances. See "*Repurchases of Shares — Periodic repurchases.*" An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and the underlying investments of the Fund. Additionally, because Shares are not listed on any securities exchange, the Fund is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of its Shareholders unless called for under the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

Limited Operating History

The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2022. The Fund is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that the Fund will not achieve its investment objectives and that the value of Shares could decline substantially.

Payment in-kind for repurchased Shares

The Fund generally expects to satisfy a Shareholder's repurchase request. See "*Repurchases of Shares — Periodic repurchases.*" However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will have sufficient cash to pay for Shares that are being repurchased or that it will be able to liquidate investments at favorable prices to pay for repurchased Shares. The Fund has the right to distribute securities as payment for repurchased Shares in unusual circumstances, including if making a cash payment would result in a material adverse effect on the Fund. For example, the Fund may receive securities from a Fund Investment that are illiquid or difficult to value. In such circumstances, the Adviser would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund, which may include a distribution in-kind to the Fund's Shareholders. In the event that the Fund makes such a distribution of securities, Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs in order to dispose of such securities.

Non-Diversified Status

The Fund is a "non-diversified" management investment company. Thus, there are no percentage limitations imposed by the Investment Company Act on the Fund's assets that may be invested, directly or indirectly, in the securities of any one issuer. Consequently, if one or more Fund Investments are allocated a relatively large percentage of the Fund's assets, losses suffered by such Fund Investments could result in a higher reduction in the Fund's capital than if such capital had been more proportionately allocated among a larger number of investments. The Fund may also be more susceptible to any single economic or regulatory occurrence than a diversified investment company. However, the Fund is subject to diversification requirements applicable to RICs under the Code. See "*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.*"

Legal, tax and regulatory risks

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Fund which may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory and tax environment for leveraged investors and for private markets funds generally is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation or taxation of leveraged investors or private markets funds may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategies or achieve its investment objective. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") was signed into law on July 21, 2010 and significantly revises and expands the rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority of U.S. federal bank, securities and commodities regulators. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act requires the adoption of various regulations and the preparation of reports by various agencies over a period of time. It is unclear how these regulators will exercise these revised and expanded powers and whether they will undertake rulemaking, supervisory or enforcement actions that would adversely affect the Fund or investments made by the Fund. There can be no assurance that future regulatory actions authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act will not significantly reduce the profitability of the Fund. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act could adversely affect the Fund by increasing transaction and/or regulatory compliance costs.

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

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act prescribes specific value-at-risk leverage limits for certain derivatives users. In addition, Rule 18f-4 requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in Rule 18f-4, it is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, Rule 18f-4 permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all reverse repurchase

agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under Rule 18f-4. The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. The Fund intends to be a limited derivatives user under Rule 18f-4 of the Investment Company Act. As a limited derivatives user, the Fund's derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote. Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

Additionally, the SEC adopted new rules and amendments (the "New Private Fund Rules") under the Advisers Act to enhance the regulation of private fund advisers and increase transparency in private funds in August 2023. The New Private Fund Rules have rolling compliance dates depending on the applicable rule and the amount of assets under management by the private fund advisers. On June 5, 2024, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (the "Fifth Circuit") vacated the New Private Fund Rules in their entirety. The SEC's next steps regarding the Fifth Circuit's decision are unclear. The potential implications of the New Private Fund Rules on the private fund industry or the advisers of the Portfolio Funds in which the Fund may invest are unknown at this time.

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

Substantial repurchases

Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise cash to fund the repurchases and achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares. See "*General risks — Closed-end fund; liquidity limited to periodic repurchases of Shares.*"

Temporary Investments

Delays in investing the net proceeds of the offering of Shares may impair the Fund's performance. The Fund cannot assure you it will be able to identify any investments that meet its investment objective or that any investment that the Fund makes will produce a positive return. The Fund may be unable to invest the net proceeds of the Fund's offering on acceptable terms within the time period that the Fund anticipates or at all, which could harm the Fund's financial condition and operating results.

Before making investments, the Fund may invest the net proceeds of the Fund's offering primarily in cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, money market funds, repurchase agreements, and other high-quality debt instruments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment ("Temporary Investments"). This will produce returns that are significantly lower than the returns that the Fund expects to achieve when the Fund's portfolio is fully invested in securities meeting the Fund's investment objective. As a result, any distributions that the Fund pays while the Fund's portfolio is not fully invested in securities meeting its investment objective may be lower than the distributions that the Fund may be able to pay when the Fund portfolio is fully invested in securities meeting the Fund's investment objective.

Dilution from subsequent offerings of Shares

The Fund may accept additional subscriptions for Shares as determined by the Board, in its sole discretion. Additional purchases will dilute the indirect interests of existing Shareholders in the Fund Investments prior to such purchases, which could have an adverse impact on the existing Shareholders' interests in the Fund if subsequent Fund Investments underperform the prior investments. Further, in certain cases Portfolio Fund Managers may structure performance-based compensation similarly to the Fund, with such compensation being paid only if gains exceed prior losses (i.e., if the value surpasses a previous "high-water mark"). New purchases of Shares will dilute the benefit of such compensation structures to existing Shareholders.

Valuations of Fund Investments; valuations subject to adjustment

The valuations reported by the Portfolio Fund Managers and Sponsors, based upon which the Fund determines its month-end net asset value and the net asset value per Share may be subject to later adjustment or revision. For example, fiscal year-end net asset value calculations of the Fund Investments 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 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, subject to the ability of the Fund to adjust or recoup the repurchase proceeds received by Shareholders under certain circumstances as described in "*Repurchases of Shares — Periodic repurchases.*" As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations from the Portfolio Fund Managers and Sponsors or revisions to the net asset value of a Fund Investment or direct private equity investment adversely affect the Fund's net asset value, the 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.

The valuations of Shares may be significantly affected by numerous factors, some of which are beyond the Fund's control and may not be directly related to the Fund's operating performance. These factors include:

- changes in regulatory policies or tax guidelines;
- changes in earnings or variations in operating results;
- changes in the value of the Fund Investments;
- changes in accounting guidelines governing valuation of the Fund Investments;
- any shortfall in revenue or net income or any increase in losses from levels expected by investors;
- departure of the Adviser or certain of its respective key personnel;
- general economic trends and other external factors; and
- loss of a major funding source.

Reporting requirements

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

Business and structure related risks

Reliance on the Adviser

The Adviser has full discretionary authority to identify, structure, allocate, execute, administer, monitor and liquidate Fund Investments and, in doing so, has no responsibility to consult with any Shareholder. Accordingly, an investor in the Fund must rely upon the abilities of the Adviser, and no person should invest in the Fund unless such person is willing to entrust all aspects of the investment decisions of the Fund to the Adviser.

Reliance on the key personnel

The Fund depends on the investment expertise, skill and network of business contacts of the Adviser. The Adviser evaluates, negotiates, structures, executes, monitors and services Fund Investments. The Fund's future success will depend to a significant extent on the continued service and coordination of the Adviser and its investment management team. The departure of certain key personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the Adviser's ability to identify, analyze, invest in, finance and monitor Portfolio Funds and portfolio companies that meet the Fund's investment criteria. The Adviser's capabilities in structuring the investment process, providing competent, attentive and efficient services to the Fund, and facilitating access to financing on acceptable terms depend on the employment of investment professionals in an adequate number and of adequate sophistication to match the corresponding flow of transactions. To achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser may need to hire, train, supervise and manage new investment professionals to participate in the Fund's investment selection and monitoring process. The Adviser may not be able to find investment professionals in a timely manner or at all. Failure to support the Fund's investment process could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Adviser depends on the relationships of it and of the Adviser's affiliates with private equity sponsors, investment banks and commercial banks, and the Fund will rely to a significant extent upon these relationships to provide the Fund with potential investment opportunities. If the Adviser or its affiliates fail to maintain their existing relationships or develop new relationships with other sponsors or sources of investment opportunities, the Fund may not be able to grow its investment portfolio. In addition, individuals with whom the Adviser and its affiliates have relationships are not obligated to provide the Fund, the Adviser or any of their affiliates with investment opportunities, and, therefore, there is no assurance that such relationships will generate investment opportunities for the Fund.

Competition for investment opportunities

The Fund will compete for investments with other investment funds (including registered investment companies, private equity funds, mezzanine funds and collateralized loan obligation (CLO) funds), as well as traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks, finance companies, business development companies (BDCs), small business investment companies (SBICs) and other sources of funding. Moreover, alternative investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, have begun to invest in areas in which they have not traditionally invested, including making investments in private U.S. companies. As a result of these new entrants, competition for investment opportunities in private U.S. companies may strengthen. Many of the Fund's competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Fund. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of capital and access to funding sources that are not available to the Fund. In addition, some of the Fund's competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments than the Fund. These characteristics could allow competitors to consider a wider variety of investments, establish more relationships and offer better pricing and more flexible structuring than the Fund is able to do. As a result, the Fund may lose investment opportunities if it does not match its competitors' pricing, terms and structure.

If the Fund is forced to match its competitors' pricing, terms and structure, it may not be able to achieve acceptable returns on its investments or may bear substantial risk of capital loss. Furthermore, many of the Fund's competitors are not subject to the source-of-income, asset diversification and distribution requirements the Fund must satisfy to maintain its qualification as a RIC.

Valuation of Fund Investments uncertain

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

The determination of fair value, and thus the amount of unrealized losses the Fund may incur in any year, is to a degree subjective, and the Adviser has a conflict of interest in making the determination. The Fund values these securities monthly at fair value determined in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with the valuation procedures that have been approved by the Board. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private securities and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, the Fund's determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these non-traded securities existed. Due to this uncertainty, the Fund's fair value determinations may cause the Fund's net asset value on a given date to understate or overstate materially the value that the Fund may ultimately realize upon the sale of one or more Fund Investments. See "*Calculation of net asset value.*"

Amount or frequency of distributions not guaranteed

The Fund expects to pay distributions out of assets legally available for distribution from time to time, at the sole discretion of the Board. Nevertheless, the Fund cannot assure Shareholders that the Fund will achieve investment results that will allow the Fund to make a specified level of cash distributions or year-to-year increases in cash distributions. The Fund's ability to pay distributions may be adversely affected by the impact of the risks described in this Prospectus. All distributions will depend on the Fund's earnings, its net investment income, its financial condition, and such other factors as the Board may deem relevant from time to time.

In the event that the Fund encounters delays in locating suitable investment opportunities, the Fund may return all or a substantial portion of the proceeds from the offering of Shares in anticipation of future cash flow, which may constitute a return of your capital and will lower your tax basis in your Shares. A return of capital generally is a return of your investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Fund's investment activities and will be made after deduction of the fees and expenses payable in connection with the proceeds from the offering of Shares, including any fees payable to the Adviser.

Uncertain source and quantity of funding

Proceeds from the sale of Shares will be used for the Fund's investment opportunities, operating expenses and for payment of various fees and expenses such as the Investment Management Fee and other fees. Any working capital reserves the Fund maintains may not be sufficient for investment purposes, and it may require debt or equity financing to operate. Accordingly, in the event that the Fund develops a need for additional capital in the future for investments or for any other reason, these sources of funding may not be available to the Fund. Consequently, if the Fund cannot obtain debt or equity financing on acceptable terms, the ability to acquire investments and expand operations will be adversely affected. As a result, the Fund would be less able to achieve portfolio diversification and the investment objective, which may negatively impact the Fund's results of operations and reduce the Fund's ability to make distributions to Shareholders.

Fluctuations in performance

The Fund could experience fluctuations in its performance due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the Fund's ability or inability to make investments in companies that meet the Fund's investment criteria, the interest rate payable on the debt securities the Fund acquires, the level of the Fund's expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which the Fund encounters competition in its markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any previous period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Cybersecurity risk

As part of its business, the Adviser processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund and personally identifiable information of the Shareholders. Similarly, service providers of the Adviser or the Fund, especially the Fund's Administrator, may process, store and transmit such information. The Adviser has procedures and systems in place that they believe are reasonably designed to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to the Adviser may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of the Adviser's networks. The Adviser's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. Online services provided by the Adviser to the Shareholders may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of the Adviser's information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of the Fund and personally identifiable information of the Shareholders to be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The service providers of the Adviser and the Fund are subject to the same electronic information security threats as the Adviser. If a service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of the Fund and personally identifiable information of the Shareholders may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The loss or improper access, use or disclosure of the Adviser's or the Fund's proprietary information may cause the Adviser or the Fund to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the Fund and the Shareholders' investments therein.

Management related risks

Incentive Fee

Any Incentive Fee payable by the Fund that relates to an increase in value of Fund Investments may be computed and paid on gain or income that is unrealized. If a Fund Investment decreases in value, it is possible that the unrealized gain previously included in the calculation of the Incentive Fee will never become realized. The Adviser is not obligated to reimburse the Fund for any part of the Incentive Fee it received that was based on unrealized gain never realized as a result of a sale or other disposition of a Fund Investment at a lower valuation in the future, and such circumstances would result in the Fund paying an Incentive Fee on income or gain the Fund never received.

In addition, the Incentive Fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser may create an incentive for the Adviser to make investments on the Fund's behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement.

Divergence of resources

Neither the Adviser nor its affiliates, including individuals employed by the Adviser or its affiliates, are prohibited from raising money for and managing another investment entity that makes the same types of investments as those the Fund will target. As a result, the time and resources that these individuals may devote to the Fund may be diverted. In addition, the Fund may compete with any such investment entity for the same investors and investment opportunities. Affiliates of the Adviser, whose primary businesses include the origination of investments, engage in investment advisory business with accounts that compete with the Fund. Affiliates of the Adviser have no obligation to make their originated investment opportunities available to the Adviser or to the Fund.

Transactions with affiliates

Affiliates of the Adviser engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund or Fund Investments. In the future, there may be instances in which the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund or Fund Investments. Affiliates of the Adviser may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or

entities (including prospective investors in the Fund Investments) which (i) may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund, (ii) may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities, and (iii) may co-invest with the Fund in certain transactions. The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated co-investments alongside other funds managed by the Adviser or certain of its affiliates, subject to certain conditions, including (i) that a majority of the Managers of the Board who have no financial interest in the co-investment transaction and a majority of the Managers of the Board who are not “interested persons,” as defined in the Investment Company Act, approve the co-investment and (ii) that the price, terms and conditions of the co-investment will be identical for each fund participating pursuant to the exemptive relief. In addition, affiliates of the Adviser and their respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund’s investments and may compete with the Fund Investments for investment opportunities. The Fund may invest in entities that are affiliates of or are managed by the Adviser, including in respect of which it or its affiliates may receive investment management, advisory or other fees, in addition to those payable by the Fund. The Adviser or its affiliates may earn fees from Fund Investments or the Fund for the provision of advice on mergers, acquisitions, add-on acquisitions, re-financings, public offerings, sales and similar transactions.

Investment related risks

This section discusses the types of investments that may be made, directly or indirectly, by the Fund and some of the risks associated with such investments. It is possible that the Fund will make an investment that is not described below, and any such investment will be subject to its own particular risks.

Failure to qualify as a RIC or satisfy distribution requirement

To qualify for and maintain RIC qualification under the Code, the Fund must meet the following annual distribution, source-of-income and asset diversification requirements. See “*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.*”

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

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

Difficulty meeting RIC distribution requirement

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which the Fund does not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, if the Fund holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment-in-kind (“PIK”) interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or debt instruments that were issued with warrants), the Fund must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Fund in the same taxable year. The Fund may also have to include in income other amounts that the Fund has not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock. Furthermore, the Fund may invest in non-U.S. corporations (or other non-U.S. entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that could be treated under the Code and U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (the “Treasury Regulations”) as “passive foreign investment companies” and/or “controlled foreign corporations.” The rules relating to investment in these types of non-U.S. entities are designed to ensure that U.S. taxpayers are either, in effect, taxed currently (or on an accelerated basis with respect to corporate level events) or taxed at increased tax rates at distribution or disposition. In certain circumstances this could require the Fund to recognize income where the Fund does not receive a corresponding payment in cash.

The Fund anticipates that a portion of its income may constitute original issue discount or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to receipt of cash. Further, the Fund may elect to amortize market discounts and include such amounts in its taxable income in the current year, instead of upon disposition, as an election not to do so would limit the Fund’s ability to deduct interest expenses for tax purposes.

Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in the Fund’s investment company taxable income for the year of the accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to Shareholders in order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement, even though the Fund will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to qualify for and maintain its qualification as a RIC under the Code. The Fund may have to sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices the Fund would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to qualify for or maintain RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. For additional discussion regarding the tax implications of a RIC, see “*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.*”

Restrictions on raising capital and borrowing

As a result of the annual distribution requirement to qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund may need to periodically access the capital markets to raise cash to fund new investments of the Fund. The Fund may issue “senior securities,” as defined in the Investment Company Act (including borrowing money from banks or other financial institutions) only in amounts such that the Fund’s asset coverage, as defined in the Investment Company Act, equals at least 200% after such incurrence or issuance. Compliance with these requirements may unfavorably limit the Fund’s investment opportunities and reduce its ability in comparison to other companies to profit from favorable spreads between the rates at which it can borrow and the rates at which it can lend.

The Fund may borrow for investment purposes. If the value of the Fund’s assets declines, the Fund may be unable to satisfy the asset coverage test, which would prohibit the Fund from paying distributions and could prevent the Fund from qualifying as a RIC. If the Fund cannot satisfy the asset coverage test, the Fund may be required to sell a portion of its investments and, depending on the nature of the Fund’s debt financing, repay a portion of the Fund’s indebtedness at a time when such sales may be disadvantageous. In addition, any amounts that the Fund uses to service its indebtedness would not be available for distribution by the Fund to Shareholders.

Limited operating history of Fund Investments

Fund Investments may have limited operating histories and the information the Fund will obtain about such investments may be limited. As such, the ability of the Adviser to evaluate past performance or to validate the investment strategies of such Fund Investment will be limited. Moreover, even to the extent a Fund Investment has a longer operating history, the past investment performance of any of the Fund Investments should not be construed as an indication of the future results of such investments or the Fund, particularly as the investment professionals responsible for the performance of such investments may change over time. This risk is related to, and enhanced by, the risks created by

the fact that the Adviser relies upon information provided to it by the issuer of the securities it receives or the Portfolio Fund Managers (as applicable) that is not, and cannot be, independently verified. Further, the results of other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, which have or have had an investment objective similar to or different from that of the Fund may not be indicative of the results that the Fund achieves.

Unspecified investments; dependence on the Adviser

The Adviser has complete discretion to select the Fund Investments as opportunities arise. The Fund and, accordingly, Shareholders, must rely upon the ability of the Adviser to identify and implement Fund Investments consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Shareholders will not receive or otherwise be privy to due diligence or risk information prepared by or for the Adviser in respect of the Fund Investments. The Adviser has the authority and responsibility for asset allocation, the selection of Fund Investments and all other investment decisions for the Fund. The success of the Fund depends upon the ability of the Adviser to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the investment objective of the Fund. Shareholders have no right or power to participate in the management or control of the Fund or the Fund Investments, or the terms of any such investments. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to select or implement successful strategies or achieve its investment objective.

Nature of Portfolio Companies

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

Defaulted debt securities and other securities of distressed companies

The Fund Investments may include low grade or unrated debt securities ("high yield" or "junk" bonds or leveraged loans) or investments in securities of distressed companies. Such investments involve substantial, highly significant risks. For example, high yield bonds are regarded as being predominantly speculative as to the issuer's ability to make payments of principal and interest. Issuers of high yield debt may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with higher rated securities. In addition, the risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of high yield bonds because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. Similar risks apply to other private debt securities. Successful investing in distressed companies involves substantial time, effort and expertise, as compared to other types of investments. Information necessary to properly evaluate a distress situation may be difficult to obtain or be unavailable and the risks attendant to a restructuring or reorganization may not necessarily be identifiable or susceptible to considered analysis at the time of investment.

Control positions

The Fund (in the case of Direct Investments) and the Portfolio Funds may take control positions in Portfolio Companies. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations and other types of liability in which the limited liability characteristic of a corporation may be ignored, which would increase the Fund's possibility of incurring losses.

Leverage

The Portfolio Fund Managers and (subject to applicable law) the Fund may employ leverage through borrowings or derivative instruments, and are likely to directly or indirectly acquire interests in companies with highly leveraged capital structures. If income and appreciation on investments made with borrowed funds are less than the cost of the leverage, the value of the relevant portfolio or investment will decrease. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects

the value of a Fund Investment will be magnified to the extent leverage is employed. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the Fund or the Portfolio Funds in a market that moves adversely to the relevant investments could result in substantial losses, exceeding those that would have been incurred if leverage had not been employed.

The Fund secured a committed, secured line of credit (the “Facility”) with Barclays Bank PLC. The Facility establishes an aggregate principal amount of \$150,000,000.

Effects of Leverage

Illustration. The following table illustrates the effect of leverage on returns from an investment in Shares, assuming various annual returns, net of expenses. The calculations in the table below are hypothetical and actual returns may be higher or lower than those appearing below. The calculation assumes (i) \$726,000,000 in average total assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of funds of 8.33%, (iii) \$69,750,000 in borrowings outstanding (i.e. assumes the Fund borrows funds equal to 9.61% of its average net assets during such period) and (iv) \$656,250,000 in average Shareholders’ equity. In order to compute the corresponding return to Shareholders, the “Assumed Return on the Fund’s Portfolio (net of expenses)” is multiplied by the assumed average total assets to obtain an assumed return to the Fund. From this amount, the interest expense is calculated by multiplying the assumed weighted average cost of funds by the assumed borrowings outstanding, and the product is subtracted from the assumed return to the Fund in order to determine the return available to Shareholders. The return available to Shareholders is then divided by Shareholders’ equity to determine the corresponding return to Shareholders. Actual interest payments may be different.

Assumed Return on Portfolio (Net of Expenses)	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Return to Shareholders	(11.77)%	(6.29)%	(0.80)%	4.68%	10.17%

Similarly, assuming (i) \$726,000,000 in average total assets, (ii) a weighted average cost of funds of 8.33% and (iii) \$69,750,000 million in borrowings outstanding, the Fund’s assets would need to yield an annual return (net of expenses) of approximately 0.80% in order to cover the annual interest payments on the Fund’s outstanding borrowings.

Derivative instruments

Some or all of the Portfolio Fund Managers and (subject to applicable law) the Fund may use options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements and other derivatives contracts. Transactions in derivative instruments present risks arising from the use of leverage (which increases the magnitude of losses), volatility, the possibility of default by a counterparty, and illiquidity. Use of derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes by the Fund or the Portfolio Fund Managers could present significant risks, including the risk of losses in excess of the amounts invested. The use of derivatives is also subject to operational and legal risks. Operational risks generally refer to risks related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls, and human error. Legal risks generally refer to risks of loss resulting from insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, or legality or enforceability of a contract. See “*Investment related risks — Hedging.*”

Economic, political, and legal risks

The Fund Investments include direct and indirect investments in a number of countries, including countries in emerging markets, exposing investors to a range of potential economic, political and legal risks, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. These may include but are not limited to declines in economic growth, inflation, deflation, currency revaluation, nationalization, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, governmental restrictions, adverse regulation, social or political instability, negative diplomatic developments, military conflicts and terrorist attacks.

Prospective investors should note that the private equity markets in countries where Fund Investments are made may be significantly less developed than those in the United States. Certain investments may be subject to extensive regulation by national governments and/or political subdivisions thereof, which could prevent the Fund or the Portfolio Funds from making investments they otherwise would make, or cause them to incur substantial additional costs or delays that they otherwise would not suffer. Such countries may have different regulatory standards with respect to insider trading rules, restrictions on market manipulation, shareholder proxy requirements and/or disclosure of information. In addition, the laws of various countries governing business organizations, bankruptcy and insolvency may make legal action difficult and provide little, if any, legal protection for investors, including the Fund and the Portfolio Funds. Any such laws or regulations may change unpredictably based on political, economic, social and/or market developments.

Fixed-Income Securities Risks

Fixed-income securities in which the Fund may invest are generally subject to the following risks:

Interest Rate Risk. The market value of bonds and other fixed-income securities changes in response to interest rate changes and other factors. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have risen in recent periods and may continue to rise or remain elevated in the future. Because longer-term inflationary pressure may result from the U.S. government's fiscal policies, the Fund may experience higher interest rates over its investment horizon. To the extent the Fund or a Fund Investment borrows money to finance its investments, the Fund's or a Fund Investment's performance will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which it borrows funds and the rate at which it invests those funds. In periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's or a Fund Investment's cost of funds could increase. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's or a Fund Investment's financial condition and results of operations. In addition, a decline in the prices of the debt the Fund or a Fund Investment owns could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value. Changes in market interest rates could also affect the ability of operating companies in which the Fund or a Fund Investment invests to service debt, which could materially impact the Fund or a Fund Investment may invest, thus impacting the Fund.

There is a risk that interest rates will continue to rise, which will likely drive down prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of bonds and other fixed-income securities is generally greater for those securities with longer maturities. Fluctuations in the market price of the Fund's investments will not affect interest income derived from instruments already owned by the Fund, but will be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply in a manner not anticipated by the Adviser. Moreover, because rates on certain floating rate debt securities typically reset only periodically, changes in prevailing interest rates (and particularly sudden and significant changes) can be expected to cause some fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund to the extent that it invests in floating rate debt securities.

The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate debt instruments, which generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than longer duration fixed rate instruments but may decline in value in response to rising interest rates if, for example, the rates at which they pay interest do not rise as much, or as quickly, as market interest rates in general.

Conversely, variable and floating rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. To the extent the Fund holds variable or floating rate instruments, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities, which may adversely affect the net asset value of the Fund's Shares.

Issuer and Spread Risk. The value of fixed-income securities may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of the assets of the issuer. In addition, wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of a debt security's credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood of risk or default by the issuer.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more fixed-income securities in the Fund's portfolio will decline in price or fail to pay interest or principal when due because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status. Credit risk is increased when a portfolio security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates. To the extent the Fund invests in below investment grade securities, it will be exposed to a greater amount of credit risk than a fund that only invests in investment grade securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund uses credit derivatives, such use will expose it to additional risk in the event that the bonds underlying the derivatives default. The degree of credit risk depends on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the securities.

Prepayment or "Call" Risk. During periods of declining interest rates, borrowers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled. For fixed rate securities, such payments often occur during periods of declining interest rates, forcing the Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities, resulting in a possible decline in the Fund's income and distributions to shareholders. This is known as prepayment or "call" risk. Below investment grade securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer to redeem the security at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met (i.e., "call protection"). For premium bonds (bonds acquired at prices that exceed their par or principal value) purchased by the Fund, prepayment risk may be increased.

Reinvestment Risk. Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called fixed-income securities at market interest rates that are below the Fund portfolio's current earnings rate.

Duration and Maturity Risk. The Fund has no set policy regarding the duration or maturity of the fixed-income securities it may hold. In general, the longer the duration of any fixed-income securities in the Fund's portfolio, the more exposure the Fund will have to the interest rate risks described above. The Adviser may seek to adjust the portfolio's duration or maturity based on its assessment of current and projected market conditions and any other factors that the Adviser deems relevant. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's assessment of current and projected market conditions will be correct or that any strategy to adjust the portfolio's duration or maturity will be successful at any given time.

Changes in LIBOR

Certain London Interbank Offered Rates ("LIBORs") were generally phased out by the end of 2021, and some regulated entities have ceased to enter into new LIBOR-based contracts beginning January 1, 2022. The 1-, 3- and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will continue to be published using a synthetic methodology until September 2024. Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. Although the transition away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR and other benchmark rates on financial markets, a fund or the financial instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. Global regulators have advised market participants to cease entering into new contracts using LIBOR as a reference rate, and it is possible that investments in LIBOR-based instruments could invite regulatory scrutiny. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR still may be developing. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund or a Fund Investment's performance or NAV.

Currency risk

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

Eurozone risk

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

Non-U.S. Investments Risk

The Fund, either directly through Direct Investments or indirectly through Portfolio Funds, may invest in companies that are organized or headquartered or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories,

and possessions. Such investments may be subject to certain additional risk due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of the Fund or client portfolio), the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross-border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on investors with respect to the income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements. The foregoing factors may increase transaction costs and adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio investments.

Additional risks of non-U.S. investments include but are not limited to: (a) economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed regulatory institutions; and (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction. Moreover, non-U.S. portfolio investments and companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. portfolio investments and companies. In addition, laws and regulations of foreign countries may impose restrictions that would not exist in the United States and may require financing and structuring alternatives that differ significantly from those customarily used in the United States. No assurance can be given that a change in political or economic climate, or particular legal or regulatory risks, including changes in regulations regarding foreign ownership of assets or repatriation of funds or changes in taxation might not adversely affect an investment by the Fund.

Increased tensions between Russia and Ukraine have escalated into an armed conflict given Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The conflict involving these two countries and the recent outbreak of hostilities between them may escalate or result in more widespread conflict. Such hostilities, and the threat of wider-spread hostilities, could lead to disruption, instability and volatility in global markets and commodity prices, economies and industries that could negatively impact the Fund's business, results of operations and financial condition. The conflict has already resulted in significant volatility in certain equity, debt and currency markets, material increases in commodity prices, such as oil and natural gas, and economic uncertainty. In addition, sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States and other countries, and any sanctions imposed in the future, could have a significant adverse impact on the Russian economy and related markets. The price and liquidity of investments may fluctuate widely as a result of the conflict and related events. How long the armed conflict and related events will last cannot be predicted. These tensions and any related events could have significant impact on Fund performance and the value of an investment in the Fund.

Foreign Currency Risk

Because the Fund may have exposure to securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of securities held by the Fund and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that the Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Adviser may, but is not required to, elect for the Fund to seek to protect itself from changes in currency exchange rates through hedging transactions depending on market conditions. In addition, certain countries, particularly emerging market countries, may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the transferability, repatriation or convertibility of currency.

Yield and Ratings Risk

The yields on debt obligations are dependent on a variety of factors, including general market conditions, conditions in the particular market for the obligation, the financial condition of the issuer, the size of the offering, the maturity of the obligation and the ratings of the issue. The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch, which are described in Appendix A to the SAI, represent their respective opinions as to the quality of the obligations they undertake to rate. Ratings, however, are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, obligations with the same rating, maturity and interest rate may have different market prices. Subsequent to its purchase by the Fund, a rated security may cease to be rated. The Adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security.

U.S. Debt Securities Risk

U.S. debt securities generally involve lower levels of credit risk than other types of fixed income securities of similar maturities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from such other securities. Like other fixed income securities, the values of U.S. debt securities change as interest rates fluctuate. On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on U.S. debt securities to AA+ from AAA. The downgrade by S&P and any future downgrades by other rating agencies could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and higher Treasury yields and increase borrowing costs

generally. These events could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on securities issuers and the Fund. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio.

Recent market events risk

Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The outcome of such changes cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks, may add to instability in the world economy and markets generally. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether the Fund invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in December 2019 and has spread internationally. The outbreak and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in closing borders and quarantines, restricting international and domestic travel, enhanced health screenings, cancellations, disrupted supply chains and customer activity, responses by businesses (including changes to operations and reducing staff), and have produced general concern and uncertainty. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect national and global economies, individual companies and the market in general in a manner and for a period of time that cannot be foreseen at the present time. Health crises caused by the recent outbreak may heighten other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in a country or region. Governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with changes to fiscal and monetary policy, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions, new monetary programs, and dramatically lower interest rates. Certain of those policy changes are being implemented or considered in response to the coronavirus outbreak. Such policy changes may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on either specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments. In the event of a pandemic or an outbreak, there can be no assurance that the Fund and its service providers will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. A pandemic or disease could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's investment adviser rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the Fund's service providers to perform essential tasks. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by a market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets. To the extent the Fund may overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, such position will increase the Fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors. These conditions could result in the Fund's inability to achieve its investment objective, adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, negatively impact the Fund's performance, and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

The impairment or failure of one or more banks with whom the Fund transacts may inhibit the Fund's or a Portfolio Fund's ability to access depository accounts. In such cases, the Fund or a Portfolio Fund may be forced to delay or forgo investments, resulting in lower Fund performance. In the event of such a failure of a banking institution where the Fund or a Portfolio Fund or other Fund Investment holds depository accounts, access to such accounts could be restricted and U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") protection may not be available for balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC. In such instances, the Fund or a Portfolio Fund or other Fund Investment may not recover such excess, uninsured amounts.

The failure of certain financial institutions, namely banks, may increase the possibility of a sustained deterioration of financial market liquidity, or illiquidity at clearing, cash management and/or custodial financial institutions. The failure of a bank (or banks) with which the Fund and/or the Fund Investments have a commercial relationship could

adversely affect, among other things, the Fund and/or the Fund Investment's ability to pursue key strategic initiatives, including by affecting the Fund's or a Fund Investment's ability to borrow from financial institutions on favorable terms.

Additionally, if the sponsor of Portfolio Fund has a commercial relationship with a bank that has failed or is otherwise distressed, the Portfolio Fund or its Portfolio Companies may experience issues receiving financial support from the sponsor to support its operations or consummate transactions, to the detriment of their business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Hedging

The Fund may seek to hedge against interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuations and credit risk by using structured financial instruments such as futures, options, swaps and forward contracts, subject to the requirements of the Investment Company Act. Use of structured financial instruments for hedging purposes may present significant risks, including the risk of loss of the amounts invested. Defaults by the other party to a hedging transaction can result in losses in the hedging transaction. Hedging activities also involve the risk of an imperfect correlation between the hedging instrument and the asset being hedged, which could result in losses both on the hedging transaction and on the instrument being hedged. Use of hedging activities may not prevent significant losses and could increase losses. Further, hedging transactions may reduce cash available to pay distributions to Shareholders. See "*Investment related risks — Derivative instruments.*"

Risks relating to accounting, auditing and financial reporting, etc.

The legal, regulatory, disclosure, accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain of the countries in which the Fund Investments (both direct and indirect) may be made may be less stringent and may not provide the same degree of protection or information to investors as would generally apply in the United States. Although the Fund uses U.S. GAAP, the assets, liabilities, profits and losses appearing in published financial statements of the Fund Investments may not reflect their financial position or operating results as they would be reflected under U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, the net asset value of the Fund published from time to time may not accurately reflect a realistic value for any or all of the investments.

Certain Fund Investments may be in Portfolio Companies that do not maintain internal management accounts or adopt financial budgeting, internal audit or internal control procedures to standards normally expected of companies in the United States. Accordingly, information supplied to the Fund and the Portfolio Funds may be incomplete, inaccurate and/or significantly delayed. The Fund and the Portfolio Funds may therefore be unable to take or influence timely actions necessary to rectify management deficiencies in such Portfolio Companies, which may ultimately have an adverse impact on the net asset value of the Fund.

Risks of Investing in Private Assets

Risks of Private Equity Strategies

The Fund's investment portfolio will include Direct Investments in private companies and investments in Portfolio Funds, which will hold securities issued primarily by private companies. Operating results for private companies in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

- Buyout Investment Risks. Buyout transactions may result in new enterprises that are subject to extreme volatility, require time for maturity and may require additional capital. In addition, they frequently rely on borrowing significant amounts of capital, which can increase profit potential but at the same time increase the risk of loss. Leveraged companies may be subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants. The leverage may impair the ability of these companies to finance their future operations and capital needs. Also, their flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to business opportunities may be limited. A leveraged company's income and net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money was not used. Although these investments may offer the opportunity for significant gains, such buyout investments involve a high degree of risk that can result in substantial losses, which risks generally are greater than the risks of investing in public companies that may not be as leveraged.

- Venture Capital Risks. Venture capital investments are in private companies that have limited operating history, are attempting to develop or commercialize unproven technologies or to 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 risk that can result in substantial losses, which risks generally are greater than the risks of investing in public or private companies that may be at a later stage of development.
- Special Situations Risks. The special situations strategies invest in companies that may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged, stressed or distressed, or potentially troubled and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization, or liquidation. These companies may be experiencing, or are expected to experience, financial difficulties that may never be able to overcome. The securities of such companies are likely to be particularly risky investments although they also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. Such companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within such companies. Such investments could, in certain circumstances, subject a Portfolio Fund or the Fund to certain additional potential liabilities. Numerous other risks also arise in the workout and bankruptcy contexts. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard that is a prerequisite to an investment in any instrument and a significant portion of the obligations and preferred stock acquired in special situations investments may be rated below investment grade or unrated.

Risks Associated with Private Company Investments

Private companies are generally not subject to SEC reporting requirements, are not required to maintain their accounting records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principle, and are not required to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting. As a result, the Adviser may not have timely or accurate information about the business, financial condition and results of operations of the private companies in which the Fund invests. There is risk that the Fund may invest on the basis of incomplete or inaccurate information, which may adversely affect the Fund's investment performance. Private companies in which the Fund may invest may have limited financial resources, shorter operating histories, more asset concentration risk, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render such private companies more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. These companies generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. These companies may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs, which may limit their ability to grow or to repay their outstanding indebtedness upon maturity.

Typically, investments in private companies are in restricted securities that are not traded in public markets and subject to substantial holding periods, so that the Fund may not be able to resell some of its holdings for extended periods, which may be several years. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to realize the value of private company investments in a timely manner.

Competition for Access to Private Equity Investment Opportunities

There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to secure interests on behalf of the Fund in all of the investment opportunities that it identifies for the Fund, or that the size of the interests available to the Fund will be as large as the Adviser would desire. Moreover, as a registered investment company, the Fund is required to make certain public disclosures and regulatory filings regarding its operations, financial status, portfolio holdings, etc. While these filings are designed to enhance investor protections, Portfolio Fund Managers and certain private companies may view such filings as contrary to their business interests and deny access to the Fund; but may permit other, non-registered funds or accounts, managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, to invest. As a result, the Fund may not be invested in certain Direct Investments or Portfolio Funds that are held by other unregistered funds or accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, even though those investments would be consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

In addition, certain provisions of the Investment Company Act prohibit the Fund from engaging in transactions with the Adviser and its affiliates; however, unregistered funds also managed by the Adviser are not prohibited from the same transactions. The Investment Company Act also imposes significant limits on co-investments with affiliates of the Fund. The Adviser has received an exemptive order from the SEC, which the Fund may also rely on, that expands the Fund's ability to co-invest alongside its affiliates in privately negotiated investments. However, the exemptive order contains certain conditions that may limit or restrict the Fund's ability to participate in an investment or participate in an investment to a lesser extent. An inability to receive the desired allocation to potential investments may affect Fund's ability to achieve the desired investment returns.

Risks Associated with Secondary Investments

The Fund may make Secondary Investments in Portfolio Funds by acquiring the interests in the Portfolio Funds from existing investors in such Portfolio Funds (and not from the Portfolio Fund itself). In such instances, as the Fund will not be acquiring such interests directly from the Portfolio Fund, it is generally not expected that the Fund will have the opportunity to negotiate the terms of the interests being acquired, other than the purchase price, or other special rights or privileges. There can be no assurance as to the number of Secondary Investment opportunities that will be presented to the Fund.

In addition, valuation of Secondary Investments in Portfolio Funds may be difficult, as there generally will be no established market for such investments or for the privately-held portfolio companies in which such Portfolio Funds may own securities. Moreover, the purchase price of Secondary Investments in such Portfolio Funds generally will be subject to negotiation with the sellers of the interests and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to purchase interests at attractive discounts to net asset value, or at all. The overall performance of the Fund will depend in large part on the acquisition price paid by the Fund for its Secondary Investments, the structure of such acquisitions and the overall success of the Portfolio Fund.

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

At times, the Fund may have the opportunity to acquire a portfolio of Portfolio Fund interests from a seller, on an "all or nothing" basis. In some such cases, certain of the Portfolio Fund interests may be less attractive than others, and certain of the Portfolio Fund Managers may be more familiar to the Adviser than others or may be more experienced or highly regarded than others. In such cases, it may not be possible for the Fund to carve out from such purchases those Secondary Investments which the Adviser considers (for commercial, tax legal or other reasons) less attractive.

In the cases where the Fund acquires an interest in a Portfolio Fund through a Secondary Investment, the Fund may acquire contingent liabilities of the seller of such interest. More specifically, where the seller has received distributions from the Portfolio Fund and, subsequently, that Portfolio Fund recalls one or more of these distributions, the Fund (as the purchaser of the interest to which such distributions are attributable and not the seller) may be obligated to return the monies equivalent to such distribution to the Portfolio Fund. While the Fund may, in turn, make a claim against the seller for any such monies so paid, there can be no assurances that the Fund would prevail on such claim.

In-Kind Distributions from Portfolio Funds

The Fund may receive in-kind distributions of securities from Portfolio Funds. There can be no assurance that securities distributed in kind by Portfolio Funds to the Fund will be readily marketable or saleable, and the Fund may be required to hold such securities for an indefinite period and/or may incur additional expense in connection with any disposition of such securities.

Direct Investments Risks

The Fund's investment portfolio includes Direct Investments, which are investments in the equity and/or debt securities of private companies, including alongside private equity funds and other private equity firms. The Fund's ability to realize a profit on such Direct Investments will be particularly reliant on the expertise of the lead investor in the transaction. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given Direct Investment opportunities, or that any specific Direct Investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund in the Adviser's judgment. The market for Direct Investment opportunities is competitive and may be limited, and the Direct Investment opportunities to which the Fund wishes to allocate assets may not be available at any given time. Due diligence will be conducted on Direct Investment opportunities; however, the Adviser may not have the ability to conduct the same level of due diligence applied to other investments. In addition, the Adviser may have little to no opportunities to negotiate the terms of such Direct Investments. The Fund generally will rely on the Portfolio Fund Manager or sponsor offering such Direct Investment opportunity to perform most of the due diligence on the relevant portfolio company and to negotiate terms of the Direct Investment.

Many entities compete with the Fund in pursuing Direct Investments. These competitors may have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than the Fund. Some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to the Fund. In addition, some competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of, or different structures for, private investments than the Fund. Furthermore, many competitors are not subject to the regulatory restrictions that the Investment Company Act imposes on the Fund. As a result of this competition, the Fund may not be able to pursue attractive Direct Investment opportunities from time to time.

The Fund's ability to dispose of Direct Investments may be severely limited, both by the fact that the securities are expected to be unregistered and illiquid and by contractual restrictions that may limit, preclude or require certain approvals for the Fund to sell such investment. Direct Investments may be heavily negotiated and, therefore, the Fund may incur additional legal and transaction costs in connection therewith.

Direct Investing Alongside Other Parties Risks

Direct investing alongside one or more other parties in an investment (i.e., as a co-investor) involves risks that may not be present in investments made by lead or sponsoring private equity investors. As a co-investor, the Fund may have interests or objectives that are inconsistent with those of the lead private equity investors that generally have a greater degree of control over such investments.

In addition, in order to take advantage of Direct Investment opportunities as a co-investor, the Fund generally will be required to hold a non-controlling interest, for example, by becoming a limited partner in a partnership that is controlled by the general partner or manager of the private equity fund offering the Direct Investment, on a co-investor basis, to the Fund. In this event, the Fund would have less control over the investment and may be adversely affected by actions taken by such general partner or manager with respect to the portfolio company and the Fund's investment in it. The Fund may not have the opportunity to participate in structuring investments or to determine the terms under which such investments will be made.

In addition, the Fund may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of its third-party co-venturers. Direct Investments made with third parties in joint ventures or other entities also may involve carried interests and/or other fees payable to such third-party partners or co-venturers. There can be no assurance that appropriate minority shareholder rights will be available to the Fund or that such rights will provide sufficient protection to the Fund's interests.

Special risks pertaining to investments in Portfolio Funds

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

Investments in the Portfolio Funds generally; dependence on the Portfolio Fund Managers

Because the Fund invests in Portfolio Funds, a Shareholder's investment in the Fund will be affected by the investment policies and decisions of the Portfolio Fund Manager of each Portfolio Fund in direct proportion to the amount of Fund assets that are invested in each Portfolio Fund. The Fund's net asset value may fluctuate in response to, among other things, various market and economic factors related to the markets in which the Portfolio Funds invest and the

financial condition and prospects of issuers in which the Portfolio Funds invest. Certain risks related to the investment strategies and techniques utilized by the Portfolio Fund Managers are described under “*Investment related risks*” above. The success of the Fund depends upon the ability of the Portfolio Fund Managers to develop and implement strategies that achieve their investment objectives. Shareholders will not have an opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by the Portfolio Funds or the Portfolio Fund Managers, or the terms of any such investments. In addition, the Portfolio Fund Managers could materially alter their investment strategies from time to time without notice to the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Fund Managers will be able to select or implement successful strategies or achieve their respective investment objectives.

Portfolio Funds not registered

The Fund is registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act. The Investment Company Act is designed to afford various protections to investors in pooled investment vehicles. For example, the Investment Company Act imposes limits on the amount of leverage that a registered investment company can assume, restricts layering of costs and fees, restricts transactions with affiliated persons and requires that the investment company’s operations be supervised by a board of managers, a majority of whose members are independent of management. However, most of the Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests are not subject to the provisions of the Investment Company Act. Many Portfolio Fund Managers may not be registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act. As an indirect investor in the Portfolio Funds managed by Portfolio Fund Managers that are not registered as investment advisers, the Fund will not have the benefit of certain of the protections of the Advisers Act.

The Portfolio Funds generally are exempted from regulation under the Investment Company Act because they permit investment only by investors who meet very high thresholds of investment experience and sophistication, as measured by net worth. The Fund’s investment qualification thresholds are generally lower. As a result, the Fund provides an avenue for investing in Portfolio Funds that would not otherwise be available to certain investors. This means that investors who would not otherwise qualify to invest in largely unregulated vehicles will have the opportunity to make such an investment through the Fund.

In addition, the Portfolio Funds typically do not maintain their securities and other assets in the custody of a bank or a member of a securities exchange, as generally required of registered investment companies, in accordance with certain SEC rules. A registered investment company which places its securities in the custody of a member of a securities exchange is required to have a written custodian agreement, which provides that securities held in custody will be at all times individually segregated from the securities of any other person and marked to clearly identify such securities as the property of such investment company and which contains other provisions designed to protect the assets of such investment company. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund will invest may maintain custody of their assets with brokerage firms which do not separately segregate such customer assets as would be required in the case of registered investment companies, or may not use a custodian to hold their assets. Under the provisions of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, as amended, the bankruptcy of any brokerage firm used to hold Portfolio Fund assets could have a greater adverse effect on the Fund than would be the case if custody of assets were maintained in accordance with the requirements applicable to registered investment companies. There is also a risk that a Portfolio Fund Manager could convert assets committed to it by the Fund to its own use or that a custodian could convert assets committed to it by a Portfolio Fund Manager to its own use. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Fund Managers or the entities they manage will comply with all applicable laws and that assets entrusted to the Portfolio Fund Managers will be protected.

Prospective investors should understand that the Fund is an appropriate investment only for investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk, including lesser regulatory protections in connection with the Fund’s investments in Portfolio Funds than might normally be available through investments in registered investment company vehicles.

Portfolio Funds are generally non-diversified

While there are no regulatory requirements that the investments of the Portfolio Funds be diversified, some Portfolio Funds may undertake to comply with certain investment concentration limits. Portfolio Funds may at certain times hold large positions in a relatively limited number of investments. Portfolio Funds may target or concentrate their investments in particular markets, sectors or industries. Those Portfolio Funds that concentrate in a specific industry or target a specific sector will also be subject to the risks of that industry or sector, which may include, but are not limited

to, rapid obsolescence of technology, sensitivity to regulatory changes, minimal barriers to entry and sensitivity to overall market swings. As a result, the net asset values of such Portfolio Funds may be subject to greater volatility than those of investment companies that are subject to diversification requirements and this may negatively impact the net asset value of the Fund.

Portfolio Funds' securities are generally illiquid

The securities of the Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests or plans to invest will generally be illiquid. Subscriptions to purchase the securities of Portfolio Funds are typically subject to restrictions or delays. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to dispose of Portfolio Fund interests that it has purchased in a timely manner and, if adverse market conditions were to develop during any period in which the Fund is unable to sell Portfolio Fund interests, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it acquired or subscribed for such interests, and this may negatively impact the net asset values of the Fund.

Portfolio Fund operations not transparent

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

Valuation of the Fund's interests in Portfolio Funds

The valuation of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers of such Portfolio Funds which valuations are generally not audited. A majority of the securities in which the Portfolio Funds invest will not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be valued by the Portfolio Fund Managers. In this regard, a Portfolio Fund Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value may affect the Portfolio Fund Manager's compensation or its ability to raise additional funds. No assurances can be given regarding the valuation methodology or the sufficiency of systems utilized by any Portfolio Fund, the accuracy of the valuations provided by the Portfolio Funds, that the Portfolio Funds will comply with their own internal policies or procedures for keeping records or making valuations, or that the Portfolio Funds' policies and procedures and systems will not change without notice to the Fund. As a result, valuations of the securities may be subjective and could prove in hindsight to have been wrong, potentially by significant amounts. The Adviser has established a committee (the "Valuation Committee") to oversee the valuation of the Fund Investments pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board. The members of the Valuation Committee may face conflicts of interest in overseeing the valuation of the Fund Investments, as the value of the Fund Investments will affect the Adviser's compensation. The Fund expects to estimate the fair value of its investments in Portfolio Funds using the net asset value of the Portfolio Funds. The Fund will consider whether an adjustment to the most recent net asset value of its investments in Portfolio Funds is necessary based on available information to estimate a net asset value. The valuations provided by Portfolio Fund Managers may provide a basis for those valuations.

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

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

Portfolio Funds' Underlying Investments

The investments made by the Portfolio Funds will entail a high degree of risk and in most cases be highly illiquid and difficult to value. Unless and until those investments are sold or mature into marketable securities they will remain illiquid. As a general matter, companies in which the Portfolio Fund invests may face intense competition, including competition from companies with far greater financial resources; more extensive research, development, technological, marketing and other capabilities; and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel.

A Portfolio Fund Manager may focus on a particular industry or sector, which may subject the Portfolio Fund, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of industries. Likewise, a Portfolio Fund Manager may focus on a particular country or geographic region, which may subject the Portfolio Fund, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of geographic regions. In addition, Portfolio Funds may establish positions in different geographic regions or industries that, depending on market conditions, could experience offsetting returns.

The Fund will not obtain or seek to obtain any control over the management of any portfolio company in which any Portfolio Fund may invest. The success of each investment made by a Portfolio Fund will largely depend on the ability and success of the management of the portfolio companies in addition to economic and market factors.

Multiple levels of fees and expenses

Although in many cases investor access to the Portfolio Funds may be limited or unavailable, an investor who meets the conditions imposed by a Portfolio Fund may be able to invest directly with the Portfolio Fund. By investing in Portfolio Funds indirectly through the Fund, the investor bears asset-based and performance-based fees charged by the Fund, in addition to any asset-based fees and performance-based fees and allocations at the Portfolio Fund level. Moreover, an investor in the Fund bears a proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the Fund (including, among other things and as applicable, offering expenses, operating costs, sales charges, brokerage transaction expenses, management fees, distribution fees, administrative and custody fees, and tender offer expenses) and, indirectly, similar expenses of the Portfolio Funds. Thus, an investor in the Fund may be subject to higher operating expenses than if he or she invested in a Portfolio Fund directly or in a closed-end fund that did not invest through Portfolio Funds.

Each Portfolio Fund generally will be subject to a performance-based fee or allocation irrespective of the performance of other Portfolio Funds and the Fund generally. Accordingly, a Portfolio Fund Manager to a Portfolio Fund with positive performance may receive performance-based compensation from the Portfolio Fund, and thus indirectly from the Fund and its Shareholders, even if the overall performance of the Fund is negative. Generally, asset-based fees payable to Portfolio Fund Managers of the Portfolio Funds will range from 1% to 2.5% (annualized) of the commitment amount of the Fund's investment, and performance-based fees or allocations are typically 20%, although it is possible that such amounts may be exceeded for certain Portfolio Fund Managers. The performance-based compensation received by a Portfolio Fund Manager also may create an incentive for that Portfolio Fund Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that it might have made in the absence of such performance-based compensation.

Investors that invest in the Fund through financial advisers or intermediaries may also be subject to account fees or charges levied by such parties. Prospective investors should consult with their respective financial advisers or intermediaries for information regarding any fees or charges that may be associated with the services provided by such parties.

Inability to vote

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

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

Consortium or offsetting investments

The Portfolio Fund Managers may invest in consortia, which could result in increased concentration risk where multiple Portfolio Funds in the Fund's portfolio each invest in a particular underlying company. In other situations, Portfolio Funds may hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that the Portfolio Fund Managers do, in fact, hold such offsetting positions, the Fund's portfolio, considered as a whole, may not achieve any gain or loss despite incurring fees and expenses in connection with such positions. In addition, Portfolio Fund Managers are compensated based on the performance of their portfolios. Accordingly, there often may be times when a particular Portfolio Fund Manager may receive incentive compensation in respect of its portfolio for a period even though the Fund's net asset values may have decreased during such period. Furthermore, it is possible that from time to time, various Portfolio Fund Managers selected by the Adviser may be competing with each other for investments in one or more markets.

Limitations on ability to invest in Portfolio Funds

Certain Portfolio Fund Managers' investment approaches can accommodate only a certain amount of capital. Portfolio Fund Managers typically endeavor not to undertake to manage more capital than such Portfolio Fund Manager's approach can accommodate without risking a potential deterioration in returns. Accordingly, each Portfolio Fund Manager has the right to refuse to manage some or all of the Fund's assets that the Adviser may wish to allocate to such Portfolio Fund Manager. Further, continued sales of Shares would dilute the indirect participation of existing Shareholders with such Portfolio Fund Manager.

In addition, it is expected that the Fund will be able to make investments in particular Portfolio Funds only at certain times, and commitments to Portfolio Funds may not be accepted (in part or in their entirety). As a result, the Fund may hold cash or invest any portion of its assets that is not invested in Portfolio Funds in cash equivalents, short-term securities or money market securities pending investment in Portfolio Funds. To the extent that the Fund's assets are not invested in Portfolio Funds, the Fund may be unable to meet its investment objective.

Indemnification of Portfolio Funds and Portfolio Fund Managers

The Fund may agree to indemnify certain of the Portfolio Funds and the Portfolio Fund Managers and their respective officers, directors, and affiliates from any liability, damage, cost, or expense arising out of, among other things, acts or omissions undertaken in connection with the management of Portfolio Funds or Direct Investments. If the Fund were required to make payments (or return distributions received from such Portfolio Funds or Direct Investments) in respect of any such indemnity, the Fund could be materially adversely affected.

Termination of the Fund's interest in a Portfolio Fund

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

Risks specific to secondary investments

General risks of secondary investments

The overall performance of the Fund's secondary investments will depend in large part on the acquisition price paid, which may be negotiated based on incomplete or imperfect information. Certain secondary investments may be purchased as a portfolio, and in such cases the Fund may not be able to exclude from such purchases those investments that the Adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires a Portfolio Fund interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such

Portfolio Fund'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.

Contingent liabilities associated with secondary investments

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

Risks relating to secondary investments involving syndicates

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

Limits of risk disclosure

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

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

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

Management of the Fund

The Board of Managers

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

The Adviser

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, Constitution Capital PM, LP, an investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act, serves as the Fund's Adviser. The Adviser's principal address is 300 Brickstone Square, 7th Floor, Andover, Massachusetts 01810.

The Adviser is comprised of over 65 individuals with substantial private equity investment experience (approximately 25 dedicated investment professionals (the "Investment Team")) based in New York, Boston, and London. Collectively, the private equity professionals have over 600 years of private market experience. The Adviser

partners with institutions, advisors and individuals throughout the world to customize solutions that address their needs for income, growth and capital preservation. The Investment Team's depth and experience has allowed the Firm to deliver what we believe to be highly attractive portfolios for our clients, strong absolute and relative returns and exceptional client service. The Adviser has a deep network of relationships across private equity with whom we invest. Including past experience, the Investment Team has completed over 340 individual investments. Since inception of the firm in 2008, the Investment Team has managed commitments of approximately \$5.8 billion, and has invested in over 190 Direct Investments and has invested in over 90 funds.

The Adviser and its affiliates serve as investment advisers to other funds that have investment programs which are similar to the investment program of the Fund and the Adviser and/or its affiliates may in the future serve as an investment adviser or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies and/or private funds with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See "*Conflicts of interest.*"

Adviser management team

The personnel who currently have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund are:

Daniel M. Cahill | Chief Executive Officer

Prior to co-founding Constitution Capital in 2008, Mr. Cahill was Head of Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, he was a founding member of Wilton Asset Management, a private equity fund of funds business at State Street Global Advisors. Mr. Cahill started his private equity career at GE Capital's Corporate Finance Group where he became Vice President and was responsible for originating, structuring and negotiating leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations and growth equity transactions. Mr. Cahill earned his BS in Business Administration from Oswego University, received his MBA from Binghamton University and is a graduate of GE's Financial Management Program.

Robert M. Hatch | Managing Partner

Mr. Hatch was one of the founding partners of Constitution Capital in 2008. Prior to joining Constitution Capital, Mr. Hatch was an Investment Director at Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, Mr. Hatch worked at Argo Global Capital, a private equity firm with \$475 million under management. Mr. Hatch began his career in the investment banking group of State Street Corporation. Mr. Hatch earned his MBA from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in Applied Mathematics and Statistics, cum laude. Mr. Hatch is a CFA charterholder.

Vicente Miguel T. Ramos | Managing Partner

Mr. Ramos was one of the founding partners of Constitution Capital in 2008. Prior to joining Constitution Capital, he was an Investment Director at Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, Mr. Ramos worked at Lehman Brothers. Mr. Ramos began his career in the investment banking group at State Street Corporation where he focused on private placements and M&A transactions. Mr. Ramos earned his MBA from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and his undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College where he completed a double major in Economics and Engineering Sciences. Mr. Ramos is a CFA charterholder.

Alexander R. Tatum | Partner

Mr. Tatum was one of the founding members of Constitution Capital in 2008. Prior to joining Constitution Capital, Mr. Tatum was an Investment Manager at Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, he was a financial analyst with Goldman Sachs. Mr. Tatum began his career with SunTrust Robinson Humphrey as a financial analyst in their investment banking division. Mr. Tatum earned his MBA from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and his undergraduate degree from Bowdoin College where he completed a major in Economics.

Daniel H. Clare | Partner and Head of Credit

Mr. Clare heads the Constitution Capital Credit Partners team. From 2010 to 2016, he was a Managing Director at Ascribe Capital, formerly known as American Securities Opportunities Fund. Previously, he was a Senior Managing Director at Diamond Castle Partners, which he joined alongside other investment professionals from DLJ Merchant

Banking Partners. He held prior roles as a management consultant at Bain & Company and in the investment banking division at Goldman Sachs. Mr. Clare earned his MBA from Harvard Business School and his undergraduate degree from Haverford College.

Christopher S. Faucher | Principal

Mr. Faucher is responsible for screening, evaluating, negotiating and monitoring private equity and credit investments. Prior to joining Constitution Capital in November 2015, Mr. Faucher was a Management Consultant at RSM US (formerly McGladrey). Mr. Faucher earned his undergraduate degree from Elon University with a major in Finance and graduated cum laude. Mr. Faucher is a CFA charterholder.

Investment Management Agreement

The Board, including a majority of the Independent Managers of the Fund, approved the Investment Management Agreement at a meeting held on August 4, 2022. The Investment Management Agreement became effective on September 30, 2022, and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Managers of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See “*Voting*.” The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty by vote of a majority of members of the Fund’s Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on sixty (60) days written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser at any time without the payment of any penalty, on sixty (60) days written notice to the Fund. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s most recent approval of the Investment Management Agreement will be available in the Fund’s semiannual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2024.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that, in the absence of willful misfeasance or gross negligence of its obligations to the Fund, the Adviser and any partner, director, officer or employee of the Adviser, or any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, will not be liable for any error of judgment, for any mistake of law or for any act or omission by the person in connection with the performance of services to the Fund. The Investment Management Agreement also provides for indemnification, to the fullest extent permitted by law, by the Fund, of the Adviser, or any partner, director, officer or employee of the Adviser, and any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, against any liability or expense to which the person may be liable that arises in connection with the performance of services to the Fund, so long as the liability or expense is not incurred by reason of the person’s willful misfeasance or gross negligence of its obligations to the Fund. Such indemnification includes losses sustained by the Adviser or its affiliates as an indemnitor under any sub-servicing or other agreement entered into by the Adviser for the benefit of the Fund to the extent that such losses relate to the Fund and the indemnity giving rise to the losses is not broader than that granted by the Fund to the Adviser or its affiliates pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. The Fund has the right to consent before the Adviser settles or consents to the settlement of a claim involving such indemnitor losses (but such consent right will not affect the Adviser’s entitlement to indemnification).

Investment Management Fee

The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.50% on an annualized basis of the greater of (i) the Fund’s net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund’s net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month. For purposes of calculating the Investment Management Fee, a commitment is defined as a contractual obligation to acquire an interest in, or provide the total commitment amount over time to, a Portfolio Fund, when called by the Portfolio Fund. The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser out of the Fund’s assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. “Net asset value” means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund; provided that, for purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for any month, net asset value will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for that month. The Investment Management Fee will be computed as of the last day of each month, and will be due and payable in arrears within fifteen business days after the end of the month.

The Adviser has entered into a Management Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for at least one year from the date of the Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee so that after such waiver, the maximum Management Fee that the Adviser shall be entitled to receive from the Fund shall be equal to 0.25%, on an annualized basis, of the greater of (i) the Fund’s net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund’s net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month.

During the current fiscal year, the basis for the Investment Management Fee could be larger than the Fund’s net asset value due to unfunded commitments to invest in Fund Investments. Investors are advised that the actual amount of unfunded commitments will be disclosed in the Fund’s published financial statements.

A portion of the Investment Management Fee may be paid to brokers or dealers that assist in the distribution of Shares, including brokers or dealers that may be affiliated with the Adviser.

Incentive Fee

In addition, at the end of each calendar quarter (and at certain other times), the Adviser is entitled to receive an amount (the “Incentive Fee”) equal to 10% of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account (as defined below). For the purposes of the Incentive Fee, the term “net profits” means the amount by which the net asset value of the Fund on the last day of the relevant period exceeds the net asset value of the Fund as of the commencement of the same period, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and realized income and gains or losses and expenses (including offering and organizational expenses). The Fund maintains a memorandum account (the “Loss Recovery Account”), which had an initial balance of zero and (i) increases upon the close of each calendar quarter of the Fund by the amount of the net losses of the Fund for the quarter, and (ii) decreases (but not below zero) upon the close of each calendar quarter by the amount of the net profits of the Fund for the quarter. Shareholders will benefit from the Loss Recovery Account in proportion to their holdings of Shares.

The Adviser has entered into an Incentive Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for one year from the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive any and all of the Incentive Fee that would otherwise be payable to it.

Incentive Fee Examples

Example 1 illustrates the calculation of the Fund’s net profits with respect to a Class of Shares and resulting Incentive Fee for a fiscal year. For illustrative purposes, assume (a) no Shares of such Class are tendered for repurchase throughout the hypothetical fiscal year; (b) no new Shares of such Class are issued during such fiscal year other than in connection with the reinvestment of dividends; (c) all dividends paid in respect of such Class during such fiscal year are reinvested in additional Shares of such Class; and (d) the balance in the Loss Recovery Account maintained for such Class at the beginning of the fiscal year equals \$0.

Example 1	
\$100,000,000	Net asset value of the applicable Class on April 1 st
\$10,000,000	Realized or unrealized increase in the fair market value of the Fund’s investments attributable to such Class from April 1 st to March 31 st
\$(1,575,000)	Aggregate Investment Management Fees accrued during fiscal year in respect of such Class
\$(750,000)	Aggregate operating expenses accrued during fiscal year in respect of such Class
\$107,675,000	Net asset value of the applicable Class on March 31 st prior to accrual of Incentive Fee (i.e., April 1 st net asset value increased by investment profits and decreased by Investment Management Fees and operating expenses borne by the Fund and attributable to such Class)
\$7,675,000	Net profits for fiscal year (i.e., the excess of March 31 st net asset value of \$107,675,000 over April 1 st net asset value of \$100,000,000)
\$767,500	Incentive Fee payable to the Adviser in respect of such Class

Example 2 illustrates the increase in the balance of the Fund's Loss Recovery Account with respect to a Class of Shares at the end of a fiscal year in which the Fund experienced net losses. For illustrative purposes, assume (a) no Shares of such Class are tendered for repurchase throughout the hypothetical fiscal year; (b) no new Shares of such Class are issued during such fiscal year other than in connection with the reinvestment of dividends; (c) all dividends paid in respect of such Class during such fiscal year are reinvested in additional Shares of such Class; and (d) the balance in the Loss Recovery Account maintained with respect to such Class at the beginning of the fiscal year equals \$0.

Example 2	
\$100,000,000	Net asset value of the applicable Class on April 1 st
\$(7,800,000)	Realized or unrealized decrease in the fair market value of the Fund's investments attributable to such Class from April 1 st to March 31 st
\$(1,441,500)	Aggregate Investment Management Fees accrued during fiscal year in respect of such Class
\$(758,500)	Aggregate operating expenses accrued during fiscal year in respect of such Class
\$90,000,000	Net asset value of the applicable Class on March 31 st (i.e., April 1 st net asset value decreased by investment losses and further decreased by Investment Management Fees and operating expenses borne by the Fund and attributable to such Class)
\$(10,000,000)	Net losses for fiscal year (i.e., the excess of April 1 st net asset value of \$100,000,000 over March 31 st net asset value of \$90,000,000)
\$10,000,000	Loss Recovery Account balance as of March 31 st , reflecting the addition of the Fund's net losses attributable to such Class for the fiscal year
\$0	Incentive Fee payable to the Adviser in respect of such Class

Example 3 illustrates the adjustment to the Fund's Loss Recovery Account with respect to a Class of Shares at the end of a fiscal year in which the Fund has realized net profits. For illustrative purposes, assume (a) no Shares of such Class are tendered for repurchase throughout the hypothetical fiscal year; (b) no new Shares of such Class are issued during such fiscal year other than in connection with the reinvestment of dividends; (c) all dividends paid in respect of such Class during such fiscal year are reinvested in additional Shares of such Class; and (d) the balance in the Loss Recovery Account maintained with respect to such Class at the beginning of the fiscal year equals \$10,000,000.

Example 3	
\$90,000,000	Net asset value of the applicable Class on April 1 st
\$10,000,000	Balance of the Loss Recovery Account with respect to such Class on April 1 st
\$11,150,000	Realized or unrealized increase in the fair market value of the Fund's investments attributable to such Class from April 1 st to March 31 st
\$(1,443,625)	Aggregate Investment Management Fees accrued during fiscal year in respect of such Class
\$(716,375)	Aggregate operating expenses accrued during fiscal year in respect of such Class
\$99,000,000	Net asset value of the applicable Class on March 31 st (i.e., April 1 st net asset value increased by investment profits and decreased by Investment Management Fees and operating expenses borne by the Fund and attributable to such Class)
\$9,000,000	Net profits for fiscal year (i.e., the excess of March 31 st net asset value of \$99,000,000 over April 1 st net asset value of \$90,000,000)
\$1,000,000	Loss Recovery Account balance as of March 31 st (i.e., reflecting the subtraction of net profits of \$9,000,000 from the April 1 st balance of \$10,000,000)
\$0	Incentive Fee payable to the Adviser in respect of such Class (no Incentive Fee is payable because the balance in the Loss Recovery Account is still positive)

Example 4 illustrates the effect of quarterly repurchases of the Fund's shares on the calculation of the Quarterly Payments. For illustrative purposes, assume (a) the Fund has a balance in the Loss Recovery Account with respect to a Class of Shares at the beginning of the relevant quarter of \$1 million; (b) 5% of the Shares of such Class are repurchased in a repurchase offer (meaning that 5% of the Fund's assets attributable to such Class are paid out to tendering shareholders); and (c) the Fund has net profits attributable to such Class for such Fiscal Period (which is not the end of the Fund's fiscal year) of \$10 million, then (a) as illustrated above, the balance in the Loss Recovery Account maintained with respect to such Class will be reduced from \$1 million to zero; and (b) the Adviser will receive a Quarterly Payment of \$45,000, based on the following:

Example 4	
\$10 million	Net profits for the Fiscal Period attributable to such Class
(\$1 million)	Amount required to eliminate the balance in the Loss Recovery Account with respect to such Class
\$9 million	Net profits for the Fiscal Period after the balance of the Loss Recovery Account is eliminated
x 10%	Amount of Incentive Fee rate
\$900,000	Incentive Fee
x 5%	Proportion of the Fund's assets attributable to such Class paid out to tendering shareholders
\$45,000	Amount of Quarterly Payment paid to the Adviser

Example 5 illustrates the impact of maintaining a single Loss Recovery Account for each Class of Shares as a whole rather than separate loss recovery accounts for each individual shareholder of such Class. For illustrative purposes, assume (a) no Shares are tendered for repurchase throughout the hypothetical fiscal year; (b) no new Shares of such Class are issued during such fiscal year other than in connection with the reinvestment of dividends; (c) all dividends paid in respect of such Class during such fiscal year are reinvested in additional Shares of such Class; and (d) the balance in the Loss Recovery Account maintained with respect to such Class at the beginning of such fiscal year equals \$0.

Example 5	
\$100 million	Net asset value of the applicable Class on April 1 st (\$10 per Share)
\$120 million	Net asset value of the applicable Class on January 31 st (\$12 per Share). On February 1 st , Shareholder X acquires Shares of such Class at \$12 per Share.
\$110 million	Net asset value of the applicable Class on March 31 st prior to calculation of the Incentive Fee (\$11 per Share)
\$10 million	Net profits for the fiscal year ended March 31 st attributable to such Class
x 10%	Amount of Incentive Fee rate
\$1 million	Incentive Fee payable to the Adviser in respect of such Class (\$0.10 per Share).
\$109 million	Net asset value of the applicable Class on March 31 st after deduction of the Incentive Fee (\$10.90 per Share). Shareholder X bears a \$0.10 per Share Incentive Fee notwithstanding that the Shares for which Shareholder X subscribed on February 1 st have lost value since the date of Shareholder X's initial investment.

For purposes of determining the Fund's net asset value attributable to any Class of Shares, the Incentive Fee will be calculated and accrued as an expense of the Fund attributable to such Class (as if the last day of each month is the end of the Fund's fiscal year).

Distributor

Foreside Financial Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (doing business as ACA Group) (the “Distributor”), whose principal business address is Three Canal Plaza, Portland, Maine 04101, acts as Distributor to the Fund on a best-efforts basis, subject to various conditions, pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) between the Fund and the Distributor.

Neither the Distributor nor any other party is obligated to purchase any Shares from the Fund. There is no minimum aggregate number of Shares required to be purchased.

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

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

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

Sales Load

Class A Shares are offered subject to a Sales Load of up to 3.50% of the subscription amount.

The Sales Load for Class A Shares will be deducted out of the investor's subscription amount and will not constitute part of an investor's capital contribution to the Fund or part of the assets of the Fund. No Sales Load may be charged without the consent of the Distributor. The Distributor may elect to reduce, otherwise modify or waive the Sales Load with respect to any Shareholder on behalf of: (i) purchasers for whom the Distributor, the Adviser, or one of their affiliates acts in a fiduciary, advisory, custodial, or similar capacity; (ii) employees and retired employees (including spouses, children, and parents of employees and retired employees) of the Distributor, the Adviser, and any affiliates of the Distributor or the Adviser; (iii) Managers and retired Managers of the Fund (including spouses, children, and parents of Managers and retired Managers); (iv) purchasers who use proceeds from an account for which the Distributor, the Adviser, or one of their affiliates acts in a fiduciary, advisory, custodial, or similar capacity, to purchase Shares; (v) clients of brokers, dealers, investment advisers, financial planners or other financial services firms with which the Fund has a special arrangement; (vi) participants in an investment advisory or agency commission program under which such participant pays a fee to an investment adviser or other firm for portfolio management or brokerage services; (vii) orders placed on behalf of other investment companies that the Distributor or an affiliated company distributes; and (viii) orders placed on behalf of purchasers who have previously invested in the Fund or other funds advised or distributed (as applicable) by the Adviser, the Distributor, and any affiliates of the Adviser or the Distributor in amounts that, if combined with the new order for Shares of the Fund, may qualify the purchaser for a lesser Sales Load (or a complete waiver of the Sales Load). To receive a Sales Load waiver in conjunction with any of the above categories, an investor must, prior to the time of purchase, inform the Fund about the investor's eligibility for the waiver of the Sales Load and give the Fund sufficient information to permit the Distributor to confirm that the investor qualifies for such a waiver. Notwithstanding any waiver, investors remain subject to eligibility requirements set forth in this Prospectus.

Distribution Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Servicing Plan (the "Distribution Plans") for each of Class A Shares and Class D Shares which allow the Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Class A Shares and Class D Shares. Under the Distribution Plans, the Fund may pay as compensation up to 0.70% on an annualized basis of the Fund's net asset value attributable to Class A Shares and up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the Fund's net asset value attributable to Class D Shares (the "Distribution Fee") to the Fund's Distributor or other qualified recipients. Payment of the Distribution Fee will be governed by the respective Distribution Plan for Class A Shares or Class D Shares which, pursuant to the conditions of an exemptive order issued by the SEC, has been adopted by the Fund with respect to Class A Shares and Class D Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Distribution Fee will be paid out of the Fund's assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund solely with respect to Class A Shares and Class D Shares. Class I Shares are not subject to the Distribution Fee and do not bear any expenses associated therewith.

The Adviser may pay additional compensation out of its own resources (i.e., not Fund assets) to certain other intermediaries and qualified recipients, including the Distributor, for sales and wholesaling support, and also for other services including due diligence support, account maintenance, provision of information, and support services. The amount of such payments may differ for different intermediaries and qualified recipients. Payments made by the Adviser may be one-time payments or may be ongoing payments. As a result of the various payments that financial intermediaries may receive from the Adviser, the amount of compensation that a financial intermediary may receive in connection with the sale of Shares may be greater than the compensation it may receive for the distribution of other investment products. This difference in compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment product.

Administration

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

In consideration for these services, the Administrator is paid a monthly fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a minimum monthly fee (the "Administration Fee"). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Administrator is also reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund and receives a fee for transfer agency services. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

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

The Administration Agreement also provides that the Fund shall indemnify and hold the Administrator and its directors, officers, agents, and employees harmless from all loss, cost, damage and expense, including reasonable fees and expenses for counsel, incurred by the Administrator resulting from any claim, demand, action or suit in connection with the Administrator's acceptance of the Administration Agreement, any action or omission by the Administrator in the performance of its duties as administrator of the Fund, or as a result of acting upon instructions reasonably believed by it to have been duly authorized by the Fund or upon reasonable reliance on information or records given or made by the Fund or the Adviser. The indemnification will not apply to actions of the Administrator, its officers, or employees in cases of their own willful misconduct or gross negligence.

Custodian

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian") serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian's principal business address is 928 Grand Boulevard, Kansas City, MO 64106.

Fund expenses

The Fund pays all of its expenses and/or reimburses the Adviser or its affiliates to the extent they have previously paid such expenses on behalf of the Fund. The expenses of the Fund include, but are not limited to, any fees and expenses in connection with the offering and issuance of Shares; all fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund such as direct and indirect expenses related to the assessment of prospective investments (whether or not such investments are consummated), investment structuring, corporate actions, travel associated with due diligence and monitoring activities and enforcing the Fund's rights in respect of the Fund Investments; quotation or valuation expenses; the Investment Management Fee, the Distribution Fee (Class A Shares and Class D Shares only), the Incentive Fee and the Administration Fee; brokerage commissions; interest and fees on any borrowings by the Fund; professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants, experts and specialists); research expenses; fees and expenses of outside tax or legal counsel (including fees and expenses associated with the review of documentation for prospective investments by the Fund), including foreign counsel; accounting, auditing and tax preparation expenses; fees and expenses in connection with repurchase offers and any repurchases or redemptions of Shares; taxes and governmental fees (including tax preparation fees); fees and expenses of any custodian, sub-custodian, transfer agent, and registrar, and any other agent of the Fund; all costs and charges for equipment or services used in communicating information regarding the Fund's transactions with any custodian or other agent engaged by the Fund, as applicable; bank service fees; costs and expenses relating to any amendment of the LLC Agreement or other organizational documents of the Fund; expenses of preparing, amending, printing, and distributing the prospectus, SAI, and any other sales material (and any supplements or amendments thereto), reports, notices, websites, other communications to Shareholders, and proxy materials; expenses of preparing, printing, and filing reports and other documents with government agencies; expenses of Shareholders' meetings, including the solicitation of proxies in connection therewith; expenses of corporate data processing and related services; Shareholder recordkeeping and account services, fees, and disbursements; expenses relating to investor and public relations; fees and expenses of the members of the Board who are not employees of the Adviser or its affiliates; insurance premiums; Extraordinary Expenses (as defined below); and all costs and expenses incurred as a result of dissolution, winding-up and termination of the Fund. The Fund may need to sell portfolio securities to pay fees and expenses, which could cause the Fund to realize taxable gains.

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

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

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

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

The Fund's fees and expenses will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to or debited against each Shareholder's account.

Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement

The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation agreement and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") with the Fund that was effective for one-year from the date of the commencement of operations and automatically renews from year-to-year thereafter, whereby, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses of the Fund (excluding taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, certain transaction related expenses, the Incentive Fee, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 2.95%, 2.25% and 2.50% of the average daily net assets of Class A Shares, Class I Shares and Class D Shares, respectively (the "Expense Limit"). Because taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, certain transaction related expenses, any acquired fund fees and expenses, the Incentive Fee, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 2.95%, 2.25% and 2.50% for the Class A Shares, Class I Shares and Class D Shares, respectively. The Expense Limitation Agreement automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund or Adviser. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit. Any recoupment would be limited to the lesser of (1) the expense limitation in effect at the time of waiver, or (2) the expense limitation in effect at the time of recoupment.

Management Fee Waiver Agreement

The Adviser has also entered into a Management Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, whereby, for at least one year from the date of the Prospectus, the Adviser has agreed to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee so that after such waiver, the maximum Management Fee that the Adviser shall be entitled to receive from the Fund shall be equal to 0.25%, on an annualized basis, of the greater of (i) the Fund's net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund's net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month.

Voting

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

Conflicts of interest

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

Affiliates

The Adviser and its affiliates engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund. In the future, there might arise instances where the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund. The Adviser and its affiliates may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) which may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund; which may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities; and which may, subject to applicable law, co-invest with the Fund in certain transactions. The Fund has received exemptive relief from the SEC that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated co-investments alongside other funds managed by the Adviser or certain of its affiliates, subject to certain conditions, including (i) that a majority of the Managers of the Board who have no financial interest in the co-investment transaction and a majority of the Independent Managers approve the co-investment and (ii) that the price, terms and conditions of the co-investment will be identical for each fund

participating pursuant to the exemptive relief. In addition, the Adviser, its affiliates and their respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund or the Portfolio Funds and may compete with the Portfolio Funds for investment opportunities. By acquiring Shares of the Fund, each Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any such actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest.

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

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

Expenses incurred with respect to the Fund Investments are generally allocated among the Fund and the Adviser's and its affiliates' other clients participating in such investments. With respect to each Fund Investment in which any co-investor of the Adviser or its affiliates co-invests with one or more funds (including the Fund) or separate accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, investment expenses or indemnification obligations related to such investments are generally borne by such funds (including the Fund) or separate accounts and such co-investor(s) in proportion to the capital committed by each to such investment.

Broken deal expenses are generally allocated entirely to funds (including the Fund) or separate accounts discretionarily managed by the Adviser or its affiliates that would be allocated the relevant potential, but ultimately unconsummated, investment and not to any co-investor of the Adviser or its affiliates allocated to such proposed investment. Discretionarily managed funds (including the Fund) or separate accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates typically have priority allocation rights to investments whilst co-investors have no such rights but typically participate to enable a transaction considered beneficial for the discretionarily managed funds (including the Fund) or separate accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates participating therein as such funds' and separate accounts' collective appetite alone is typically insufficient to consummate such transactions. Accordingly, amongst such discretionarily managed funds (including the Fund) or separate accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, each shall bear the entire amount of broken deal expenses incurred, in proportion to the capital they would have committed to the contemplated unconsummated investment, save for certain initial stage broken deal expenses which may be allocated to funds (including the Fund) and separate accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates (and not to co-investors of the Adviser and its affiliates) based on such funds' and accounts' investment objectives rather than a planned allocation to an investment.

Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser or its affiliates may enter into separate arrangements with clients and co-investors in connection with the payment of investment related expenses (including broken deal expenses); such arrangements shall not disadvantage any discretionarily managed funds or separate accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates.

Allocation of the Adviser's and its affiliates' time

The Fund substantially relies on the Adviser to manage the day-to-day activities of the Fund and to implement the Fund's investment strategy. The Adviser and certain of its affiliates are presently, and plan in the future to continue to be, involved with activities which are unrelated to the Fund. For example, the Adviser and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Fund and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of

interest in that the time and effort of the Adviser, its affiliates and each of their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the Fund's business but will be allocated between the Fund and the management of the assets of other advisees of the Adviser and its affiliates. The Adviser and its employees will devote only as much of their time to the Fund's business as the Adviser and its employees, in their judgment, determine is reasonably required, which may be substantially less than their full time. Therefore, the Adviser, its employees and certain affiliates may experience conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions among the Fund and any other business ventures in which they or any of their key personnel, as applicable, are or may become involved. This could result in actions that are more favorable to other affiliated entities than to the Fund.

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

Compensation arrangements

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

Distributions

The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. From time to time, the Fund may also pay special interim distributions in the form of cash or Shares at the discretion of the Board. Unless Shareholders elect to receive distributions in the form of cash, the Fund intends to make its ordinary distributions in the form of additional Shares under the DRIP. Any distributions reinvested under the DRIP will nevertheless remain subject to U.S. federal (and applicable state and local) taxation to Shareholders. The Fund may finance its cash distributions to Shareholders from any sources of funds available to the Fund, including offering proceeds, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), dividends or other distributions paid to the Fund on account of preferred and common equity investments by the Fund in Portfolio Funds and/or Portfolio Companies and expense reimbursements from the Adviser. The Fund has not established limits on the amount of funds the Fund may use from available sources to make distributions.

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

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

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

The Fund has adopted the DRIP for Shareholders. As a result, if the Fund makes a distribution, then Shareholders have their distributions reinvested in additional Shares unless they specifically "opt out" of the DRIP so as to have their distributions paid in cash. See "*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.*"

Dividend reinvestment plan

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

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

If you wish to participate in the DRIP and receive your distribution in additional Shares, no action will be required on your part to do so. Investors that wish to receive their distributions in cash may do so by making a written election to not participate in the DRIP on the investor's application or by notifying the Administrator in writing (i) via overnight mail, Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, C/O UMB Fund Services, 235 W Galena Street, Milwaukee WI 53212, (ii) via USPS mail, Attn: Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, PO Box 2175, Milwaukee WI 53201, or (iii) via fax to (816) 860-3138. Such written notice must be received by the Administrator 60 days prior to the record date of the distribution or the Shareholder will receive such distribution in Shares through the DRIP. If Shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary, in some circumstances a Shareholder may "opt out" of the DRIP by notifying its broker or other financial intermediary of such election. Please check with your broker or other financial intermediary for more details.

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

Your basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of Shares received in a distribution from the Fund will be equal to the total dollar amount of the distribution payable in cash. Any Shares received in a distribution will have a holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the Shares are credited to your account. The Fund reserves the right to amend, suspend or terminate the DRIP. You may terminate your account under the DRIP by notifying the Administrator in writing (i) via overnight mail, Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, C/O UMB Fund Services, 235 W Galena Street, Milwaukee WI 53212, (ii) via USPS mail, Attn: Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, PO Box 2175, Milwaukee WI 53201, or (iii) via fax to (816) 860-3138.

All correspondence concerning the DRIP should be directed to the Administrator in writing (i) via overnight mail, Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, C/O UMB Fund Services, 235 W Galena Street, Milwaukee WI 53212, (ii) via USPS mail, Attn: Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, PO Box 2175, Milwaukee WI 53201, or (iii) via fax to (816) 860-3138.

Outstanding securities

The following table sets forth information about the Fund's outstanding Shares as of May 1, 2024:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Class A Shares	1
Class D Shares	51,066
Class I Shares	59,615,233

Repurchases of Shares

No right of redemption

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

Periodic repurchases

The Board, from time to time and in its sole discretion, may determine to cause the Fund to offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders, including the Adviser and its affiliates, pursuant to written tenders by Shareholders.

The Adviser anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct repurchase offers of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets quarterly on or about each February 28, May 31, August 31 and November 30. In certain circumstances, however, the Adviser may recommend to the Board that the Fund conduct a repurchase offer of more than 5% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund will make repurchase offers, if any, to all holders of Shares.

Subject to the considerations described above, the aggregate value of Shares to be repurchased at any time will be determined by the Board in its sole discretion, and such amount may be stated as a percentage of the value of the Fund's outstanding Shares. Therefore, the Fund may determine not to conduct a repurchase offer at a time that the Fund normally conducts a repurchase offer. The Fund may also elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Shareholder requests to be repurchased. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by Shareholders, the Fund will repurchase only a *pro rata* portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder.

In determining whether the Fund should offer to repurchase Shares from its Shareholders pursuant to written requests, the Board will consider the recommendation of the Adviser. The Board also may consider the following factors, among others, in determining whether to repurchase Shares and the amount of Shares to be repurchased:

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

As described above, in certain circumstances the Board may determine not to conduct a repurchase offer, or to conduct a repurchase offer of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets each quarter. In particular, during periods of financial market stress, the Board may determine that some or all of the Fund Investments cannot be liquidated at their fair value, making a determination not to conduct repurchase offers more likely.

As an alternative, during such periods the Board may offer to repurchase Shares at a discount to their prevailing net asset value that appropriately reflects market conditions, subject to applicable law (a "Discount Repurchase Offer"). The benefit of any Shares repurchased at a discount will be for the account of the Fund.

Procedures for repurchase of Shares

The following is a summary of the procedures employed by the Fund in connection with the repurchase of Shares.

The Board will determine that the Fund will offer to repurchase Shares pursuant to written tenders only on terms that the Board determines to be fair to the Fund and Shareholders. The amount due to any Shareholder whose Shares are repurchased will be equal to the value of the Shareholder's Shares being repurchased, based on the Fund's net asset value, as of the Valuation Date (as defined below), after reduction for all fees and expenses of the Fund for all periods through the Valuation Date (including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee, any Distribution Fee, Administration Fee, any Incentive Fee and any Early Repurchase Fee (as defined below)), any required U.S. federal tax withholding and other liabilities of the Fund to the extent accrued or otherwise attributable to the Shares being repurchased (including pursuant to a Discount Repurchase Offer, if applicable). If the Board determines that the Fund will offer to repurchase Shares, written notice will be provided to Shareholders that describes the commencement date of the repurchase offer, specifies the date on which repurchase requests must be received by the Fund, and contains other terms and information Shareholders should consider in deciding whether and how to participate in such repurchase opportunity. The expiration date of the repurchase offer (the "Expiration Date") will be a date set by the Board occurring no sooner than 20 business days after the commencement date of the repurchase offer, provided that such Expiration Date may be extended by the Board in its sole discretion. The Fund generally will not accept any repurchase request received by it or its designated agent after the Expiration Date.

Payment by the Fund upon a repurchase of Shares is expected to be made in cash. The Fund does not generally expect to distribute securities as payment for repurchased Shares except in unusual circumstances, including if making a cash payment would result in a material adverse effect on the Fund or the Shareholders, or if the Fund has received distributions from Portfolio Funds and/or Portfolio Companies in the form of securities that are transferable to the Fund's Shareholders. Securities which are distributed in-kind in connection with a repurchase of Shares may be illiquid. Any in-kind distribution of securities will be valued in accordance with the LLC Agreement and will be distributed to all tendering Shareholders on a proportional basis. See "*Calculation of net asset value; valuation.*"

In light of liquidity constraints associated with many of the Fund Investments and the fact that the Fund may have to liquidate interests in such investments to fund the repurchase of Shares and due to other considerations applicable to the Fund, the Fund expects to employ the following additional repurchase procedures:

- The value of Shares being repurchased will be determined as of a date, determined by the Board, in its sole discretion, will be no more than 65 days after the Expiration Date (the "Valuation Date"), and any such repurchase will be effected as of the Valuation Date (the "Repurchase Date"). As discussed above, and subject to the considerations described above, it is expected that there will be a Repurchase Date on or about each February 28, May 31, August 31 and November 30. The determination of the value of Shares as of the Valuation Date is subject to adjustment based upon the results of the annual audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year in which such Valuation Date occurred.
- The initial payment (the "Initial Payment") will be in an amount equal to at least 90% of the estimated aggregate value of the repurchased Shares, determined as of the Valuation Date in the manner specified above. The Initial Payment will be made on or before the 65th day after the Expiration Date.
- The second and final payment is expected to be in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the aggregate value of the repurchased Shares, determined as of the Valuation Date in the manner specified above based upon the results of the annual audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year in which the Valuation Date of such repurchase occurred, over (ii) the Initial Payment. It is anticipated that the annual

audit of the financial statements of the Fund will be completed within 60 days after the end of each fiscal year of the Fund and that the Final Payment will be made no later than five (5) business days after the completion of such audit.

- Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing to the contrary, if a Shareholder, after giving effect to the repurchase, would continue to hold at least 5% of the aggregate value of its Shares as of the Valuation Date, the Final Payment in respect of such repurchase shall be made on or before the 60th day after the Repurchase Date. Such payment shall be in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the aggregate value of the repurchased Shares, determined as of the Valuation Date in the manner specified above, based upon information known to the Fund as of the date of the Final Payment, over (ii) the Initial Payment. If, based upon the results of the annual audit of the financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year in which the Valuation Date of such repurchase occurred, it is determined that the value at which the Shares were repurchased was incorrect, the Fund shall decrease such Shareholder's account balance by the amount of any overpayment and redeem for no additional consideration a number of Shares having a value equal to such amount, or increase such Shareholder's account balance by the amount of any underpayment and issue for no additional consideration a number of Shares having an aggregate value equal to such amount, as applicable, in each case as promptly as practicable following the completion of such audits.

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

Each Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase will continue to be a Shareholder of the Fund until the Repurchase Date (and thereafter if the Shareholder retains Shares following such repurchase) and may exercise its voting rights with respect to the repurchased Shares until the Repurchase Date. Moreover, the account maintained in respect of a Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase will be adjusted for the net profits or net losses of the Fund through the Valuation Date, and such Shareholder's account shall not be adjusted for the amount withdrawn, as a result of the repurchase, prior to the Repurchase Date. Shareholders whose written tenders are not accepted by the Fund for payment prior to the expiration of forty business days from the commencement of the offer, have the right to withdraw their tender requests.

Payments for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate Fund Investments earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover; provided, however, that where the Board determines to make Discount Repurchase Offers as described above, the consequences of such premature liquidation may be wholly or partially mitigated. The Fund may, but need not, maintain cash or borrow money to meet repurchase requests. Such a practice could increase the Fund's operating expenses and impact the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

A 2.00% early repurchase fee (the "Early Repurchase Fee") will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in — first out" basis. Therefore, Shares repurchased will be deemed to have been taken from the earliest purchase of Shares by such Shareholder (adjusted for subsequent net profits and net losses) until all such Shares have been repurchased, and then from each subsequent purchase of Shares by such Shareholder (adjusted for subsequent net profits and net losses) until such Shares are repurchased. An Early Repurchase Fee payable by a Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund. To the extent the Fund determines to waive, impose scheduled variations of, or eliminate an early repurchase fee, it will do so consistently with the requirements of Rule 22d-1 under the Investment Company Act, and the Fund's waiver of, scheduled variation in, or elimination of, the early repurchase fee will apply uniformly to all shareholders regardless of share class.

Other than the Early Repurchase Fee, the Fund does not presently intend to impose any charges on the repurchase of Shares. However, the Fund is permitted to allocate Shareholders, whose Shares are repurchased, costs and charges imposed by Portfolio Funds or otherwise incurred in connection with Fund Investments, if the Adviser determines to liquidate such interests as a result of repurchase tenders by Shareholders and such charges are imposed on the Fund. In the event that any such charges are allocated to the Fund, and subject to applicable law, the Fund may allocate such charges to the Shareholders whose repurchase tenders resulted in the repurchase of a portion of the Shares that resulted in such charges. Additionally, as described above, the Board may offer to repurchase at a discount to net asset value under certain circumstances.

A Shareholder who tenders some but not all of its Shares for repurchase will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$10,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$10,000 with respect to Class D Shares and \$10,000 with respect to Class I Shares. Such minimum account balance requirement may be waived by the Fund, in its sole discretion. Subject to certain requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder, the Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Shareholder so that the required account balance is maintained.

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

Minimum Repurchase Threshold

The Fund has agreed to provide Shareholders with a minimum repurchase threshold (the “Minimum Repurchase Threshold”) which shall be tested on a quarterly basis and which shall be met if either of the following conditions is satisfied over the period encompassed by the most recent four fiscal quarters:

- (1) the Fund offers one quarterly repurchase of its Shares in which all Shares that were tendered by Shareholders are repurchased by the Fund; or
- (2) an amount of Shares equal to at least 10% of the Fund’s average number of outstanding Shares not subject to an early repurchase fee over the period has been repurchased by the Fund.

The Minimum Repurchase Threshold does not guarantee that the Fund will offer to repurchase Shares in any given quarter. When the Fund does make an offer to repurchase Shares, a Shareholder may not be able to liquidate all of their Shares either in response to that repurchase offer, or over the course of several repurchase offers.

If neither condition of the Minimum Repurchase Threshold has been satisfied over the most recent four fiscal quarters, or a repurchase offer period ends with more than 50% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares having been tendered in response to that repurchase offer, the Board will call a special meeting of Shareholders at which Shareholders will be asked to vote on whether to liquidate the Fund. The Fund will be liquidated and dissolved if Shareholders holding at least two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Shareholders vote in favor of such liquidation. If Shareholders do not vote to liquidate the Fund, testing of the Minimum Repurchase Threshold will be suspended and will be resumed at the close of the fourth fiscal quarter end following such vote. If Shareholders do vote to liquidate the Fund, the Adviser will seek to liquidate the Fund’s assets over a five year period, after which the Adviser will waive all Investment Management Fees otherwise payable by the Fund.

Mandatory redemption by the Fund

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the LLC Agreement, the Fund may cause a mandatory redemption of all or some of the Shares of a Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder, at net asset value in accordance with the LLC Agreement and Section 23 of the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder.

Transfers of Shares

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

Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Fund that the proposed transferee, at the time of transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. See “*Eligible investors.*” Notice of a proposed transfer of Shares must also be accompanied by a properly completed subscription document in respect of the proposed transferee. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Shareholder’s expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request. The Board generally will not consent to a transfer of Shares by a Shareholder (i) unless such transfer is to a single transferee, or (ii) if, after the transfer of the Shares, each of the transferee and transferor own less than \$10,000 worth of Shares in the case of Class A Shares, \$10,000 worth of Shares in the case of Class D Shares or \$10,000 in worth of Shares in the Case of Class I Shares. Each transferring Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys’ and accountants’ fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer.

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

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

Calculation of net asset value; valuation

The Fund calculates the net asset value of each class of Shares as of the close of business on the last business day of each calendar month, each date that a Share is offered or repurchased, as of the date of any distribution and at such other times as the Board shall determine (each, a “Determination Date”). In determining its net asset value, the Fund values its investments as of the relevant Determination Date. The net asset value of the Fund equals, unless otherwise noted, the value of the total assets of the Fund (including the net asset value of each class of Shares), less all of its liabilities, including accrued fees and expenses, each determined as of the relevant Determination Date. The net asset values of Class A Shares, Class D Shares and of Class I Shares are calculated separately based on the fees and expenses applicable to each class. It is expected that the net asset value of Class A Shares, Class D Shares and Class I Shares will vary over time as a result of the differing fees and expenses applicable to each class.

The Adviser oversees the valuation of the Fund’s investments on behalf of the Fund. The Board has approved valuation procedures for the Fund (the “Valuation Procedures”). The valuation of the Fund’s investments is performed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

The Valuation Procedures provide that the Fund will value its Fund Investments at fair value.

Securities traded on one or more of the U.S. national securities exchanges, the Nasdaq Stock Market or any foreign stock exchange will be valued based on their respective market price adjusted for potential restrictions on the transfer or sale of such securities.

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

For debt and equity securities which are not publicly traded or for which market prices are not readily available (unquoted investments) the fair value is determined in good faith. In determining the fair values of these investments, the Adviser typically applies widely recognized market and income valuation methodologies including, but not limited to, earnings and multiple analysis, discounted cash flow method and third party valuations. In order to determine a fair value, these methods are applied to the latest information provided by the underlying Portfolio Companies or other business counterparties (e.g., debt agents) such as last twelve months or forecast/budgeted EBITDA, sales, net income figures or forecast cash flows.

Due to the inherent uncertainty in determining the fair value of investments for which market values are not readily available the fair values of these investments may fluctuate from period to period. In addition, such fair value may differ materially from the values that may have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may significantly differ from the value ultimately realized by the Fund.

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

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

Expenses of the Fund, including the Investment Management Fee, are accrued on a monthly basis on the Determination Date and taken into account for the purpose of determining the Fund's net asset value.

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

Fund Investments are generally valued based on the latest net asset value reported by the Portfolio Fund Manager or Sponsor. Any cash flows since the reference date of the last net asset value for a Fund Investment received by the Fund from a Portfolio Fund Manager or Sponsor until the Determination Date are recognized by (i) adding the nominal amount of the investment related capital calls and (ii) deducting the nominal amount of investment related distributions from the net asset value as reported by the Portfolio Fund Manager or Sponsor.

In addition to tracking the net asset value plus related cash flows of such Fund Investment, the Adviser also tracks valuation relevant information relating to the assets held by each Fund Investment which is reasonably available at the time the Fund values its investments. The Adviser considers such information and may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by the Portfolio Fund Manager or Sponsor does not represent the fair value of a particular asset held by a Fund Investment. If the Adviser concludes in good faith that the latest net asset value reported by a Portfolio Fund Manager or Sponsor does not represent fair value (e.g., there is more current information regarding a portfolio asset which significantly changes its fair value) the Adviser will make a corresponding adjustment to reflect the current fair value of such asset within such Fund Investment. In determining the fair value of assets held by a Fund Investment, the Adviser applies valuation methodologies as outlined above in "*Calculation of Net Asset Value; Valuation.*"

Notwithstanding the above, Portfolio Fund Managers and Sponsors may adopt a variety of valuation bases and provide differing levels of information concerning Fund Investments and there will generally be no liquid markets for such investments. Consequently, there are inherent difficulties in determining the fair value that cannot be eliminated. Neither the Board nor the Adviser will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers and Sponsors (which are generally unaudited).

Due to the inherent uncertainty in determining the fair value of investments for which market values are not readily available the fair value of these investments may fluctuate from period to period. In addition, such fair value may differ materially from the values that may have been used had a ready market existed for such investments and may significantly differ from the value ultimately realized by the Fund.

Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations

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

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

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

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership with respect to the Shares generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners in partnerships considering an acquisition of Shares should consult their tax advisers with respect to the partnership's purchase, ownership, and disposition of Shares.

Election of the Fund to be taxed as a RIC

The Fund intends to elect to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of Title A, Chapter 1, of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund generally will not have to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any net taxable income that it distributes to its Shareholders from the Fund's tax earnings and profits. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (as described below).

Taxation as a RIC

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

The Fund may retain some or all of its realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses and designate the retained net capital gains as a “deemed distribution.” In that case, among other consequences, the Fund will pay tax on the retained amount and each Shareholder will be required to include its share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the Shareholder, and such Shareholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A Shareholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form to claim a refund with respect to the allocable share of the taxes that the Fund has paid. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of Shares owned by a Shareholder will be increased by an amount equal to the excess of the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the Shareholder’s gross income over the tax deemed paid by the Shareholder as described in this paragraph. To utilize the deemed distribution approach, the Fund must provide written notice to Shareholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. The Fund may also make actual distributions to its Shareholders of some or all of realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses.

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

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

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

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, under various provisions of the Code, the Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which the Fund does not receive a corresponding payment in cash. For example, if the Fund holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with PIK interest or, in certain cases, increasing interest rates or debt instruments that were issued with warrants), the Fund must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation, regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Fund in the same taxable year. The Fund may also be required to include in income other amounts that the Fund has not yet received in cash, such as deferred loan origination fees that are paid after origination of the loan or are paid in non-cash compensation such as warrants or stock. Accrual method taxpayers are required to include certain amounts in income no later than the time such amounts are reflected on their financial statements. The Fund anticipates that a portion of its income may constitute original issue discount or other income required to be included in taxable income prior to receipt of cash.

Because any original issue discount or other amounts accrued will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income for the year of the accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to its Shareholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement, even though the Fund will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement necessary to qualify for and maintain RIC tax treatment under the Code. The Fund may need to sell some of the Fund Investments at times and/or at prices the Fund would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities to meet its Annual Distribution Requirements. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to qualify for RIC tax treatment and/or be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax.

In the event the Fund owns equity interests in operating businesses conducted in "pass-through" form (i.e., as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes), income from such equity interests may not qualify for purposes of the Source of Income Test and, as a result, the Fund may be required to hold such interests through a taxable subsidiary corporation. In such a case, any income from such equity interests should not adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet the Source of Income Test, although such income generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, which the Fund would indirectly bear through its ownership of such subsidiary corporation.

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

Fund Investments

Certain of the Fund's investment practices are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may: (i) disallow, suspend, or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, including the dividends received deduction, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gains or ordinary income, (iii) convert ordinary loss or a deduction into capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and (vii) produce income that will not qualify for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. The Fund will monitor its transactions and may decide to make certain tax elections, may be required to borrow money, or may be required to dispose of securities to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund as a RIC.

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

The Fund may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes with respect to its investment in foreign securities. The Fund does not expect to satisfy the requirement to pass through to Shareholders their share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

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

Failure to qualify as a RIC

If the Fund failed to satisfy the annual Source of Income Test or the Diversification Tests for any quarter of a taxable year, the Fund might nevertheless continue to qualify as a RIC for such year if certain relief provisions of the Code applied (which might, among other things, require the Fund to pay certain corporate-level U.S. federal taxes or to dispose of certain assets). If the Fund failed to qualify for treatment as a RIC and such relief provisions did not apply, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on all of its net taxable income at regular corporate U.S. federal income tax rates (and the Fund also would be subject to any applicable state and local taxes), regardless of whether the Fund made any distributions to Shareholders. The Fund would not be able to deduct distributions to its Shareholders, nor would the Fund be required to make distributions to its Shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any distributions the Fund made generally would be taxable to its U.S. Shareholders as ordinary dividend income and, subject to certain limitations under the Code, would be eligible for the 20% maximum U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to individuals and other non-corporate U.S. Shareholders, to the extent of the Fund’s current or accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, U.S. Shareholders that are corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction, with respect to such amounts. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the Shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in its Shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain.

Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such for at least one year prior to disqualification and that re-qualify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any net built-in gains in the assets held by it at the time of its re-qualification as a RIC that are recognized during the 5-year period after such requalification, unless it made a special election to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on such net built-in gains at the time of its requalification. The Fund may decide to be taxed as a regular corporation (thereby becoming subject to U.S. federal income and other taxes as set forth above) even if it would otherwise qualify as a RIC if it determines that treatment as a corporation for a particular year would be in its best interests.

Investment in Domestic Subsidiaries

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

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

A “U.S. Shareholder” generally is a beneficial owner of Shares which is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

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

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

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

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

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

A U.S. Shareholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of its Shares. The amount of gain or loss will be measured by the difference between such U.S. Shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in the Shares sold and the amount of the proceeds received in such sale or other disposition. Any gain arising from such sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder has held its Shares for more than one year. Otherwise, such gain will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated

as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such Shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a sale or other disposition of Shares may be disallowed if other Shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before such sale or disposition.

In general, individual U.S. Shareholders currently are subject to a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 20% on their net capital gain (i.e., the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital losses), including any long-term capital gain derived from an investment in Shares. Such rate is lower than the maximum rate on ordinary income currently payable by individuals. Corporate U.S. Shareholders currently are subject to U.S. federal income tax on net capital gain at the same 21% rate that applies to ordinary income. Non-corporate U.S. Shareholders with net capital losses for a year (i.e., capital losses in excess of capital gains) generally may deduct up to \$3,000 of such losses against their ordinary income each year; any net capital losses of a non-corporate U.S. Shareholder in excess of \$3,000 generally may be carried forward and used in subsequent years as provided in the Code. Corporate U.S. Shareholders generally may not deduct any net capital losses for a year but may carry back such losses for three years or carry forward such losses for five years.

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

The Fund will send to each of its U.S. Shareholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a notice detailing, on a per share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such U.S. Shareholder's taxable income for such year as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and long-term capital gain. In addition, the U.S. federal income tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS (including the amount of distributions, if any, eligible for preferential rates). Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. Shareholder's particular situation.

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

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

Under applicable Treasury Regulations, if a U.S. Shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to its Shares of \$2,000,000 or more for a non-corporate U.S. Shareholder or \$10,000,000 or more for a corporate U.S. Shareholder in any single taxable year (or a greater loss over a combination of years), the U.S. Shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct U.S. Shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, U.S. Shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Significant monetary penalties apply to a failure to comply with this reporting requirement. States may also have a similar reporting requirement. U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

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

Taxation of tax-exempt Shareholders

Under current law, an investment in the Fund generally should not give rise to unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") by tax-exempt Shareholders (including, among others, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) accounts, Keogh plans, pension plans and certain charitable entities). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a tax-exempt Shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in Shares if such tax-exempt Shareholder borrows to acquire its Shares. Certain tax-exempt Shareholders are subject to differing rules under the Code and may recognize UBTI from an investment in the Fund.

Taxation of non-U.S. Shareholders

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

Distributions of "investment company taxable income" to Non-U.S. Shareholders (other than U.S. source interest income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses, which generally will be free of withholding as discussed in the following paragraph) will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits unless the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of a Non-U.S. Shareholder. If the distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of a Non-U.S. Shareholder, and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States, the distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. Shareholders, and the Fund will not be required to withhold U.S. federal tax if the Non-U.S. Shareholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements. Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S. Shareholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their tax advisers.

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

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

If the Fund distributes its net capital gains in the form of deemed rather than actual distributions, a Non-U.S. Shareholder will be entitled to a U.S. federal income tax credit or tax refund equal to the non-U.S. Shareholder's allocable share of the corporate-level tax the Fund pays on the capital gains deemed to have been distributed; however, in order to obtain the refund, the Non-U.S. Shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return even if the Non-U.S. Shareholder would not otherwise be required to obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number or file a U.S. federal income tax return.

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

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

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

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

ERISA considerations

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") and the Code impose certain requirements on employee benefit plans to which ERISA applies, and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to such plans. The Code imposes certain requirements on certain other plans (such as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans (and their fiduciaries)) that, although not subject to ERISA, are subject to certain similar rules of the Code (such employee benefit plans subject to ERISA and such other plans, collectively, "Plans"). In accordance with ERISA's general fiduciary standards, before investing in the Fund, a Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is permitted under the governing Plan instruments and is appropriate for the Plan in view of its overall investment policy and the composition and diversification of its portfolio. Moreover, ERISA and the Code require that certain reporting and disclosure be made with respect to Plan assets, that Plan assets generally be held in trust, and

that the indicia of ownership of Plan assets be maintained within the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States. Thus, a Plan fiduciary considering an investment in the Fund should consult with its legal counsel concerning all the legal implications of investing in the Fund, especially the issues discussed in the following paragraphs.

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

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

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

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

Eligible investors

Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act and a “qualified client” within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act. The criteria for qualifying as a “qualified client” and “accredited investor” are set forth in the subscription document that must be completed by each prospective investor. The “qualified client” and “accredited investor” criteria will apply to all investors and will not be waived.

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

Prospective investors that are non-U.S. persons under the Securities Act or for U.S. federal income tax purposes must request a copy of supplemental offering materials without charge by writing to Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC, PO Box 2175, Milwaukee WI 53201, or by calling the Fund at 855.551.2276. See “*Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations — Taxation of non-U.S. Shareholders.*”

Each prospective investor in the Fund should obtain the advice of his, her or its own legal, accounting, tax and other advisers in reviewing documents pertaining to an investment in the Fund, including, but not limited to, this Prospectus, SAI and the LLC Agreement before deciding to invest in the Fund.

Purchasing Shares Purchase terms

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$25,000 with respect to Class D Shares and \$500,000 with respect to Class I Shares, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any Shareholder is \$1,000 with respect to Class A Shares, \$1,000 with respect to Class D Shares and

\$1,000 with respect to Class I Shares. All current and future classes of Shares will be subject to at least a \$25,000 minimum initial investment. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. For example, investors subscribing through a given broker/dealer or registered investment adviser may have interests aggregated to meet these minimums, so long as denominations are not less than \$10,000 and incremental contributions to those interests are not less than \$1,000. The purchase price of the Shares is based on the net asset value per Share as of the date such Shares are purchased. Fractions of Shares will be issued to one one-thousandth of a Share.

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

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

Pending any offering, funds received from prospective investors will be placed in an account with the Transfer Agent. On the date of any closing, the balance in the account with respect to each investor whose investment is accepted will be invested in the Fund on behalf of such investor. Any interest earned with respect to such account will be paid to the Fund and allocated *pro rata* among Shareholders.

Additional information

Futures transactions

The Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1974, as amended (the "CEA"), and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA. In February 2012, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") adopted certain regulatory changes that will subject the adviser of an investment company to registration as a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") if the investment company is unable to comply with certain trading and marketing limitations.

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

In October 2020, the SEC adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4"). Among other things, Rule 18f-4 imposes new limits on the amount of derivatives, short sales, and tender option bond transactions that the Fund can enter into; eliminates the asset segregation framework to comply

with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act; treats certain derivatives as senior securities so that a failure to comply with the limits might be alleged by a regulator to be a statutory violation; and potentially requires the Fund to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager. The Fund is required to comply with Rule 18f-4 and has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with Rule 18f-4. The extent of the impact of such new regulations on the Fund, including the ability of the Fund to continue to utilize derivatives, short sales and tender option bond transactions in an amount similar to its intended initial use of such transactions, remains uncertain.

Subsidiaries

The Fund may make investments through wholly-owned subsidiaries (“Subsidiaries”). Such Subsidiaries will not be registered under the Investment Company Act; however, the Fund will wholly own and control any Subsidiaries. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in any Subsidiary, and the Fund’s role as sole shareholder of any Subsidiary. To the extent applicable to the investment activities of a Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. The Fund would “look through” any such Subsidiary to determine compliance with its investment policies. The Fund complies with: Section 8 of the Investment Company Act governing investment policies on an aggregate basis with any Subsidiary. The Fund also complies with Section 18 of the Investment Company Act governing capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with each Subsidiary so that the Fund treats a Subsidiary’s debt as its own for purposes of Section 18. Further, each Subsidiary complies with the provisions of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. Any Subsidiary would use UMB Bank, n.a. as custodian. The Fund will not create or acquire primary control of any entity which engages in investment activities in securities or other assets, other than entities wholly owned by the Fund.

Summary of the LLC Agreement

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

Description of Shares; additional classes of Shares

Persons who purchase Shares will be Shareholders of the Fund. The Adviser may invest in the Fund as a Shareholder.

The Fund currently offers three (3) separate classes of Shares designated as Class A Shares, Class D Shares and Class I Shares. Each class of Shares will have differing characteristics, particularly in terms of the sales charges that Shareholders in that class may bear, and the distribution and service fees that each class may be charged.

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

Liability of Shareholders

Under Delaware law and the LLC Agreement, each Shareholder will be liable for the debts and obligations of the Fund only to the extent of any contributions to the capital of the Fund (plus any accretions in value thereto prior to withdrawal) and a Shareholder, in the sole discretion of the Board, may be obligated to return to the Fund amounts

distributed to the Shareholder, or the Board may reduce any amount payable by the Fund to a Shareholder in respect of a repurchase of Shares, in accordance with the LLC Agreement in certain circumstances. See “*Repurchases of Shares — Periodic repurchases.*”

Limitation of liability; indemnification

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

Amendment of the LLC Agreement

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

Term, dissolution, and liquidation

The Fund shall be dissolved:

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

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

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

Reports to Shareholders

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

Fiscal year

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

Independent registered public accounting firm; legal counsel

The Board has selected PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, of 101 Seaport Boulevard, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02210, as the independent registered public accountants of the Fund.

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

Inquiries

Inquiries concerning the Fund and the Shares (including procedures for purchasing Shares) should be directed to the Fund's Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212 or by calling the Fund toll-free at 855.551.2276.

All dealers that buy, sell or trade the Fund's Shares, whether or not participating in this offering,
may be required to deliver a Prospectus