

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 29, 2023

Cross Shore Discovery Fund – Institutional Shares

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI relates to and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Cross Shore Discovery Fund (the “Fund”) dated July 29, 2023 (the “Prospectus”). A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained by contacting the Fund at the telephone number or address set forth above.

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THE FUND

The Fund is a Delaware statutory trust (the “Fund”). On May 21, 2014, the Fund filed a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware to create the Fund. Effective January 30, 2015, the Fund became registered as a non-diversified, closed-end investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Currently, shares of the Fund’s Institutional Class (the “Institutional Shares”) are available for sale to Eligible Investors as that term is defined in the Prospectus. The Fund does not offer any other classes of shares of beneficial interest.

On December 1, 2014, prior to the effective date of the Fund’s initial registration statement, the Adviser, an affiliated person of the Fund, acquired Institutional Shares in return for the initial seed capital (\$100,000) required to register Institutional Shares under the 1940 Act.

Simultaneous with the commencement of the Fund’s operations on January 2, 2015 (“Commencement of Operations”) and prior to the effective date of the Fund’s initial registration statement, the Cross Shore Discovery Fund, LTD (the “Predecessor Fund”), terminated and distributed its assets (after the payment of all remaining liabilities and obligations and the establishment of any reserves) to its sole partner, Cross Shore QP Partners, LP (the “QP Partnership”). Upon receipt, the QP Partnership contributed these assets to the Fund in return for Institutional Shares.

Since Institutional Shares acquired by the QP Partnership and the Adviser were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”) at the time of acquisition, this transaction was effected pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act which exempts transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering. For the period of January 2, 2015 until the effective date of the Fund’s registration statement, the Fund operated as a private investment company under an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

The Fund and the QP Partnership may be considered affiliated persons because Cross Shore Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as both the Fund’s investment adviser and the investment adviser to the QP Partnership.

Currently, the Fund does not issue shares of beneficial interest other than the Institutional Shares.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The Fund operates as a “fund of hedge funds” and provides investors access to a variety of professionally managed private investment funds that predominantly employ equity long/short strategies (each a “Portfolio Fund”). The Portfolio Funds are not registered under the 1940 Act and the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds organized outside of the U.S.

Unless otherwise specified, percentage limitations on investments set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI will be applied at the time of investment. Therefore, these percentages could be exceeded due to a decline in the Institutional Shares’ net asset value (“NAV”) due to fluctuations in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities and the liquidation of portfolio securities to fulfill repurchase requests (which the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has, in its sole discretion, authorized) or to pay expenses.

Except for the Fund’s fundamental policies listed below, no other policy of the Fund, including its investment objective, is a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board without the vote of the Fund’s shareholders. Shareholders will be provided notice of any such change prior to, or in connection with, the Fund’s next tender offer.

Unless otherwise specified in the Prospectus or this SAI, in applying the investment restrictions and other

policies of the Fund set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI, the Fund will not “look through” to the investments and trading activities of the Portfolio Funds, which may not be managed in accordance with the Fund’s investment policies and restrictions.

(1) Fundamental Policies

The Fund’s fundamental policies, listed below, may not be changed without the vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities means the vote, at a meeting of shareholders, of (i) 67% or more of the voting securities present at the meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less.

The Fund:

- (i) May borrow money or issue any senior security, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, and, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (ii) May not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of a single industry other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities and tax-exempt securities of governments or their political subdivisions will not be considered to represent an industry. For purposes of this investment restriction, the Portfolio Funds are not considered part of any industry and the Fund may invest in Portfolio Funds that may concentrate their assets in one or more industries.
- (iii) May not act as underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that it may be deemed to be an underwriter under the federal securities laws when disposing securities it owns or when selling its own shares.
- (iv) May not purchase or sell real estate, except that, to the extent permitted by applicable law the Fund may:
 - (a) invest in securities (i) directly or indirectly secured by real estate or interests therein; (ii) of companies that deal in real estate or are engaged in the real estate business, including real estate investment trusts and real estate operating companies; or (iii) issued by Portfolio Funds that invest in real estate or interests therein; and (b) acquire, hold and sell real estate acquired through default, liquidation, or other distributions of an interest in real estate as a result of the Fund’s ownership of such other assets.
- (v) May not make loans to other persons, except that the acquisition of debt and other credit securities of all types or any similar instruments shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan. And except further that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities and enter into repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and similar transactions consistent with applicable law.
- (vi) May not purchase or sell physical commodities and commodity contracts, except that the Fund may: (a) enter into futures contracts and options thereon in accordance with applicable law; and (b) purchase and sell physical commodities if acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. The Fund will not consider stock index, currency, and other financial futures contracts, swaps, or hybrid instruments to be commodities for purposes of this investment policy. For purposes of this investment restriction, the Fund will not be prohibited from investing in Portfolio Funds which, in turn, invest in commodities and commodity contracts.

Under the current provisions of the 1940 Act, the Fund may not: (1) issue a class of senior securities that is indebtedness in excess of 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets; and (2) issue a class of senior securities that is stock in excess of 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets.

(2) Portfolio Funds and Other Investments

As described in the Prospectus, the Fund's investment objective is to seek risk-adjusted rates of return over a full market cycle that exceed the average rate of return of the HFRX Equity Hedge Fund Index with capital draw downs and overall volatility less than broad U.S. equity market indices. Risk-adjusted rates of return are rates of return that are attractive relative to the amount of risk taken to achieve the return. A capital draw down is a period during which the Fund's NAV is below its most recent, highest NAV. The HFRX Equity Hedge Fund Index, an equally weighted performance index, consists of investment managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities.

To achieve its investment objective, the Fund invests in Portfolio Funds that predominantly employ equity long/ short strategies. The Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective or that the portfolio design and risk control strategies will be successful.

Additional information regarding the types of securities and financial instruments in which the Fund and the Portfolio Funds may invest are set forth below.

(i) Equity Securities

A Portfolio Fund may invest in equity securities including common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities and warrants of U.S. and foreign issuers including equity securities of smaller companies. The value of equity securities depends on business, economic and other factors affecting those issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations may be pronounced.

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity (ownership) interest in a company, and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Common stockholders are not creditors of the company, but rather, upon liquidation of the company are entitled to their pro rata share of the company's assets after creditors and, if applicable, preferred stockholders are paid. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends and the recovery of investment should a company be liquidated. Preferred stock, however, is usually junior to the debt securities of the issuer. Preferred stock typically does not possess voting rights and its market value may change based on changes in interest rates.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are fixed income securities, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a given amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer during a specified period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest on debt or the dividend on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers, but lower than the yield of non-convertible debt. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a company's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable non-convertible securities. By investing in convertible securities, the investor obtains the right to benefit from the capital appreciation potential in the underlying common stock upon the exercise of the conversion right, while earning higher current income than could be available if the stock was purchased directly. In general, the value of a convertible security is the higher of its investment value (its value as a fixed income security) and its conversion value (the value of the underlying shares of common stock if the security is converted).

The value of a convertible security generally increases when interest rates decline and generally decreases when interest rates rise. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. Generally, a convertible security's conversion value decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. In addition, a convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value determined by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock.

Because convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalized companies whose stock price may be volatile, the price of a convertible security may reflect variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that nonconvertible debt does not. Also, while convertible securities generally have higher yields than common stock, they have lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities and are subject to less fluctuation in value than underlying stock since they have fixed income characteristics. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, a Portfolio Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Smaller Capitalization Companies. To the extent that a Portfolio Fund invests in the equity securities of smaller companies, it takes on additional risks. Generally, the smaller the market capitalization of a company, the fewer the number of shares traded daily, the less liquid its stock and the more volatile its price. Market capitalization is determined by multiplying the number of its outstanding shares by the current market price per share. Companies with smaller market capitalizations also tend to have unproven track records, a limited product or service base and limited access to capital. These factors make smaller companies more likely to fail than companies with larger market capitalizations.

(ii) Fixed Income Securities

A Portfolio Fund may invest in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers including bonds, notes and debentures issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and governments, municipal securities, mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, zero-coupon securities and financial institution obligations.

Fixed income investors are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates decline, the value of fixed rate securities rise and when interest rates rise, the value of fixed rate securities decline. While changes in interest rates can cause the value of floating rate securities to fluctuate since the rates of these securities are adjusted periodically, the value of such securities are not as sensitive to interest rate fluctuations as are fixed rate securities. Changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal and in the markets' perception of an issuer's creditworthiness will also affect the market value of that issuer's debt securities. As a result, a Portfolio Fund's investment in fixed income securities is subject to risk even if all such fixed income securities are paid in full at maturity.

A Portfolio Fund may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade fixed income securities. Investment grade fixed income securities are securities that have received a rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (a "Rating Agency") in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated by a Rating Agency, have been determined by the Portfolio Fund's investment manager (an "Investment Manager") to be of comparable quality. Non-investment grade fixed income securities, including certain convertible debt securities, are considered by Rating Agencies to be predominantly speculative with respect to their issuer's capacity to pay interest and/or repay principal. Non-investment grade securities in the lowest rating categories may be subject to a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Issuers of non-investment grade securities are generally more susceptible to adverse changes in the economic and business

environment than issuers of investment grade securities. Adverse publicity and negative investor perception of lower-rated securities, based on the issuer's fundamentals or otherwise, may cause the values or liquidity of such securities to decrease. In addition, the market for lower grade securities may be thinner and less liquid than the market for higher grade securities.

Corporate Debt Obligations. Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. Companies use these instruments to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Companies issue commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) to finance their current obligations. Commercial paper normally has a maturity of less than 9 months.

Government Securities. U.S. Government Securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. Government Securities may be supported by: (1) the full faith and credit of the United States (i.e., mortgage-related securities and certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association and securities of the Small Business Administration); (2) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury (i.e., Federal Home Loan Bank securities); (3) the discretionary authority of the U.S. Treasury to lend to the issuer (e.g., Fannie Mae securities); or (4) solely by the creditworthiness of the issuer (i.e., Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities). Holders of U.S. Government Securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation for repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. There is no assurance that the U.S. Government will support securities not backed by its full faith and credit. Neither the U.S. Government nor any of its agencies or instrumentalities guarantees the market value of the securities they issue.

A Portfolio Fund may invest in fixed income securities issued by the governments of foreign countries or by those countries' political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities as well as by supranational organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Municipal Securities. The states, territories and possessions of the U.S., their political subdivisions (such as cities, counties and towns) and various authorities (such as public housing or redevelopment authorities), instrumentalities, public corporations and special districts (such as water, or sanitation districts) issue municipal securities. In addition, municipal securities include securities issued by or on behalf of public authorities to finance various privately operated facilities, such as industrial development bonds, that are backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user (such as hospitals and airports).

Municipal securities are issued to obtain funds for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities are generally classified as bonds, notes and leases. Municipal securities may be zero-coupon securities. General obligation securities are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue securities are payable from revenue derived from a particular facility, class of facilities or the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source but not from the issuer's general taxing power. Many of these bonds are additionally secured by a debt service reserve fund which can be used to make a limited number of principal and interest payments should the pledged revenues be insufficient. Various forms of credit enhancement, such as a bank letter of credit or municipal bond insurance, may also be employed in revenue bond issues. Private activity bonds and industrial revenue bonds do not carry the pledge of the credit of the issuing municipality, but generally are guaranteed by the corporate entity on whose behalf they are issued. Municipal bonds may also be moral obligation bonds, which are normally issued by special purpose public authorities. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations under the bonds from current revenues, it may draw on a reserve fund that is backed by the moral commitment (but not the legal obligation) of the state or municipality that created the issuer.

Municipal bonds meet longer term capital needs of a municipal issuer and generally have maturities of more than one year when issued. Municipal notes are intended to fulfill the short-term capital needs of the issuer and generally have maturities not exceeding one year. They include tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, construction loan notes and tax-exempt commercial paper. Municipal notes also include longer term issues that are remarketed to investors periodically, usually at one year intervals or less. Municipal leases generally take the form of a lease or an installment purchase or conditional sale contract. Municipal leases are entered into by state and local governments and authorities to acquire equipment and facilities such as fire and sanitation vehicles, telecommunications equipment and other capital assets. Leases and installment purchase or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass eventually to the government issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without being required to meet the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt-issuance limitations of many state constitutions and statutes are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of “non-appropriation” clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis.

Mortgage-Related Securities. Mortgage-related securities represent interests in a pool of mortgage loans originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-related securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities or by non-governmental entities such as special purpose trusts created by commercial lenders.

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The majority of these loans are made to purchasers of 1-4 family homes. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, a Portfolio Fund may purchase pools of adjustable-rate mortgages, growing equity mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and other types. Mortgage poolers apply qualification standards to lending institutions which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of fixed income securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Most mortgage-related securities, however, are pass-through securities, which means that investors receive payments consisting of a pro-rata share of both principal and interest (less servicing and other fees), as well as unscheduled prepayments, as loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Additional prepayments to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans. As prepayment rates of individual pools of mortgage loans vary widely, it is not possible to predict accurately the average life of a particular mortgage-related security. Although mortgage-related securities are issued with stated maturities of up to forty years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may shorten considerably the securities’ effective maturities.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities have structural characteristics similar to mortgage-related securities but have underlying assets that are not mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities represent fractional interests in, or are secured by and payable from assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from revolving credit (e.g., credit card) agreements. Assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations that issue securities that are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. Asset-backed securities have structures and characteristics similar to those of mortgage-related securities and, accordingly, are subject to many of the same risks, although often, to a greater extent.

Zero-Coupon Securities. Zero-coupon securities are debt obligations that are issued or sold at a significant discount from their face value and do not pay current interest to holders prior to maturity, a specified redemption date or cash payment date. The discount approximates the total interest the securities will accrue and compound over the period to maturity or the first interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of interest at the time of issuance. The original issue discount on the zero-coupon securities must be included ratably in the income of a Portfolio Fund (and thus an investor's) as the income accrues, even though payment has not been received. The Fund distributes all of its net investment income, and may have to sell portfolio securities to distribute imputed income, which may occur at a time when the Adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in a taxable gain or loss. Because interest on zero-coupon securities is not paid on a current basis but is in effect compounded, the value of these securities is subject to greater fluctuations in response to changing interest rates, and may involve greater credit risks, than the value of debt obligations which distribute income regularly.

Zero-coupon securities may be securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest stream. Zero-coupon securities may be custodial receipts or certificates, underwritten by securities dealers or banks, that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain U.S. Government securities. The underwriters of these certificates or receipts generally purchase a U.S. Government security and deposit the security in an irrevocable trust or custodial account with a custodian bank, which then issues receipts or certificates that evidence ownership of the purchased unmatured coupon payments and the final principal payment of the U.S. Government security. These certificates or receipts have the same general attributes as zero-coupon stripped U.S. Treasury securities but are not supported by the issuer of the U.S. Government security.

The risks associated with stripped securities are similar to those of other zero-coupon securities, although stripped securities may be more volatile, and the value of certain types of stripped securities may move in the same direction as interest rates.

Financial Institution Obligations. Obligations of financial institutions include certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, time deposits and other short-term debt obligations. Certificates of deposit represent an institution's obligation to repay funds deposited with it that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable obligations of a bank to pay a draft which has been drawn by a customer and are usually backed by goods in international trade. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits with a banking institution that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Certificates of deposit and fixed time deposits, which are payable at the stated maturity date and bear a fixed rate of interest, generally may be withdrawn on demand by an investor but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which could reduce their value. Although fixed time deposits do not in all cases have a secondary market, there are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in the deposits to third parties.

A Portfolio Fund that invests in foreign securities may invest in Eurodollar certificates of deposit, which are issued by offices of foreign and domestic banks located outside the U.S.; Yankee certificates of deposit, which are issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the U.S.; Eurodollar time deposits, which are deposits in a foreign branch of a U.S. bank or a foreign bank; and Canadian time deposits, which are issued by Canadian offices of major Canadian banks. Each of these instruments is U.S. dollar denominated.

(iii) Derivatives

A Portfolio Fund may engage in transactions involving derivatives including options, futures and swaps. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying assets, reference rate, or index. A Portfolio Fund may also engage in forward contracts, also derivatives, which are further discussed in "(iv) Foreign Currency Transactions," below. A Portfolio Fund may also acquire rights/warrants issued in connection with preferred stock or bonds that it may hold.

Derivatives may be volatile and involve a variety of types and degrees of risk. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small derivative position could have a large potential impact on a Portfolio Fund's performance. Change in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with relevant assets, rates, or indices. If a Portfolio Fund invests in derivatives at an inopportune time or its Investment Manager judges market conditions or the value of the instruments underlying the securities incorrectly, such an investment may lower the Portfolio Fund's return or result in a loss. A Portfolio Fund exposed to derivatives may also experience losses if its derivatives are poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Portfolio Fund is unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices of derivatives.

Futures. A Portfolio Fund may enter into futures contracts. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make delivery of cash, an underlying security or a currency, as called for in the contract, at a specified date and at an agreed-upon price. A bond or stock index futures contract involves the delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the bond or stock index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck.

Futures transactions may be effected on securities exchanges, in the over-the-counter market, or negotiated directly between counterparties. Exchange traded futures contracts are standardized and the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts. Consequently, the primary credit risk on exchange traded futures contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange. Such futures contracts, however, are still subject to market risk (i.e., exposure to adverse price changes). With respect to over-the-counter and negotiated contracts, a Portfolio Fund will bear the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the contract.

Initially, when purchasing or selling futures contracts, a Portfolio Fund will be required to deposit with its custodian, in the broker's name, or with the broker directly, an amount of cash or cash equivalents. This amount is subject to change by the exchange or board of trade on which the contract is traded, and members of such exchange or board of trade may impose their own higher requirements. This amount is known as "initial margin" and is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract that is returned to a Portfolio Fund upon termination of the futures position, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, known as "variation margin," to and from the broker will be made daily as the price of the index or securities underlying the futures contract fluctuates, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable. At any time prior to the expiration of a futures contract, a Portfolio Fund may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position, at the then prevailing price, thereby terminating its existing position in the contract. Generally, futures contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contracts.

No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day.

Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting a Portfolio Fund to substantial losses. If it is not possible, or a Portfolio Fund determines not to close a futures position in anticipation of adverse price movements, the Portfolio Fund will be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease consistent with the fluctuation in value of the asset

underlying the contract. Generally, the purchase of a futures contract will increase a Portfolio Fund's exposure to the volatility of the underlying asset while the value of a futures contract that is sold will perform inversely to the underlying security.

Options. A Portfolio Fund may purchase call and put options, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options on specific securities, on indices, on currencies or on futures. Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges, in the over-the-counter market, or negotiated directly between counterparties. Exchange traded options contracts are standardized and the exchange serves as the ultimate counterparty for all contracts. Consequently, the primary credit risk on exchange traded options contracts is the creditworthiness of the exchange. Such options contracts, however, are still subject to market risk (i.e., exposure to adverse price changes). With respect to over-the-counter and negotiated contracts, a Portfolio Fund will bear the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the contract.

A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at the time of, or prior to, the expiration of the option. Similarly, a call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at the time of, or prior to, the expiration of the option. A covered call option is a call option with respect to which a Portfolio Fund owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes a Portfolio Fund during the term of the option to a possible loss of the opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to a possible loss due to the continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against its price depreciation. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which cash or liquid securities have been placed in a segregated account on a Portfolio Fund's books. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while also depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets. Options sold by a Portfolio Fund may not be covered.

A Portfolio Fund may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. A Portfolio Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, a Portfolio Fund would ordinarily effect a similar "closing sale transaction", which involves liquidating a position by selling the option previously purchased, although the Portfolio Fund could exercise the option should it deem it advantageous to do so.

The successful use of options by a Portfolio Fund will be subject to the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

Rights and Warrants. Warrants are instruments, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds that permit, but do not obligate, the holder to purchase securities at a specified price, usually during a specified period of time.

Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a shorter duration and are offered or distributed to shareholders of a company. Warrants and rights have no voting rights with respect to securities they entitle the holder to purchase, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer. Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for their resale and potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors. If the underlying security does not rise above the conversion price of the right or warrant, the right or warrant may expire worthless. A warrant becomes worthless if it is not exercised within the specified time period.

Swap Agreements. A Portfolio Fund may enter into swap agreements including credit default, currency rate, equity index, interest rate, and total return swap agreements. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. Swap

agreements are individually negotiated and structured to create exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. For example, swap agreements may be structured to increase or decrease a Portfolio Fund's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, baskets of securities or inflation rates. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost than if a Portfolio Fund had invested directly in the asset that yielded the desired return.

These transactions generally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Most swap agreements entered into by a Portfolio Fund will require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a "net basis." Consequently, a Portfolio Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Therefore, the risk of loss with respect to swaps is thus limited to the net amount of payments that a Portfolio Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the counterparty to a swap defaults, a Portfolio Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Portfolio Fund contractually is entitled to receive.

Swap agreements are sophisticated hedging instruments that typically involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of risks assumed. As a result, swaps can be highly volatile and may have a considerable impact on a Portfolio Fund's performance. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Portfolio Fund's investments and its share price and yield. Additionally, whether a Portfolio Fund's use of swap agreements will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the Investment Manager's ability correctly to predict whether certain types of investments likely are to produce greater returns than other investments. Because they are two party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered illiquid. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, or other factor that determines the amounts of payments due to and from a Portfolio Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Portfolio Fund, the Portfolio Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement likely would decline, potentially resulting in losses for a Portfolio Fund. A Portfolio Fund may also suffer losses if it is unable to terminate outstanding swap agreements (either by assignment or other disposition) or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions (i.e., by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party).

- *Interest Rate Swaps.* Interest rate swaps involve the agreement by one party to make regular payments equal to a floating rate of interest times a "notional principal amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate), in return for payments from the counterparty equal to a fixed rate times the same amount, for a specific period of time. Payments may be made in the same or different currencies. Forms include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or "cap;" interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.
- *Equity Index Swaps.* Equity index swaps involve the exchange between parties of cash flows based upon the performance of an index or a portion of an index of securities which usually includes dividends. A party may purchase cash-settled options on equity index swaps. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. These options typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, including securities brokerage firms.

- *Currency Swaps.* Currency swaps involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified foreign currencies. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for another designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. The use of currency swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves special investment techniques and risks. If an Investment Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of market values and currency exchange rates, the Portfolio Fund's performance will be adversely affected. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Portfolio Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.
- *Credit Default Swaps.* The buyer of a credit default swap makes periodic premium payments to the seller during the swap term in exchange for the seller agreeing to make certain defined payments to the buyer in the event certain defined credit events occur with respect to a particular security, issuer or basket of securities. If a Portfolio Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Portfolio Fund may recover nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, a Portfolio Fund generally may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the underlying security whose value may have significantly decreased. As a seller, a Portfolio Fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, a Portfolio Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. If a credit event were to occur, the value of any deliverable obligation received by the seller, coupled with the upfront or periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the seller. Credit default swap agreements may involve greater risks than if a Portfolio Fund had invested in the underlying obligation directly since, in addition to risks relating to the reference obligation, credit default swaps are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk.
- *Total Return Swaps.* A total return payor sells to the total return receiver an amount equal to all cash flows and price appreciation on a defined security or asset payable at periodic times during the swap term (i.e., credit risk) in return for a periodic payment from the total return receiver based fixed or floating rate plus the amount of any price depreciation on the reference security or asset. The total return payor does not need to own the underlying security or asset. The final payment at the end of the swap term includes final settlement of the current market price of the underlying reference security or asset, and payment by the applicable party for any appreciation or depreciation in value. Usually, collateral must be posted by the total return receiver to secure the periodic interest-based and market price depreciation payments depending on the credit quality of the underlying reference security and creditworthiness of the total return receiver, and the collateral amount is marked-to-market daily equal to the market price of the underlying reference security or asset between periodic payment dates.

(iv) Foreign Currency Transactions

A Portfolio Fund may conduct foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency transactions include purchasing and selling foreign currencies on a spot (i.e. cash) basis, entering into forward or futures contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies (see "Forward Foreign Currency Contracts" and "Foreign Currency Futures Contracts" below), and purchasing and selling options on foreign currencies (see "Foreign Currency Options" below).

Foreign currency transactions may be used to hedge against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates and to increase current return.

Transaction hedging involves entering into foreign currency transactions with respect to specific receivables or payables generally arising in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. Transaction hedging is used to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of a security to be purchased or sold, or the U.S. dollar equivalent of a dividend or interest payment in a foreign currency. The goal is to protect against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the applicable foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold or on which the dividend or interest payment is declared, and the date on which such payments are made or received.

Position hedging involves entering into foreign currency transactions either to protect against: (1) a decline in the value of a foreign currency in which a security to be sold is denominated; or (2) an increase in the value of a foreign currency in which a security to be purchased is denominated.

Neither transaction nor position hedging eliminates fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that a Portfolio Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. They simply establish a rate of exchange that can be achieved at some future point in time. Additionally, although these techniques tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, they also tend to limit any potential gain that might result from the increase in the value of such currency. Hedging transactions are subject to correlation risk due to the fact that the amounts of foreign currency exchange transactions and the value of the portfolio securities involved will not generally be perfectly matched. This is because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the values of those securities between the dates the currency exchange transactions are entered into and the dates they mature.

The cost of currency conversions also may affect a Portfolio Fund’s investment returns. Although a fee is not charged to convert one currency into another, foreign exchange dealers do profit on the spread between the currencies purchased and sold. A dealer may agree to sell a foreign currency at one rate and offer a lesser rate of exchange to repurchase the same currency from a Portfolio Fund.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts. A forward foreign currency contract or forward contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific amount of a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. In the case of a cancelable forward contract, the holder has the unilateral right to cancel the contract at maturity by paying a specified fee. The contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. Forward contracts are considered to be derivatives.

A Portfolio Fund may enter into forward contracts to “lock in” the U.S. dollar value of securities/financial interests it has agreed to buy or sell for the period between the trade date and the settlement date. A Portfolio Fund may also enter into a forward contract to sell or buy the amount of a foreign currency it believes may experience a substantial movement against the U.S. dollar. In this case, the forward contract would approximate all or a portion of the securities/financial interests of the Portfolio Fund denominated in that currency.

The precise matching of forward contract amounts and the value of the securities/financial interests involved is generally not possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change between the date of the contract and the contract’s maturity. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. At the maturity of a forward contract, a Portfolio Fund may either sell portfolio securities/financial interests and make delivery of the foreign currency, or it may retain the portfolio securities/interest and terminate its obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing an “offsetting” contract obligating it to purchase, on the same maturity date, the amount of the foreign currency.

Because it is impossible to forecast with absolute precision the market value of portfolio securities/financial interests at the expiration of a forward contract, it may be necessary for a Portfolio Fund to purchase additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if the market value of the securities/financial interests is less than the amount of foreign currency the Portfolio Fund is required to deliver and a decision is made to sell the securities/interests and deliver the currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the currency realized from the sale of portfolio securities/interests if the market value thereof exceeds the value of currency obligated to be delivered. If a Portfolio Fund determines to maintain the portfolio securities/interests and enter into an offsetting forward contract to close out its currency delivery obligations, it will incur a gain or loss if there is movement in the forward contract prices. If an offsetting transaction is taken, a Portfolio Fund will enter into a forward contract to sell the foreign currency. If forward prices decline between the date of the original forward contract and the offsetting contract, a gain will be realized if the price of currency it has agreed to sell is higher than the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. If forward prices increase, a loss will be incurred if the price of the currency agreed to be purchased is higher than the price of the currency agreed to be sold. Although forward contracts can reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, they also limit any potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of the currencies.

Foreign Currency Futures Contracts. A foreign currency futures contract is a standardized contract for the future delivery of a specified amount of a foreign currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Foreign currency futures contracts traded in the U.S. are designed by and traded on U.S. exchanges.

At the maturity of a currency futures contract, a Portfolio Fund may either accept or make delivery of the currency specified in the contract, or at or prior to maturity enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to futures contracts are effected on a commodities exchange; a clearing corporation associated with the exchange assumes responsibility for closing out such contracts.

See generally, “Derivatives” and “Derivatives - Futures” above.

Foreign Currency Options. Options on foreign currencies operate similarly to options on securities, and are traded primarily in the over-the-counter market (“OTC options”), although options on foreign currencies may also be listed on several exchanges. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time. Options on foreign currencies are affected by all of those factors which influence exchange rates and investments generally.

Writing covered call options on currencies may offset some of the costs of hedging against fluctuations in currency exchange rates. For transaction hedging purposes, a Portfolio Fund may also purchase exchange-listed and OTC put and call options on foreign currency futures contracts and on foreign currencies. A put option on a futures contract gives a Portfolio Fund the right to assume a short position in the futures contract until expiration of the option. A call option on a futures contract gives a Portfolio Fund the right to assume a long position in the futures contract until the expiration of the option.

The value of a foreign currency option is dependent upon the value of the foreign currency and the U.S. dollar, and may have no relationship to the investment merits of a foreign security. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market involve substantially larger amounts than those that may be involved in the use of foreign currency options, investors may be disadvantaged by having to deal in an odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies and there is no regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Available quotation information is generally representative of very large transactions in the interbank

market and thus may not reflect relatively smaller transactions (less than \$1 million) where rates may be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. To the extent that the U.S. options markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the U.S. options markets. Options contracts are generally valued at the mean of the bid and asked price as reported on the highest-volume exchange (in terms of the number of option contracts traded for that issue) on which such options are traded.

See generally, “Derivatives” and “Derivatives - Options” above.

(v) Foreign Securities

While each Portfolio Fund in which the Fund invests shall be organized and principally traded outside of the U.S., interests therein are valued in U.S. dollars. A Portfolio Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by foreign companies or foreign governments, their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, and obligations of supranational entities such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Foreign securities are normally denominated and traded in foreign currencies. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for currency conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the “spread”) between prices at which they buy and sell various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Portfolio Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Portfolio Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer. For additional information see “Foreign Currency Transactions” above.

Investments in the securities of foreign issuers may involve risks in addition to those normally associated with investments in the securities of U.S. issuers. All foreign investments are subject to risks of foreign political and economic instability, adverse movements in foreign exchange rates, the imposition or tightening of exchange controls or other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital, and changes in foreign governmental attitudes towards private investment, possibly leading to nationalization, increased taxation or confiscation of foreign investors’ assets.

Moreover, dividends payable on foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thereby reducing the income available for distribution to a Portfolio Fund’s shareholders; commission rates payable on foreign transactions are generally higher than in the U.S.; foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards differ from those in the U.S. and, accordingly, less information may be available about foreign companies than is available about issuers of comparable securities in the U.S. and foreign securities may trade less frequently and with lower volume and may exhibit greater price volatility than U.S. securities.

Foreign exchange rates will also affect the value in U.S. dollars of all foreign currency-denominated securities held by a Portfolio Fund. Exchange rates are influenced generally by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign currency markets and by numerous other political and economic events occurring outside the U.S., many of which may be difficult, if not impossible, to predict.

Income from foreign securities will be received and realized in foreign currencies, and a Portfolio Fund is required to compute and distribute income in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, a decline in the value of a particular foreign currency against the U.S. dollar occurring after a Portfolio Fund’s income has been earned and computed in U.S. dollars may require the Portfolio Fund to liquidate portfolio securities to acquire sufficient U.S. dollars to make a distribution. Similarly, if the exchange rate declines between the time a Portfolio Fund incurs expenses in U.S. dollars and the time such expenses are paid, the Portfolio Fund may be required to liquidate additional foreign securities to purchase the U.S. dollars required to meet such expenses.

A Portfolio Fund may purchase foreign bank obligations. In addition to the risks described above that are generally applicable to foreign investments, the investments that a Portfolio Fund may make in obligations of foreign banks, branches or subsidiaries may involve further risks, including differences between foreign banks

and U.S. banks in applicable accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and the possible establishment of exchange controls or other foreign government laws or restrictions applicable to the payment of certificates of deposit or time deposits that may affect adversely the payment of principal and interest on the securities held by the Portfolio Fund.

Depository Receipts. American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) are securities, typically issued by a U.S. financial institution (a “depository”), that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities issued by a foreign issuer and deposited with the depository. ADRs include American Depositary Shares and New York Shares. European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), which are sometimes referred to as Continental Depositary Receipts (“CDRs”), are securities, typically issued by a non-U.S. financial institution, that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities issued by either a U.S. or foreign issuer. Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) are issued globally and evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Generally, ADRs are designed for trading in the U.S. securities markets, EDRs are designed for trading in European securities markets and GDRs are designed for trading in non-U.S. securities markets.

Depository receipt facilities may be established as either “unsponsored” or “sponsored.” While depository receipts issued under these two types of facilities are in some respects similar, there are distinctions between them relating to the rights and obligations of depository receipt holders and the practices of market participants. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or even necessarily the permission of) the issuer of the deposited securities, although typically the depository requests a letter of non-objection from such issuer prior to the establishment of the facility. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facility. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the deposited securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to pass through voting rights to depository receipt holders in respect of the deposited securities. In addition, an unsponsored facility is generally not obligated to distribute communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to disclose material information about such issuer in the U.S. and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts.

Sponsored depository receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that the issuer of the deposited securities enters into a deposit agreement with the depository. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the issuer, the depository, and the depository receipt holders. With sponsored facilities, the issuer of the deposited securities generally will bear some of the costs relating to the facility (such as dividend payment fees of the depository) although depository receipt holders continue to bear certain other costs (such as deposit and withdrawal fees). Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositories agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions, and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the depository receipt holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities.

(vi) Illiquid Securities

A Portfolio Fund may invest in illiquid investments. Illiquid investments are investments that cannot be disposed of within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which a Portfolio Fund has valued the investment and include, among other instruments, repurchase agreements not entitling the Portfolio Fund to payment of principal within seven days. Illiquid securities include restricted securities.

Restricted securities are any securities which are subject to restriction on resale under federal securities law. Illiquid securities are any securities for which there is a limited trading market and may, therefore, be difficult to sell at market value. Because restricted and illiquid securities may be difficult to sell at an acceptable price, they may be subject to greater volatility and may result in a loss to a Portfolio Fund.

Illiquid investments may be more difficult to value than liquid investments. The valuation of illiquid investments involves estimates, uncertainties and judgments, and if such valuations are inaccurate or delayed, the NAV of a Portfolio Fund, and consequently the Fund, may be overstated or understated. The sale of illiquid investments generally may require more time and may result in higher selling expenses than the sale of liquid investments. A Portfolio Fund might not be able to dispose of restricted or other illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying liquidation requests. The Fund's investments in the Portfolio Funds are themselves illiquid and are subject to substantial restrictions on transfer. Moreover, the Fund will typically only be able to liquidate its interests in Portfolio Funds at certain times which may restrict the Fund's ability to redeem its investment to limit losses thereon.

Side Pockets. A Portfolio Fund may hold illiquid investments, the market values of which are not readily ascertainable in one or more specially-designated accounts ("Side Pockets"). An investor, including the Fund, in a Portfolio Fund which holds investments in Side Pockets is generally not able to redeem the portion of its interest in the Portfolio Fund that is attributable to the Side Pocket. Because subscriptions and redemptions of the Fund are based on the Fund's NAV any such overstatement or understatement may adversely affect incoming or redeeming shareholders or remaining shareholders. The Board has adopted policies governing the Fund's participation in side pocket investments.

(vii) Lending Portfolio Securities

A Portfolio Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. A Portfolio Fund continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities which enable the Portfolio Fund an opportunity to earn interest on the amount of the loan and on the loaned securities collateral. A Portfolio Fund typically will receive collateral consisting of cash, U.S. Government securities or irrevocable letters of credit which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. A Portfolio Fund might experience risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Portfolio Fund.

Other risks in lending portfolio securities include possible delay in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the loaned securities or the possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. In addition, a Portfolio Fund is responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the borrower's collateral.

(viii) Borrowing

The Fund may enter into a credit facility with a third-party lender to facilitate borrowing. The Fund may utilize credit facilities for: (i) satisfying periodic offers to repurchase Institutional Shares when and if authorized by the Board; (ii) paying fees and expenses; and (iii) making investments in anticipation of the receipt of subscription funds. Although the Fund does not anticipate using borrowings for other purposes, the Fund reserves the right in the future to utilize credit facilities for other purposes it may deem appropriate.

The Portfolio Funds may also borrow for similar and other non-leverage purposes.

(ix) Leverage

The Portfolio Funds may engage in various forms of leverage. Leverage can be employed in a variety of ways including using margin (an amount of cash or eligible securities an investor deposits with a broker when borrowing to buy equity and fixed income securities), selling short equity and fixed income securities, using derivatives and participating in other forms of direct or indirect borrowings.

Generally, leverage creates the risk of magnified capital. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the payment of interest (or the creation of a liability that does not entail any interest costs (for instance, a futures contract). The risks of leverage include a higher volatility of the NAV of the Institutional Shares or a Portfolio Fund and the relatively greater effect on the NAV caused by favorable or adverse market movements or changes in the cost of cash obtained by leveraging and the yield from invested cash. So long as the Fund or a Portfolio Fund is able to realize a net return on its investment portfolio that is higher than interest expense incurred, if any, leverage will result in higher current net investment income than if the portfolio was not leveraged. Changes in interest rates and related economic factors could cause the relationship between the cost of leveraging and the yield to change so that rates involved in the leveraging arrangement may substantially increase relative to the yield on the obligations in which the proceeds of the leveraging have been invested. To the extent that the interest expense involved in leveraging approaches the net return on the Fund's or Portfolio Fund's investment portfolio, the benefit of leveraging will be reduced, and, if the interest expense on borrowings were to exceed the net return to investors, the use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if leverage was not employed. In an extreme case, if the Fund's or a Portfolio Fund's investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of leveraging, it could be necessary for the Fund or the Portfolio Fund, as applicable, to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

(x) Money Market Instruments/Funds

The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents to satisfy Fund expenses and to implement a temporary defensive position. A Portfolio Fund may also invest in cash or cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include money market instruments which are high quality, short-term fixed income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less, and may include U.S. Government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and reverse repurchase agreements entered into with banks or broker-dealers.

See "Fixed Income Securities – Financial Institution Obligations" above and "Reverse Repurchase Agreements" below.

(xi) Repurchase Agreements

A repurchase agreement involves a Portfolio Fund's purchase of securities from a bank or securities dealer that agrees to repurchase the securities at a higher price on a designed future date. If the seller of the securities becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to repurchase the securities, the Fund or Portfolio Fund, as applicable, has the right to sell the securities. This right may be restricted or the value of securities may decline before the securities can be liquidated. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings against the seller prior to the expiration of the agreement, the Portfolio Fund might encounter a delay and incur costs, including a decline in the value of securities, before being able to sell securities. The Fund has adopted policies to limit the risks associated with the participation in repurchase agreements.

(xii) Reverse Repurchase Agreements

A reverse repurchase agreement involves a Portfolio Fund's sale of securities to a bank or securities dealer and an agreement by the Fund or Portfolio Fund to repurchase the securities at a fixed price on a specific date. These transactions involve the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled which may cause losses to a Portfolio Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of leverage which may cause an increase in the volatility of a Portfolio Fund's portfolio.

(xiii) Short Selling

A Portfolio Fund may engage in short selling. A Portfolio Fund may use short selling to limit its exposure to a possible market decline in its portfolio investments or to take advantage of anticipated market declines of certain

securities. Short selling involves selling securities, which may or may not be owned, by borrowing the securities and delivering them to a purchaser, with an obligation to return the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from declines in market prices. However, to the extent that the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities results in a loss. Possible losses from short sales differ from losses on long positions because losses from short sales may be unlimited whereas losses from purchases cannot exceed the total amount invested. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the losses from shortsales.

(xiv) When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

To reduce the risk of changes in securities prices and interest rates, a Portfolio Fund may purchase securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis, which means delivery and payment take place a number of days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate receivable with respect to such purchases are fixed when a Portfolio Fund enters into the commitment, but the Portfolio Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. After a Portfolio Fund commits to purchase such securities, but before delivery and settlement, it may sell the securities.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment, or when-issued or delayed delivery basis are subject to changes in value, i.e., appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise, based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates and/or credit spreads. Securities so purchased may expose a Portfolio Fund to risks because they may experience such fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis when a Portfolio Fund is fully or almost fully invested increases such Portfolio Fund's leverage which would magnify losses. In addition, there is a risk that securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may not be delivered and that the purchaser of securities sold by a Portfolio Fund on a forward basis will not honor its purchase obligation. In such cases, a Portfolio Fund may incur a loss.

(xv) Temporary Defensive Positions

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. For example, the Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market mutual funds, investment grade short-term money market instruments, U.S. Government and agency securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and other cash equivalents. See "Fixed Income Securities – Financial Institution Obligations" and "Money Market Instruments/Funds" and "Repurchase Agreements" above.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of total assets in cash equivalents at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its investment strategies.

As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

REPURCHASES, MANDATORY REDEMPTIONS AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

(1) Repurchase Offers

The Fund may from time to time offer to repurchase Institutional Shares pursuant to written repurchase offers. Repurchase offers will be made at such times and on such terms as may be determined by the Board in its sole discretion. In determining whether the Fund should repurchase Institutional Shares from shareholders pursuant to written tenders, the Board will consider various factors, including but not limited to those listed in the Prospectus.

The Board convenes quarterly to consider whether or not to authorize a repurchase offer. The Board expects that repurchase offers, if authorized, will be made no more frequently than on a quarterly basis and will typically have a Valuation Date as of March 31, June 30, September 30 or December 31 (or, if any such date is not a Business Day, on the last Business Day of such calendar quarter) (a “Valuation Date”).

In order to permit the Fund to finance the repurchase of Institutional Shares through a liquidation of all or a portion of its interest in a Portfolio Fund, the repurchase offer will terminate, and shareholders tender the Institutional Shares they wish to sell in the repurchase offer, on a date prior to the Valuation Date (the “Repurchase Offer Acceptance Deadline”). The Repurchase Offer Acceptance Deadline will be specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer. A repurchase offer will terminate on the designated Repurchase Offer Acceptance Deadline and any tender of Institutional Shares received from a shareholder after that date will be void.

The Board will cause the Fund to make offers to repurchase Institutional Shares from shareholders pursuant to written tenders only on terms it determines to be fair to the Fund and to shareholders. When the Board determines that the Fund will repurchase Institutional Shares, notice will be provided to each shareholder describing the terms thereof, and containing information shareholders should consider in deciding whether and how to participate in such a tender offer. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by shareholders, the Fund generally will repurchase only a pro-rata portion of the Institutional Shares tendered by each shareholder.

The Fund’s assets consist primarily of interests in the Portfolio Funds. Generally, in order to finance the repurchase of Institutional Shares pursuant to repurchase offers, the Fund may liquidate all or a portion of its interest in one or more Portfolio Funds. The Fund may also use available cash to fund a repurchase offer. The Fund may also borrow money in order to finance the repurchase of Institutional Shares.

Because interests in a Portfolio Fund are generally not transferable, the Fund may withdraw a portion of its interest in a Portfolio Fund only pursuant to the redemption terms of that Portfolio Fund, which may include a redemption gate. To the extent that redemptions from a Portfolio Fund exceed a gate, the amount of the Portfolio Fund’s interests which the Fund may liquidate, will be reduced on a pro rata basis with other investors in the Portfolio Fund and the Fund’s offer to repurchase its interests may be correspondingly reduced. The Fund may also borrow money in order to finance the repurchase of Institutional Shares.

(2) Mandatory Redemptions

As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund has the right to repurchase Institutional Shares of a shareholder or any person acquiring Institutional Shares from or through a shareholder under certain circumstances. Such mandatory repurchases may be made if:

- The Institutional Shares have been transferred in violation of the Declaration of Trust or the Institutional Shares have vested in any person other than by operation of law as the result of the death, dissolution, bankruptcy, insolvency or adjudicated incompetence of the shareholder;

- Ownership of the Institutional Shares by a shareholder or other person is likely to cause the Fund to be in violation of, or require registration of any Institutional Shares under, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities or other laws of the United States or any other relevant jurisdiction;
- Continued ownership of the Institutional Shares may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, the Board or the investment adviser or any of their affiliated persons, or may subject the Fund or any of the shareholders to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal or regulatory consequences;
- Any of the representations and warranties made by a shareholder or other person in connection with the acquisition of the Institutional Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true;
- With respect to a shareholder subject to special regulatory or compliance requirements, such as those imposed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), the Bank Holding Company Act or certain Federal Communication Commission regulations, the Fund will likely be subject to additional regulatory or compliance requirements by virtue of such shareholder continuing to hold Institutional Shares; or
- It would be in the best interests of the Fund, as determined by the Board, for the Fund to repurchase the Institutional Shares.

(3) Transfers of Institutional Shares

No person may become a substituted shareholder without the written consent of the Board, which consent may be withheld for any reason in its sole discretion. An Institutional Share (or portion of an Institutional Share) held by a shareholder may be transferred only (1) by operation of law due to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence, or dissolution of the shareholder or (2) under certain limited circumstances, with the written 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). No transfer will be permitted unless the Fund consults with its counsel and counsel confirms that the transfer will not cause the Fund to be treated as a “publicly traded partnership” taxable as a corporation. Notwithstanding a finding that the transfer will not cause the Fund to be treated as a “publicly traded partnership” taxable as a corporation, the Board generally may not consent to a transfer of an Institutional Share (or portion of an Institutional Share) unless the following conditions are met: (1) the transferring shareholder has been a shareholder for at least six months; (2) the proposed transfer is to be made on the valuation date of an offer by the Fund to repurchase the Institutional Share (or portion of the Institutional Share); and (3) the transfer is one in which the tax basis of the Institutional Share in the hands of the transferee is determined, in whole or in part, by reference to its tax basis in the hands of the transferring shareholder (e.g., certain transfers to affiliates). Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer of an interest must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee satisfies the eligibility requirements to invest in the Fund as described in the Prospectus (an “Eligible Investor”).

Any transferee that is an Eligible Investor and that acquires Institutional Shares in the Fund by operation of law as the result of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetency, or dissolution of a shareholder, will be entitled to the allocations and distributions allocable to the Institutional Shares so acquired and to transfer such Institutional Shares in accordance with the terms of the Declaration of Trust but will not be entitled to the other rights of a shareholder unless and until such transferee becomes a substituted shareholder as provided in the Declaration of Trust. If a shareholder transfers Institutional Shares with the approval of the Board, the Fund will promptly take all necessary actions to admit such transferee as a shareholder. Each shareholder and transferee is required to pay all expenses, including attorneys’ and independent registered public accounting firm’s fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with such transfer. If a transferee is not an Eligible Investor, the Fund reserves the right to redeem its Institutional Shares. Any transfer of Institutional

Shares in violation of the Declaration of Trust will not be permitted and will be void.

The Declaration of Trust provides, in part, that each shareholder has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, 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 such 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 such shareholder in violation of these provisions or any misrepresentation made by such shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board provides broad oversight over the operations and affairs of the Fund, and has overall responsibility to manage and control the business affairs of the Fund, including the complete and exclusive authority to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of the Fund’s businesses. The Board exercises the same powers, authority and responsibilities on behalf of the Fund, as are customarily exercised by the board of directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation.

Trustees are not required to invest in the Fund. A majority of the Board are persons who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund (each an “Independent Trustee”). The Independent Trustees perform the same functions for the Fund as are customarily exercised by the non-interested directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation.

The identity of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and brief biographical information regarding each Trustee and officer during the past five years is set forth below. The first table lists the Trustee who is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act (an “Interested Trustee”). The address for all Trustees is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

(1) Trustees

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Funds in Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Interested Trustee⁽¹⁾:					
Benjamin R. Bloomstone Born: 1957	Trustee; Chief Executive Officer; President	Since 2023	Managing Member since 2003.	1	None

Independent Trustees:

David J. Gruber Born: 1963	Trustee; Lead Independent Trustee; Chairman/ Member, Audit Committee; Member, Nominating and Valuation Committees	Since 2014	Director of Risk Advisory Services, Holbrook and Manter, CPAs since 2016.	1	Trustee, Oak Associates Fund (7 series) since 2019; Trustee, Asset Management Fund (4 series) since 2015; Trustee, Monteagle Funds (5 series) since 2015.
Thomas E. Niehaus Born: 1960	Trustee; Member, Audit Committee; Chairman and Member, Nominating and Valuation Committees	Since 2014	Managing Director, Oakpoint Fund Services LLC since 2006.	1	Director, GLASfunds, SPC since 2022; Director, Rampart Funds, Ltd. since 2007 - 2020.

- (1) Mr. Bloomstone is an Interested Trustee because of his affiliation with the Adviser.
- (2) Each Trustee serves until retirement, resignation or removal from the Board. Trustees may be removed in accordance with the Declaration of Trust with or without cause by written instrument signed by a majority of the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the shareholders, at a meeting holding at least two-thirds (2/3) of outstanding Institutional Shares.

In addition to the information set forth in the table above, each trustee possesses other relevant qualifications, experience, attributes or skills. The following provides additional information about these qualifications and experience.

Interested Trustee.

- **Benjamin R. Bloomstone.** Mr. Bloomstone is a Managing Member of Cross Shore and shares responsibility for research and the overall investment process with Victor Linell. Mr. Bloomstone worked in the financial services industry for 24 years before joining Cross Shore in March 2003. From 1989 until 2003, he was a Managing Director and equity product manager at Credit Suisse First Boston, where he was responsible for institutional equity research sales in the Boston area. Prior to joining Credit Suisse First Boston, Mr. Bloomstone was a principal with Bernstein in the institutional sales area. He started his career at Price Waterhouse, where he was a CPA in the audit and tax division. Mr. Bloomstone received his B.S. in accounting from the State University of New York at Albany.

Independent Trustees.

- David J. Gruber.** Mr. Gruber’s experience includes over sixteen (16) years in the financial services industry. Mr. Gruber currently serves as the Director of Risk Advisory Services of Holbrook and Manter, CPAs. From 2007 to 2015, Mr. Gruber served as President of DJG Financial Consulting LLC through which he provided consulting services to public companies on Sarbanes-Oxley compliance matters and served as a part-time chief financial officer for a non-profit organization. During a significant portion of this period, Mr. Gruber also served as a member of the board of a multi-series registered mutual fund complex with assets approximating thirteen (13) billion dollars. In this capacity, Mr. Gruber served as Chairman of the board’s compliance committee and as a member of the board’s audit committee and was also designated as the board’s Audit Committee Financial Expert. Mr. Gruber also currently serves as a trustee for three (3) mutual fund series trusts. Mr. Gruber has also held finance-related positions (e.g. Chief Financial Officer, Finance Director and Assistant Director Operations/Assistant Treasurer) with several different companies and began his career with PricewaterhouseCoopers as a Certified Public Accountant. These roles provide Mr. Gruber with a strong understanding of management, financial reporting and corporate governance matters and investment company operations.
- Thomas E. Niehaus.** Mr. Niehaus has over twenty-three (23) years of experience in the financial services industry. Mr. Niehaus currently serves as the Managing Director of Oakpoint Fund Services LLC (“Oakpoint”) which provides accounting and administration services to hedge funds, funds of hedge funds and their related management companies. Prior to founding Oakpoint in 2006, Mr. Niehaus served as the Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of the Clarion Group, an investment management and business advisory firm and in the accounting department of McDonald Investments in various capacities including Controller. Mr. Niehaus began his career at Arthur Anderson & Co. as a Certified Public Accountant. These roles provide Mr. Niehaus with a strong understanding of management and financial reporting matters and investment company operations.

(2) Principal Officers who are Not Trustees

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Zachary P. Richmond ⁽²⁾ Born: 1980	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer	Since 2021	Vice President –Director of Financial Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since February 2019; Associate Vice President and Associate Director of Financial Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015-February 2019).
Martin R. Dean ⁽²⁾ Born: 1963	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2016	President, Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC since January 2023; Vice President, Director of Fund Compliance of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (January 2016-January 2023).

Stephen L. Preston ⁽²⁾ Born: 1966	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	Since 2016	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC and Vice President of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2011 to present).
Elisabeth Dahl ⁽²⁾ Born: 1962	Secretary	Since 2021	Vice President, Senior Legal Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (March 2016 to present).
Emily Brumley ⁽²⁾ Born: 1992	Assistant Secretary	Since 2017	Paralegal II, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (November 2016 to present).

- (1) Each officer of the Fund serves for an indefinite term until the date his or her successor is elected and qualified, or until he or she sooner dies, retires, is removed or becomes disqualified.
- (2) The business address of each officer is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

None of the Independent Trustees currently holds, or during the past two calendar years has held, any positions with the Adviser, distributor, or any affiliates of the Fund, the distributor or the Adviser. In addition, during the past two calendar years, none of the Independent Trustees has held a position with the Fund or any other fund or hedge fund advised by the Adviser or any of its affiliates or for which the distributor or its affiliates served as principal underwriter. To rely on certain exemptive rules under the 1940 Act, a majority of the Fund's trustees must be Independent Trustees, and for certain important matters, such as the approval of investment advisory agreements or transactions with affiliates, the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder require the approval of a majority of the Independent Trustees. Currently, 66.7% of the Trustees are Independent Trustees.

(3) Trustee Ownership in the Fund and Family of Investment Companies

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies ⁽¹⁾
Interested Trustee:		
Benjamin R. Bloomstone	Over \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Independent Trustees:		
David J. Gruber	None	None
Thomas E. Niehaus	None	None

(1) As of December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, no Independent Trustee (or his or her immediate family members) owned any class of securities of the Adviser, the distributor or their affiliates.

(4) Trustees Compensation

The table below shows the annual compensation that was paid to the Trustees as of the Fund's fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

Name	Position(s) Held with Company	Aggregate Compensation From Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation Paid to Trustee
David J. Gruber	Trustee	\$ 13,750	NONE	NONE	\$ 13,750
Thomas E. Niehaus	Trustee	\$ 13,750	NONE	NONE	\$ 13,750

Prior to August 2022, each Independent Trustee received \$2,500 for each regularly scheduled Board meeting and \$1,250 for each special Board meeting attended. Beginning in August 2022, each Independent Trustee received \$3,750 for each regularly scheduled Board meeting. Independent Trustees receive \$1,250 for each special Board meeting attended. It is anticipated that the Board will convene once each calendar quarter and that special Board meetings will be convened as needed. The Trustees do not receive any pension or retirement benefits from the Fund. No Interested Trustee or officer receives compensation from the Fund although all Trustee and officer travel expenses incurred to attend Board and committee meetings are reimbursed.

(5) Committees of the Board of Trustees

The Board has formed an Audit Committee composed of the Independent Trustees. The functions of the Audit Committee are: (1) to oversee the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as the Audit Committee may deem necessary or appropriate, the internal controls of certain of the Fund's service providers; (2) to oversee the quality and objectivity of the Fund's financial statements and the independent audit of those statements; and (3) to the extent that Trustees are not members of the Audit Committee, to act as a liaison between the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm and the Board. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Audit Committee convened two (2) times.

The Board has formed a Nominating Committee composed of the Independent Trustees. The Nominating Committee is responsible for nominating candidates for election or appointment as Independent Trustees and undertaking such other duties as shall be required of the Nominating Committee from time to time by the Board. Currently, the Nominating Committee does not consider nominees recommended by shareholders. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Nominating Committee did not convene. The Board has formed a Valuation Committee composed of the Independent Trustees. The Valuation Committee is responsible for: (i) periodically reviewing the Trust's procedures for valuing securities, and making any recommendations to the Fund with respect thereto; (ii) reviewing proposed changes to those procedures; (iii) periodically reviewing information regarding industry developments in connection with valuation; and (iv) periodically reviewing information regarding fair value and liquidity determinations made pursuant to the procedures, and making recommendations to the Board in connection therewith (whether such information is provided only to the Committee or to the Committee and the Board simultaneously). During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Valuation Committee convened four (4) times.

The Board has formed a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee composed of the Independent Trustees. The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee is responsible for evaluating and recommending resolutions to reports from attorneys servicing the Fund regarding evidence of material violations of applicable federal and state law or the breach of fiduciary duties under applicable federal and state law by the Fund or an employee or agent of the Fund. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee did not

convene.

(6) Overview of Risk Management

The Board is currently comprised of 3 Trustees. Benjamin R. Bloomstone, the Chairman of the Board, is an Interested Trustee of the Fund and the other Trustees are Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees have designated David J. Gruber as the Lead Independent Trustee. The Lead Independent Trustee chairs Board meetings and executive sessions of the Independent Trustees, reviews and comments on Board meeting agendas, represents the views of the Independent Trustees to management and facilitates communication among the Independent Trustees.

The Board plays an active role in the risk oversight of the Fund. The Trustees meet on a quarterly basis. Trustees also participate in special meetings and conference calls as needed. Legal counsel to the Fund provides quarterly reports to the Board regarding regulatory developments. On a quarterly basis, the Trustees review and discuss some or all of the following compliance and risk management reports relating to Fund:

- Fund Performance/Portfolio Manager's Commentary
- Code of Ethics review
- NAV Errors, if any
- Distributor Compliance Reports
- Timeliness of SEC Filings
- Dividends and other Distributions
- Administrator and CCO Compliance Reports
- Fair Valuation Reports

The Audit Committee meets at least annually with the Fund's management and independent public accountants and considers reports provided by management and the independent public accountants regarding the Fund's audited financial statements, the Fund's accounting policies and the Fund's internal controls over financial reporting. The Valuation Committee meets annually, as needed, to review the Adviser's fair valuation of the Fund's interests in the Portfolio Funds based on reports and information presented by the Adviser. The Committees report directly to the Board. The Nominating and Qualified Legal Compliance Committees meet as needed.

The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent legal counsel to provide advice on regulatory, compliance and other topics. In addition, the Board has engaged on behalf of the Trust a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Fund's compliance program and for evaluating the effectiveness of the compliance programs of the Fund, the Adviser, and the Fund's administrator, distributor, fund accountant and transfer agent. The CCO reports to the Board at least quarterly any material compliance items that have arisen, and annually the CCO provides to the Board a comprehensive compliance report outlining the effectiveness of compliance policies and procedures of the Trust and its service providers. As part of the CCO's risk oversight function, the CCO seeks to understand the risks inherent in the operations of the Fund and its investment adviser, administrator, distributor, fund accountant and transfer agent. Periodically, the CCO provides reports to the Board that, among other things:

- Assess the quality of the information the CCO receives from internal and external sources;

- Assess how Fund personnel monitor and evaluate risks;
- Assess the quality and implementation of the risk management procedures of the Fund and certain service providers; and
- Discuss economic, industry, and regulatory developments, and recommend changes to the Fund’s compliance program as necessary to meet new regulations or industry developments.

On an annual basis, the Board conducts an assessment of the Board’s and the Trustees’ individual effectiveness in overseeing the Fund. Based upon its assessment, the Board determines whether additional risk assessment or monitoring processes are required with respect to the Fund or any of its practices adopted by the Board and the committee structure adopted by the Board, and the size of the Board and the Fund, the Board believes that its leadership is appropriate.

(7) Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

A principal shareholder is any shareholder who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding Institutional Shares of the Fund. A control person is a shareholder who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders owning voting securities in excess of 25% may determine the outcome of any matter affecting and voted on by shareholders of the Fund. As of June 1, 2023, Cross Shore QP Partners, LP owned greater than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund. As of June 1, 2023, the shareholders listed below owned of record or beneficially approximately 5% or more of the outstanding Institutional Shares of the Fund.

Name and Address	Approximate % Interest of Fund
Cross Shore QP Partners ⁽¹⁾ 111 Great Neck Road Suite 210 Great Neck, New York 11021	37.80%
Benjamin R. Bloomstone ⁽²⁾ Amy Bloomstone 273 Otis Street West Newton, Massachusetts 02465	16.12%
Victor S. Linell ⁽³⁾ Margaret Linell 15 Shore Drive Great Neck, New York 11024	15.43%
George B. Forster 1300 Ben Franklin Drive #908 Sarasota, FL 34236	7.47%
Neil Kuttner ⁽⁴⁾ 111 Great Neck Road Suite 210 Great Neck, New York 11021	10.55%

The Cam Neely Foundation
30 Winter Street
2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02108

7.11%

As of June 1, 2023, the Directors and Officers of the Fund, as a group, owned 12.37% of the outstanding Institutional Shares.

- (1) Cross Shore QP Partners, LP is a Delaware limited partnership.
- (2) Mr. Bloomstone owns beneficially approximately 16.12% of Institutional Shares as follows: (i) 12.37% through direct interests, held jointly with Amy Bloomstone, in the Fund; (ii) 1.73% through direct and indirect interests in Cross Shore QP Partners, LP; and (iii) 2.02% through his direct interests in Cross Shore Capital Management LLC.
- (3) Mr. Linell owns beneficially approximately 15.43% of Institutional Shares as follows: (i) 10.33% through direct interests, inclusive of 0.82% owned by his spouse Margaret Linell, in the Fund; (ii) 3.08% through direct and indirect interests in the Cross Shore QP Partners, LP, inclusive of 0.24% owned by his spouse Margaret Linell; and (iii) 2.02% through direct interests in Cross Shore Capital Management LLC.
- (4) Mr. Kuttner owns beneficially approximately 10.55% of Institutional Shares as follows: (i) 9.59% through direct interests in the Fund; (ii) 0.52% through direct and indirect interests in Cross Shore QP Partners, LP; and (iii) 0.45% through his direct interests in Cross Shore Capital Management LLC.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for developing, implementing and supervising the Fund's continuous investment program in a manner reasonably consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Fund.

As compensation for services and facilities required to be provided by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, the Fund will pay the Adviser a fee at an annual rate equal to 1.25%, payable monthly based on the Institutional Shares' month end NAV. Prior to August 1, 2018, the Adviser received a fee at an annual rate equal to 1.75%, payable monthly based on the Institutional Shares' month end NAV. The Board approved a reduction in the annual fee from 1.75% to 1.25% at the Adviser's request.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses to limit the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses attributable to the Institutional Shares to 2.20% (after the fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, and exclusive of taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) Expenses reimbursed and/or fees reduced by the Adviser may be recouped by the Adviser for a period of three (3) years following the date of reimbursement or reduction if such recoupment does not cause current expenses to exceed the expense limit for Institutional Shares in effect at the time the expenses were paid/waived or any expense limit in effect at the time of recoupment. These arrangements will continue until July 31, 2024 and may be terminated by the Board at any time. No such termination shall affect the obligation (including the amount of the obligation) of the Fund to repay amounts of waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses with respect to periods prior to such termination.

During the last three fiscal years the Adviser received management fees as shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year Ended	Management Fees Accrued	Fee Waiver/ Expense Reimbursement	Net Management Fees Paid
2023	\$ 448,477	\$ 11,028	\$ 437,449
2022	\$ 572,119	\$ 52,404	\$ 624,523 ⁽¹⁾
2021	\$ 566,451	\$ 59,172	\$ 625,623 ⁽²⁾

(1) Includes payment of \$52,404 in fee waivers/expense reimbursements recouped by the Adviser.

(2) Includes payment of \$59,172 in fee waivers/expense reimbursements recouped by the Adviser.

The Advisory Agreement provides that in the absence of (i) willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement; (ii) reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement; or (iii) a loss resulting from a breach of a fiduciary duty, the Adviser is not subject to any liability to the Fund or any shareholder for any mistake of judgment, mistake of law or any other act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services, including without limitation, any loss the Fund sustains with respect to the purchase, sale or retention of any security on behalf of the Fund. In addition, it provides that the Adviser may act as investment adviser for any other person, firm or corporation.

Benjamin Bloomstone, Neil Kuttner and Victor Linell are the Managing Members of the Adviser and may be deemed to control the Adviser.

ADMINISTRATOR, FUND ACCOUNTANT, TRANSFER AGENT AND COMPLIANCE SERVICES

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (the “Administrator”), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, provides certain administrative and compliance services to the Fund pursuant to a Master Services Agreement between the Fund and the Administrator (the “Master Services Agreement”). For its services, the Fund pays the Administrator a fee for administration services and a separate fee for supplying the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer and related compliance services. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred on the Fund’s behalf. The fees are accrued and paid monthly by the Fund based on the ending net assets for the prior month. The Administrator also provides transfer agency services to the Fund. The Fund pays the Administrator a base annual fee plus an annual fee per open shareholder account for the transfer agency services and the Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred on the Fund’s behalf. The transfer agency fees are computed daily and paid monthly by the Fund. As of April 1, 2020, the Administrator also provides fund accounting services to the Fund. The Fund pays the Administrator an annual fee and reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred on the Fund’s behalf. The Administrator is affiliated with Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, the Fund’s distributor.

As administrator, the Administrator administers the Fund’s operations in such manner and to such extent as may be authorized by the Board. Administration services include, but are not limited to: (1) providing oversight of services performed by the Fund’s other service providers; (2) conducting regular due diligence meetings with the Fund’s service providers to review procedures, controls, and operating environment; (3) providing assistance and support during regulatory examinations; (4) coordinating the preparation and filing of required filings with the SEC; (5) assisting with the coordination, communications and data collection with regard to yearly audits by independent accountants; (6) ensuring the appropriate advisory and service provider agreement renewals are presented to the Board timely; (7) oversight and review of expense budget process; (8) providing a qualified individual to serve as the Fund’s Principal Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer and (9) transfer agency fees.

The Master Services Agreement continues in effect, unless earlier terminated by the Fund or the Administrator,

through December 31, 2025. Thereafter, unless otherwise terminated, the Master Services Agreement shall be renewed automatically for successive one-year periods. Either party may terminate this Agreement with or without cause, but only upon the expiration of the initial term or any renewal term, by giving the other party 90 days' prior written notice. Either party may terminate the Master Services Agreement with cause (as defined under the Agreement) on at least thirty days' written notice to the other party.

Under the Master Services Agreement, the Administrator is liable for any damages resulting from the willful default, fraud or negligence of the Administrator as a result of the performance or non-performance by the Administrator of its obligations and duties under the agreement. The Administrator is not liable to the Fund for any damages or losses caused by the performance or non-performance of any service provider selected by the Administrator with reasonable care. The cumulative liability of the Administrator to the Fund for all losses, claims, suits, controversies, breaches or damages for any cause whatsoever (including but not limited to those arising out of or related to the Master Services Agreement), and regardless of the form of action or legal theory, shall not exceed the total amount of compensation paid to the Administrator under the Agreement during the twelve (12) months immediately before the date on which the alleged damages were claimed to have been incurred with respect to the Fund.

During the last three fiscal years the Administrator received fees as shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year Ended	Administration	Transfer Agent	Fund Accounting
2023	\$ 38,588	\$ 22,594	\$ 25,725
2022	\$ 38,629	\$ 20,580	\$ 25,725
2021	\$ 37,950	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000

DISTRIBUTOR

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, acts as the Fund's principal underwriter pursuant to a Distribution Agreement. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of the Fund's Institutional Shares.

The Distribution Agreement continues in effect for two years from the date of its execution and from year to year thereafter, so long as such continuance is approved at least annually by a vote of the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding Institutional Shares of the Fund in accordance with Section 15 of the 1940 Act.

The Distribution Agreement may be terminated, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, on 60 days' written notice to the Distributor, or by the Distributor without the payment of any penalty, on 90 days' written notice to the Trust. The Distribution Agreement will automatically and immediately terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Neither the Distributor nor any other broker or dealer is obligated to buy from the Fund any of the Institutional Shares.

CUSTODIAN

Fifth Third Bank, N.A., 38 Fountain Square Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio 45263, is custodian of the Fund's investments and may maintain Fund assets with U.S. and foreign subcustodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies).

The Portfolio Funds custody their assets with unaffiliated qualified custodians such as banks. These Portfolio Funds disseminate audited financial statements to investors at least annually.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Victor Linell and Benjamin Bloomstone are the Fund's portfolio managers and are equally responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Investment decisions must be approved by Messrs. Linell and Bloomstone. Neil Kuttner, the Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, may veto investment decisions on the grounds of operational concerns only.

(1) Other Accounts Managed by the Team Members

The Team Members are responsible for managing all accounts, funds and other investment vehicles of the Adviser. The table below identifies, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) by the Team Members and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. The Team Members do not manage any other registered investment companies. Information in the table is shown as of March 31, 2023. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

Team Member	Pooled Investment Vehicles				Other Accounts			
	Number (Total)	Market Value (Total)	Number w/ Perf. Fee⁽¹⁾	Market Value w/ Perf. Fee⁽¹⁾	Number (Total)	Market Value (Total)	Number w/ Perf. Fee⁽¹⁾	Market Value w/ Perf. Fee⁽¹⁾
B. Bloomstone	6	\$115,945,944	6	\$115,945,944	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
N. Kuttner	6	\$115,945,944	6	\$115,945,944	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
V. Linell	6	\$115,945,944	6	\$115,945,944	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ These columns represent the number and market value of Pooled Investment Vehicles and Other Accounts that pay the Adviser a performance-based fee.

(2) Compensation

The Team Members are Managing Members and equity owners of the Adviser. Their compensation consists of a fixed salary plus their respective share of the Adviser's earnings.

(3) Ownership of Institutional Shares

As of March 31, 2023, each Team Member owned Institutional Shares as summarized in the following table:

Team Member	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in Fund as of March 31, 2022
B. Bloomstone	Over \$1,000,000
N. Kuttner	Over \$1,000,000
V. Linell	Over \$1,000,000

(4) Potential Conflicts of Interest

As a general matter, certain actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a Team Member's management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the Team Member is responsible, on the other. For example, the management of multiple accounts may result in a Team Member devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Although the Adviser does not track the time a Team Member spends on a single portfolio, it does periodically assess whether a Team Member has adequate time and resources to effectively manage all of the accounts for which he is responsible. Moreover, variances in advisory fees charged from account to account may create an incentive for a Team Member to devote more attention to those accounts that pay higher advisory fees. It is also possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them.

The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

In most instances, the Fund will purchase securities of a Portfolio Fund directly from the Portfolio Fund. Certain Portfolio Funds may, however, assess withdrawal penalties on liquidations of interests. These transactions are generally not subject to other transaction expenses. The Fund does not pay commissions or discounts upon the purchase of money market instruments which are acquired directly from the issuer. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions.

The frequency of portfolio transactions of the Fund (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors but is not expected to exceed 100% per year. An annual portfolio turnover rate of 100% would occur if all the securities in the Fund were replaced once in a period of one year. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains (taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them) or losses.

Portfolio turnover rate is defined under the rules of the SEC as the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year are excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover rate. The Fund's portfolio turnover rates for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and 2023 were 11.15% and 0.00%, respectively.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Fund and the Adviser have each adopted a code of ethics. The Distributor, and Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC have each adopted a code of ethics. Each code is designed to detect and prevent improper personal trading by persons subject to the code. A code of ethics permits persons subject to the code to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, including securities that may be purchased or held by a Portfolio Fund, subject to a number of restrictions and controls. Compliance with the codes of ethics is carefully monitored and enforced.

The codes of ethics of the Fund, the Adviser, the Distributor, and Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC are included as exhibits to the Fund's registration statements filed with the SEC. The codes of ethics are also available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and also may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

VOTING OF PROXIES

A copy of the Fund's proxy voting procedures is included in Exhibit A to this SAI. The proxy voting policies of the Adviser are included as Exhibit B to this SAI. Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to securities of the Fund during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling (844) 300-7828; and (ii) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the Fund and to an investment in Institutional Shares. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to such an investment. For example, the following summary does not describe tax consequences that are assumed to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of shareholders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, and financial institutions. This summary assumes that shareholders hold Institutional Shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this Prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this summary. The Fund has neither sought nor will seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regarding this offering. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local income 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.

Tax matters summarized herein are very complicated and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in Institutional Shares will depend on the facts of its particular situation. Shareholders are encouraged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the specific consequences of such an investment, including tax reporting requirements, the applicability of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax laws, eligibility for the benefits of any applicable tax treaty and the effect of any possible changes in the tax laws.

Tax reform legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Tax Act makes significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Most of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and, without further legislation, will not apply after 2025. The application of certain provisions of the Tax Act is uncertain, and the changes in the Tax Act may have indirect effects on the Fund, its investments and its shareholders that cannot be predicted. In addition, legislative, regulatory or administration changes could be enacted or promulgated at any time, either prospectively or with retroactive effect. Prospective shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the implications of the Tax Act on their investment in the Fund.

Specifically, the following changes made by the Tax Act affect possible investments by the Fund and the taxation of prospective shareholders. First, the Tax Act reduces the dividend received deduction percentage from 70% to 50% for ordinary dividends paid to corporate shareholders. Thus, a greater percentage of the ordinary dividend paid by the Fund to the corporate shareholder will be subject to income tax. Second, the Tax Act repeals the alternative minimum tax ("AMT") for corporate shareholders and reduces the number of non-corporate shareholders subject to AMT. With these changes to AMT, the Fund may be more inclined to invest in certain assets, such as private activity bonds, that otherwise might subject the shareholder to AMT. Third, the Tax Act repealed the deduction of investment management fees as miscellaneous itemized deductions. A RIC may deduct these expenses when determining the amount available to be distributed to a shareholder. Thus, a shareholder in the Fund may receive better tax treatment with regard to these expenses than an investor who

directly invests in the same investments.

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

- a citizen or individual resident of the U.S.;
- 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 U.S. or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- a trust, if a court within the U.S. has primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, 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.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Institutional Shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If a prospective shareholder of the Fund is a partnership, a partner of such a partnership should consult the partner’s tax advisers with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of Institutional Shares.

Election to be Taxed as a RIC

The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund generally will not pay corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders as dividends. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must, among other things, meet certain source-of-income and asset diversification requirements (that are described below). In addition, the Fund must distribute to shareholders, for each taxable year, an amount equal to at least 90% of the Fund’s “investment company taxable income,” which is generally its ordinary income plus the excess of realized net short-term capital gain over realized net long-term capital loss, reduced by deductible expenses, referred to herein as the “Annual Distribution Requirement.”

Taxation as a RIC

If the Fund

- (a) qualifies as a RIC; and
- (b) satisfies the Annual Distribution Requirement,

then the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain (generally, realized net long-term capital gain in excess of realized net short-term capital loss) distributed to its shareholders. The Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates on any income or capital gain not distributed (or deemed distributed) to shareholders.

The Fund will be subject to a 4% nondeductible U.S. federal excise tax on certain undistributed income unless the Fund distributes in a timely manner an amount at least equal to the sum of: (1) 98% of the Fund’s ordinary income for each calendar year; (2) 98.2% of the Fund’s capital gain net income for the one-year period generally ending October 31 in that calendar year; and (3) any income realized, but not distributed, in preceding years, which is referred to as the “Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement.” The Fund currently intends to make sufficient distributions each taxable year to satisfy the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement.

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

- derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, which the Fund refers to as the "90% 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 total 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 is invested in the securities, other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, the securities of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable tax rules, by the Fund and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships which the Fund refers to as the "Diversification Tests."

The Fund may invest in "passive foreign investment companies" or "PFICs." A PFIC is an offshore investment fund that is treated as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes. Subchapter M of the Code does not require the Fund to look through to the underlying investments held in the portfolios of PFICs in order to determine compliance with the RIC tax requirements. Investments in PFICs may involve costs, including withholding taxes that the Fund would not incur if it invested in U.S. domestic investment funds. Also, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (called "FATCA") incorporated into the Code generally will require a PFIC to register with the IRS and agree to identify certain of its direct and indirect U.S. account holders in order to avoid a U.S. withholding tax of 30% on certain payments (including payments of gross proceeds) made with respect to actual and deemed U.S. investments.

The Fund may also be required to recognize taxable income from PFIC investments in circumstances in which the Fund does not receive cash. Specifically, the Fund may elect to mark-to-market at the end of each taxable year its interests in Portfolio Funds that are classified as PFICs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result of the "mark-to-market election", at the end of each taxable year the Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such interests, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it does not exceed prior increases included in income. Because any mark-to-market income will be included in investment company taxable income for each taxable year, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to shareholders in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement and the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, even though the Fund will not have received any corresponding cash amount.

As an alternative to the "mark-to-market election," in certain circumstances the Fund may be able make a Qualified Electing Fund ("QEF") election with respect to the shares of a PFIC in which it owns shares. If the Fund makes a QEF election, then the Fund must include in income for each year its pro rata share of the PFIC's ordinary earnings and net capital gain, if any, for the PFIC's taxable year that ends with or within the taxable year of the Fund, regardless of whether or not distributions were received from the PFIC by the Fund. Losses of the PFIC would not pass through to the Fund on a current basis; however, the Fund may ultimately recognize such losses on a disposition of the shares of the PFIC. The Fund would generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of the shares of a PFIC with respect to which the Fund made a QEF election. Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Fund's holding period in the PFIC shares is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. In order for the Fund to make a QEF election, the PFIC must annually provide the Fund with certain information regarding the Fund's

share of the PFIC's net ordinary earnings and net long term capital gain. The Fund may not be able to obtain such information from any Portfolio Fund. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to make a QEF election with respect to any Portfolio Fund.

If the Fund borrows money, the Fund may be prevented by loan covenants from declaring and paying dividends in certain circumstances. Limits on the Fund's payment of dividends may prevent the Fund from meeting the Annual Distribution Requirement, and may, therefore, jeopardize the Fund's qualification for taxation as a RIC, or subject the Fund to the 4% excise tax.

The Fund is permitted under the 1940 Act (and is expected) to borrow funds and to sell assets in order to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement. However, the Fund, under the 1940 Act, is not permitted to make distributions to shareholders while its debt obligations and senior securities are outstanding unless certain asset coverage tests are met. Moreover, the Fund's ability to dispose of assets to meet the distribution requirements may be limited by: (1) the illiquid nature of its portfolio; and (2) other requirements relating to the Fund's status as a RIC, including the Diversification Tests.

If the Fund disposes of assets to meet the Annual Distribution Requirement, the Diversification Tests, or the Excise Tax Avoidance Requirement, the Fund may make such dispositions at times that, from an investment standpoint, are not advantageous.

If the Fund fails to satisfy the Annual Distribution Requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the Fund will be subject to tax in that year on all of its taxable income, regardless of whether the Fund makes any distributions to shareholders. In that case, all of the Fund's income will be subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income tax, reducing the amount available to be distributed to shareholders. In contrast, assuming the Fund qualifies as a RIC, its corporate-level U.S. federal income tax should be substantially reduced or eliminated.

The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Fund qualifies as a RIC and has satisfied the Annual Distribution Requirement.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

Distributions by the Fund generally are taxable to U.S. Shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain. Distributions of the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, ordinary income plus realized net short-term capital gain in excess of realized net long-term capital loss, reduced by deductible expenses) will be taxable as ordinary income to U.S. Shareholders to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Institutional Shares. Distributions of the Fund's "investment company taxable income" attributable to its investments in PFICs will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporate shareholders and will not qualify for the reduced rates of tax for qualified dividend income allowed to individuals. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (which is generally the Fund's realized net long-term capital gain in excess of realized net short-term capital loss) properly designated by the Fund as "capital gain dividends" will be taxable to a U.S. Shareholder as long-term capital gains, currently subject to reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax in the case of non-corporate U.S. Shareholders, regardless of the U.S. Shareholder's holding period for its Institutional Shares and regardless of whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Institutional Shares. The Fund may be able to make distributions of capital gains received from Portfolio Funds in which the Fund has made a QEF election. Such distributions will generally be taxable to U.S. Shareholders as long-term capital gain regardless of whether the U.S. shareholder receives such payments in cash or reinvests the distributions into the Fund. A U.S. Shareholder may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation on long-term capital gain distributions received from the Fund, regardless of how long the U.S. Shareholder has held Institutional 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 Institutional Shares and, after the adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain

from the sale of Institutional Shares to such U.S. Shareholder.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% “Medicare tax.” The Medicare tax applies to individuals who have net investment income and adjusted gross income in excess of certain income thresholds set forth in the Code. The Medicare tax also applies to trusts and estates that have undistributed net investment income and adjusted gross income that would be subject to the maximum income tax rate for an estate or trust.

For purposes of determining whether the Annual Distribution Requirement is satisfied for any year and the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, the Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend 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 dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend 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 received by the Fund’s U.S. Shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared. Shareholders who receive distributions in the form of Institutional Shares will be subject to the same U.S. federal, state and local tax consequences as if they received cash distributions. Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to shareholders even though they are reinvested in additional Institutional Shares.

Pursuant to the Fund’s dividend reinvestment program, when the Fund declares a dividend, each shareholder that has not made an election to receive distributions in cash will automatically have their dividends reinvested in additional Institutional Shares. To the extent shareholders make an election to receive distributions in cash, the Fund may pay any or all such distributions in a combination of cash and Institutional Shares. Depending on the circumstances of the shareholder, the tax on the distribution may exceed the amount of the distribution received in cash, if any, in which case such shareholder would have to pay the tax using cash from other sources. A shareholder that receives Institutional Shares pursuant to a distribution generally has a tax basis in such Institutional Shares equal to the amount of cash that would have been received instead of Institutional Shares as described above, and a holding period in such Institutional Shares that begins on the Business Day following the payment date for the distribution.

A U.S. Shareholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of its Institutional Shares. Such shareholder’s gain or loss is generally calculated by subtracting from the gross proceeds the cost basis of its Institutional Shares sold or otherwise disposed of. Upon such disposition of such Institutional Shares, the Fund will report the gross proceeds and cost basis to such shareholder and the IRS. For each disposition, the cost basis will be calculated using the Fund’s default method of first-in, first-out, unless such shareholder instructs the Fund in writing to use a different calculation method permitted by the IRS, including average cost or specific Share lot identification. The cost basis method elected by the shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each disposition of Institutional Shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such disposition of Institutional Shares. If a shareholder holds its Institutional Shares through a broker (or other nominee), such shareholder should contact the broker (nominee) with regard to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for the shareholder’s account. Shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting law applies to them.

Any gain arising from a sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held its Institutional Shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of Institutional Shares held for six (6) 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 Institutional Shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of Institutional Shares may be disallowed if other Institutional Shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 calendar days before or after the disposition.

In general, non-corporate U.S. Shareholders currently are subject to reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax on their net capital gain (generally, the excess of realized net long-term capital gain over realized net short-term capital loss for a taxable year, including a long-term capital gain derived from an investment in Institutional Shares). Such rate currently 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 rates that apply to ordinary income; provided, however, that the maximum rate applicable to capital gains is 21%. Non-corporate U.S. Shareholders with net capital losses for a year (i.e., capital loss in excess of capital gain) 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 Fund will send to each U.S. Shareholder, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, but in no event later than the Fund's distribution of Form 1099, 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 and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the U.S. federal tax status of each year's distributions generally will be reported to the IRS. 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 the rate set forth in Section 3406 of the Code, from all taxable distributions to any non-corporate U.S. Shareholder: (1) who fails to furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number or a certificate that the shareholder is exempt from backup withholding; or (2) 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 and may entitle such shareholder to a refund; provided that proper information is timely provided to the IRS.

Taxation of U.S. Tax-Exempt Shareholders (Acquisition Indebtedness)

U.S. tax-exempt entities, including, but not limited to, ERISA Plans and IRAs, are generally subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income or UBTI. UBTI includes "unrelated debt-financed income," which generally consists of (i) income derived by an exempt organization (directly or indirectly through an interest in another entity) from income-producing property with respect to which there is "acquisition indebtedness" (as defined in the Code) at any time during the taxable year, and (ii) gains derived by an exempt organization (directly or indirectly through an interest in another entity) from the disposition of property with respect to which there is "acquisition indebtedness" at any time during the twelve-month period ending with the date of such disposition.

Generally, distributions by the Fund, like distributions by a corporation, will not be taxable to U.S. tax exempt shareholders even if such dividends are attributable to UBTI.

A portion of the dividends and capital gains distributed by the Fund to a U.S. tax-exempt shareholder and attributable to UBTI would, however, be subject to federal income tax if the tax-exempt shareholder borrowed money to acquire its investment in the Fund. Moreover, a U.S. tax-exempt shareholder will recognize UBTI from the sale of some or all of its interest in the Fund if the shareholder has outstanding "acquisition indebtedness" at any time during the twelve month period ending with the date of the sale.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

If the Fund were unable to qualify for treatment as a RIC, the Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on all of its net taxable income at regular corporate rates. The Fund would not be able to deduct distributions to shareholders, nor would they be required to be made. Distributions would generally be taxable to non-corporate shareholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Subject to certain limitations under the Code, corporate U.S. Shareholders would be eligible for the dividends received deduction. 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 tax basis, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. If the Fund were to fail to meet the RIC requirements in its first taxable year or, with respect to later years, for more than two consecutive years, and then to seek to requalify as a RIC, the Fund would be required to recognize gain to the extent of any unrealized appreciation in its assets unless the Fund made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on any such unrealized appreciation recognized during the succeeding ten year period.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to assets subject to ERISA or a plan or other arrangement such as an IRA or Keogh plan subject to Section 4975 of the Code (collectively, the "Plans") should consider, among other things, the matters described below in determining whether to cause the Plan to invest in the Fund.

ERISA imposes general and specific responsibilities on persons who are "fiduciaries" for purposes of ERISA with respect to a Plan, including the duty of prudence, the duty to administer the plan for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to plan participants and their beneficiaries (and for defraying reasonable expenses), the requirement to allocate and diversify Plan assets within and across different asset classes, the avoidance of prohibited transactions and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for a Plan, a fiduciary of a Plan must comply with rules adopted by the Department of Labor (the "DOL"), which administers the fiduciary provisions of ERISA. Under those rules, the fiduciary of a Plan must: (1) give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the Plan's portfolio, taking into account whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the Plan's purposes; (2) examine the risk and return factors associated with the investment; (3) assess the portfolio's composition with regard to the suitable allocation of assets within and across different asset classes, as well as the liquidity and current return of the total portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the Plan; (4) evaluate income tax consequences of the investment and the projected return of the total portfolio relative to the Plan's funding objectives; (5) consider limitations imposed by ERISA on the fiduciary's ability to delegate fiduciary responsibilities to other parties; and (6) consider the impact of share class and fee structure on the Plan portfolio's performance.

Before investing the assets of a Plan in the Fund, a fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with his, her or its fiduciary responsibilities as set out in the DOL's regulations. The fiduciary should, for example, consider whether an investment in the Fund may be too illiquid or too speculative for its Plan, and whether the assets of the Plan would be suitably allocated within and across different asset classes if the investment is made. If a fiduciary of a Plan breaches his, her or its responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for the Plan, the fiduciary may be held personally liable for losses incurred by the Plan as a result of the breach.

Regulations promulgated by the DOL provide that, because the Fund is registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered to be "plan assets" of Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction rules. As a result, the mere fact of a Plan's investment in the Fund (1) will not create a fiduciary relationship (within the meaning of ERISA) between such Plan and either the Investment Managers or the Adviser, and

(2) will not cause transactions involving the assets and investments of the Fund to be subject to the provisions of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, which might otherwise constrain the management of these entities.

The Fund will require a Plan proposing to invest in the Fund to represent: that it, and any fiduciaries responsible for its investments, are aware of and understand the Fund's investment objective, policies and strategies; and that the decision to invest Plan assets in the Fund was made with appropriate consideration of relevant investment factors with regard to the Plan and is consistent with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon fiduciaries with regard to their investment decisions under ERISA.

Certain prospective Plan investors may currently maintain relationships with the Adviser or with other entities that are affiliated with the Adviser. The Adviser and its affiliates may be deemed to be a party in interest or disqualified person (as defined in ERISA and the Code, respectively) to and/or a fiduciary of any Plan to which it provides investment management, investment advisory or other services. Subject to certain exemptions, ERISA and the Code prohibit Plan assets to be used for the benefit of a party in interest and also prohibit a Plan fiduciary from using its position to cause the Plan to make an investment from which it or certain third parties in which the fiduciary has an interest would receive a fee or other consideration. Plan investors should consult with counsel to determine if participation in the Fund is a transaction that is prohibited by ERISA or the Code and whether an exemption may apply. Prior to a Plan's investment in the Fund, each Fiduciary of the Plan that is responsible for the Plan's investments will be required to execute a subscription document on behalf of the Plan and to personally represent that:

- each Fiduciary is a "fiduciary" of such Plan within the meaning of Section 4975(e)(3) of the Code or other comparable non-ERISA laws and such person is authorized to execute the subscription document on behalf of the Plan;
- the decision to invest in the Fund was made by each Fiduciary independent of the Adviser and the Adviser's affiliates, and each Fiduciary has not relied on any individualized advice or recommendation of the Adviser, or the Adviser's affiliates, as a primary basis for the decision to invest in the Fund;
- the investment of Plan assets in the Fund is consistent with the provisions of the Plan, the Plan's investment guidelines, if any, and all other documents that govern the Plan's investments;
- each Fiduciary responsible for the Plan's investments has executed the subscription document;
- each Fiduciary is: (1) responsible for the decision to invest in the Fund; and (2) qualified to make such investment decision;
- the decision to invest the Plan's assets in the Fund was made with appropriate consideration of relevant investment factors with regard to the Plan and is consistent with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon fiduciaries with regard to their investment decisions under ERISA and other applicable laws;
- the purchase of Institutional Share(s) by the Plan will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code; and
- unless otherwise indicated in writing to the Fund, the Plan is not a participant-directed defined contribution plan.

The provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The discussion contained in this SAI, is, of necessity, general and may be affected by future publication of DOL regulations and rulings. Potential Plan investors should consult with

their legal advisers regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition and ownership of Shares.

VALUATION OF ASSETS

The Board has approved procedures pursuant to which the Fund will value its investments in Portfolio Funds at fair value (the “Valuation Procedures”). Under these procedures, the Adviser is responsible for determining the fair value of each Portfolio Fund as of each date upon which Institutional Shares calculates its NAV (the “NAV Date”). The Valuation Procedures require the Adviser to consider all relevant information when assessing and determining the fair value of the Fund’s interest in each Portfolio Fund and to make all fair value determinations in good faith. All fair value determinations made by the Adviser are subject to the review and supervision of the Board through its Valuation Committee. The Board’s Valuation Committee will be responsible for ensuring that the valuation process utilized by the Adviser is fair to the Fund and consistent with applicable regulatory guidelines.

As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund’s interest in a Portfolio Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive if the Fund’s interest in the Portfolio Fund was redeemed as of the NAV Date. In accordance with the Valuation Procedures, fair value of the Fund’s interest in a Portfolio Fund as of a NAV Date will ordinarily be the most recent NAV reported by the Portfolio Fund’s Investment Manager or a third party administrator. In the event that the last reported NAV of a Portfolio Fund is not as of the NAV Date, the Adviser may use other information that it believes should be taken into consideration in determining the Portfolio Fund’s fair value as of the NAV Date including benchmark or other triggers to determine any significant market movement that has occurred between the effective date of the most recent NAV reported by the Portfolio Fund and the NAV Date. Any values reported as estimated or final values will reasonably reflect market values of securities for which market quotations are available or fair value as of the date the Fund determines its NAV.

Prior to investing in a Portfolio Fund, the Adviser will conduct a due diligence of the valuation process utilized by the Portfolio Fund, its general partner, and where applicable, its third party administrator to confirm that the valuation process employed by the Portfolio Fund includes the use of market values where available and the principles of fair value that the Adviser reasonably believes to be consistent with those used by the Fund to value its own investments. Although the procedures approved by the Board provide that the Adviser will consider valuations provided by the Portfolio Funds in determining their respective fair values, the Fund and its agents will not be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuation calculations provided by the Portfolio Funds (which are unaudited except for the NAV calculation as of fiscal year end).

Each Portfolio Fund will typically make available NAV information to its investors which represents the price at which, even in the absence of redemption activity, the Portfolio Fund would have effected a redemption if any such requests had been timely made or if, in accordance with the terms of the Portfolio Fund’s governing documents, it would be necessary to effect a mandatory redemption. The valuations reported by the Portfolio Funds and upon which the Fund calculates the NAV of its Institutional Shares may be subject to later adjustment based on information reasonably available at that time. For example, fiscal year-end NAV calculations of the Portfolio Funds are audited by those funds’ independent auditors and may be revised as a result of such audits. Other adjustments may occur from time to time. Such adjustments or revisions, whether increasing or decreasing the NAV of Institutional Shares, because they relate to information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, will not affect the amount of the repurchase proceeds of the Fund received by shareholders who had their Institutional Shares repurchased prior to such adjustments and received their repurchase proceeds. As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations adversely affect the Institutional Shares’ NAV, the outstanding Institutional Shares will be adversely affected by prior repurchases to the benefit of shareholders who had their Institutional Shares repurchased at a NAV per Share higher than the adjusted amount.

Conversely, any increases in the NAV per Institutional Share resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations will be entirely for the benefit of the outstanding Institutional Shares and to the detriment of shareholders who previously had their Institutional Shares repurchased at a NAV per Institutional Share lower than the adjusted amount. The same principles apply to the purchase of Institutional Shares. New shareholders may be affected in a similar way.

To the extent the Adviser invests the assets of the Fund in securities or other instruments that are not investments in Portfolio Funds, the Fund will generally value such assets as described below. Securities traded or dealt in one or more securities exchanges and not subject to restrictions against resale in the market are generally valued at the last quoted sale on the primary exchange on which the securities are traded, or in the absence of a sale, at the mean of the last bid and asked prices. Securities not traded on any securities exchange for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the mean of the last bid and asked prices. Debt securities may be valued based on broker/dealer supplied quotations or pursuant to matrix pricing provided by a Board approved pricing service. Matrix pricing is a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics such as rating, interest rate and maturity. Redeemable securities issued by a registered open- end investment company will be valued at the investment company's NAV per share. If market quotations are not readily available or deemed to be unreliable by the Adviser, securities and other assets will be valued at fair value by the Adviser as determined in good faith in accordance with the Fund's Valuation Procedures.

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

Foreign securities are priced in their local currencies as of the close of their primary exchange or market or as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange, whichever is earlier. Foreign securities, currencies and other assets denominated in foreign currencies are then translated into U.S. dollars using the applicable currency exchange rates as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the NAV Date as provided by a pricing service. Trading in foreign securities generally is completed, and the values of such securities are determined, prior to the close of securities markets in the United States. Foreign exchange rates are also determined prior to such close. On occasion, the values of securities and exchange rates may be affected by events occurring between the times as of which determination of such values or exchange rates are made and the time as of which the NAV of the Institutional Shares is determined. When such events materially affect the values of securities held by the Fund or its liabilities, such securities and liabilities may be valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Fund's Board.

Expenses of the Fund, including the Adviser's management fees and the costs of any borrowings, are accrued on a monthly basis on the day that the NAV is calculated and are taken into account for the purpose of determining the NAV of the Institutional Shares.

Prospective shareholders should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the value of Fund positions could have an adverse effect on the NAV of Institutional Shares if the value judgments of the Adviser or the Portfolio Funds should prove incorrect. Also, Portfolio Funds will only provide determinations of their NAV on a periodic basis, typically monthly. Consequently, it may not be possible to determine the NAV of the Institutional Shares more frequently.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Cohen & Company, Ltd. (“Cohen”) has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund for its fiscal year ending March 31, 2024. Its principal business address is 342 North Water St., Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202 and the services that it provides to the Fund include audit services and tax services. Cohen audits the annual financial statements of the Fund and provides the Fund with an audit opinion. Cohen also reviews certain regulatory filings of the Fund.

Practus, LLP serves as Counsel to the Independent Trustees and Legal Counsel of the Fund. Its principal business address is 11300 Tomahawk Creek Parkway, Suite 310, Leawood, Kansas 66211.

SUMMARY OF DECLARATION OF TRUST

The following is a summary description of additional items and of select provisions of the Declaration of Trust that are not described elsewhere in this SAI or in the Prospectus. The description of such items and provisions is not definitive and reference should be made to the complete text of the form of Declaration of Trust a copy of which is included as an exhibit to the Trust’s Registration Statement filed with the SEC.

(1) Liability of Shareholders

Under Delaware law and the Declaration of Trust, a shareholder will not be liable for the debts, obligations, liabilities and expenses of the Fund solely by reason of being a shareholder, except that the shareholder may be obligated to reimburse the Fund pursuant to the Declaration of Trust to repay any funds wrongfully distributed to the shareholder. The Trustees have no power to bind any shareholder personally or to call upon any shareholder for the payment of any sum of money or assessment whatsoever other than such as the shareholder may from time to time personally agree to pay pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust or by way of subscription for Shares or otherwise.

(2) Duty of Care

The Declaration of Trust provides that neither the Trustees nor the officers of the Trust shall be liable to the Fund or any of its shareholders for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or omission in the performance of their respective services as such in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties. The Declaration of Trust also contains provisions for the indemnification, to the extent permitted by law, of the Trustees and the officers by the Trust, but not by the shareholders individually, against any liability and expense to which any of them may be liable which arises in connection with the performance of their activities on behalf of the Fund. A Trustee will not be personally liable to any shareholder for the repayment of any balance in such shareholder’s account or for investments by such shareholder in the Fund or by reason of any change in the federal or state income tax laws applicable to the Fund or its shareholders. The rights of indemnification and exculpation provided under the Declaration of Trust do not provide for indemnification of a Trustee for any liability, including liability under federal securities laws that, under certain circumstances, impose liability even on persons that act in good faith, to the extent, but only to the extent, that such indemnification would be in violation of applicable law.

(3) Term, Dissolution and Liquidation

The Fund shall continue without limitation of time but subject to the following provisions. The Board may without shareholder approval (unless such approval is required by the 1940 Act) in dissolution of the Fund or a class thereof liquidate, reorganize or dissolve the Fund or the class in any manner or fashion not inconsistent with applicable law, including, without limitation:

- Sell and convey all or substantially all of the assets of the Fund or any class to another trust, partnership, limited liability company, association or corporation or other entity, or to a separate series or class of shares thereof, organized under the laws of any state or jurisdiction, for adequate consideration which may include the assumption of all outstanding obligations, taxes and other liabilities, accrued or contingent, of the Fund or any class and which may include shares of beneficial interest, stock or other ownership interests of such trust, partnership, limited liability company, association or corporation or of a series thereof; or
- At any time sell and convert into money all of the assets of the Fund or any class.

Following a sale or conversion in accordance with the foregoing, and upon making reasonable provision, in the determination of the Board, for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund or the affected class as required by applicable law, by such assumption or otherwise, the shareholders of each class involved in such sale or conversion shall be entitled to receive, as a class, when and as declared by the Board, the excess of the assets belonging to the Fund that are allocated to such class over the liabilities belonging to the Fund that are allocated to such class. The assets so distributable to the shareholders of any particular class shall be distributed among such shareholders of that class in proportion to the number of Shares held by them and recorded on the books of the Fund.

Upon completion of the distribution of the remaining proceeds or the remaining assets as provided above, the Fund (in the case of a sale or conversion of the Fund as a whole) shall terminate and the Board and the Fund or any affected class shall be discharged of any and all further liabilities and duties under the Declaration of Trust and the right, title and interest of all parties with respect to the Fund or affected class shall be cancelled and discharged.

(4) Merger, Consolidation, Incorporation

The Board, in order to change the form of organization and/or domicile of the Fund, may, without prior shareholder approval: (i) cause the Fund to merge or consolidate with or into one or more trusts, partnerships, limited liability companies, associations or corporations which is or are formed, organized or existing under the laws of a state, commonwealth, possession or colony of the United States, or (ii) cause the Fund to incorporate under the laws of Delaware. Any other merger or consolidation of the Fund shall, in addition to the approval of the Trustees, require a majority shareholder vote (67% or more of the shares present at a meeting called to vote on the merger or consolidation if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy or 50% of the outstanding shares, whichever is less) except as otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act or other applicable laws and regulations.

(5) Voting

Each shareholder has the right to cast a number of votes equal to the number of Shares held by such shareholder at a meeting of shareholders called by the Board. The shareholders shall have power to vote only: (a) for the election of one or more Trustees in order to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act (including Section 16(a) thereof); (b) with respect to any contract entered into pursuant to Article V of the Declaration of Trust to the extent required by the 1940 Act; (c) with respect to termination of the Fund or any class to the extent required by applicable law; and (d) with respect to such additional matters relating to the Fund as may be required by the Declaration of Trust, the By-laws, or any registration of the Trust as an investment company under the 1940 Act or as the Board may consider necessary or desirable. Except for the exercise of their voting privileges, shareholders in their capacity as such are not entitled to participate in the management or control of the Fund's business, and may not act for or bind the Fund.

(6) Reports to Shareholders

The Fund will furnish to shareholders as soon as practicable after the end of each taxable year such information as is necessary for such shareholders to complete federal and state income tax or information returns, along with any other tax information required by law. The Fund will send a semi-annual and an audited annual report to shareholders within 60 days after the close of the period for which it is being made, or as otherwise required by the 1940 Act.

(7) Fiscal Year

For accounting purposes, the Fund's fiscal year is the 12-month period ending on March 31st.

FUND ADVERTISING AND SALES MATERIAL

Advertisements and sales literature relating to the Fund and reports to shareholders may include quotations of investment performance. In these materials, the Fund's performance will normally be portrayed as the net return to an investor in the Fund during each month or quarter of the period for which investment performance is being shown. Cumulative performance and year-to-date performance computed by aggregating quarterly or monthly return data may also be used. Investment returns will be reported on a net basis, after all fees and expenses. Other methods may also be used to portray the Fund's investment performance. The Fund's investment performance will vary from time to time, and past results are not necessarily representative of future results.

Comparative performance information, as well as any published ratings, rankings and analyses, reports and articles discussing the Fund, may also be used to advertise or market the Fund, including data and materials prepared by recognized sources of such information. Such information may include comparisons of the Fund's investment performance to the performance of recognized market indices, risk measurement criteria and other information related to the portfolio's performance. Comparisons may also be made to economic and financial trends and data that may be useful for investors to consider in determining whether to invest in the Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FUND

The financial statements and the report of Cohen, the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, appearing in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 are incorporated by reference into this SAI. You can obtain the Annual Report without charge by contacting the Fund at the following address and phone number.

Cross Shore Discovery Fund
C/O Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707
(844) 300-7828 (toll-free)

EXHIBIT A

CROSS SHORE DISCOVERY FUND Proxy Voting Policy Adopted: August 6, 2014 Revised: November 16, 2018

I. INTRODUCTION

Cross Shore Discovery Fund (the “Trust”) is the beneficial owner of its portfolio securities. Accordingly, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”), acting on behalf of the Trust, has the right and the fiduciary obligation to vote proxies relating to the Trust’s portfolio securities in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Trust and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Board has adopted these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures with respect to voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust (these “Policies and Procedures”).

The Trust anticipates holding only Cash and Illiquid securities, with its investments primarily in Private Funds. In general, Private Funds do not often conduct meetings of investors, or have matters that are presented to owners for voting. Nevertheless, the Trust will fulfill the reporting requirements on Form N- PX, as described in Section VI below (“Annual Filing of Proxy Voting Record”).

II. POLICY

A. DELEGATION TO THE INVESTMENT ADVISER.

1. The policy of the Trust is to delegate the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust to the Trust’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) as a part of the Adviser’s general management of the Trust, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight.
2. The policy of the Trust is also to adopt the policies and procedures used by the Adviser to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities held by its clients, including the Trust (the “Adviser’s Policies and Procedures”).
3. The Adviser shall periodically inform its employees (i) that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of the Adviser with respect to voting proxies on behalf of the Trust, both as a result of the employee’s personal relationships and due to circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Adviser’s business, and (ii) that employees should bring conflicts of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the management of the Adviser.
4. The Adviser shall be responsible for coordinating the delivery of proxies by the Trust’s custodian to the Adviser or to an agent of the Adviser selected by the Adviser to vote proxies with respect to which the Adviser has such discretion.

III. FIDUCIARY DUTY

The Adviser is a fiduciary to the Trust and must vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interest of the Trust and its shareholders.

IV. PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

- A. **ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF PROXY VOTING POLICIES TO THE BOARD.** At least annually, the Adviser shall present to the Board for its review the Adviser's Policies and Procedures. In addition, the Adviser shall notify the Board promptly of material changes to the Adviser's Policies and Procedures.
- B. **ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF PROXY VOTING RECORD TO THE BOARD.** At least annually, the Adviser shall provide to the Board a record of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Trust during the year. With respect to those proxies that the Adviser has identified as involving a conflict of interest, the Adviser shall submit a separate report indicating the nature of the conflict of interest and how that conflict was resolved with respect to the voting of the proxy. For this purpose, a "conflict of interest" shall be deemed to occur when the Adviser, the Trust's principal underwriters, or an affiliated person of the Adviser or a principal underwriter has a financial interest in a matter presented by a proxy to be voted on behalf of the Trust, other than the obligation the Adviser incurs as investment adviser to the Trust, which may compromise the Adviser's independence of judgment and action in voting the proxy.
- C. **RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.** Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict of interest between the interests of the Adviser, the Trust's principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Trust, the Adviser or a principal underwriter and that of the Trust, the Adviser shall resolve such conflict in the manner described below.
1. **Vote in Accordance with a Predetermined Specific Policy.** To the extent that the Adviser's Policies and Procedures include a pre-determined voting policy for various types of proposals and the Adviser has little or no discretion to deviate from such policy with respect to the proposal in question, the Adviser shall vote in accordance with such pre-determined voting policy.
 2. **Notify and Obtain Consent of the Board.** To the extent that the Adviser's Policies and Procedures include a pre-determined voting policy for various proposals and the Adviser has discretion to deviate from such policy, the Adviser shall disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain the Board's consent to the proposed vote prior to voting on such proposal.
 - a. **Detailed Disclosure to the Board.** To enable the Board to make an informed decision regarding the vote in question, such disclosure to the Board shall include sufficient detail regarding the matter to be voted on and the nature of the conflict. When the Board does not respond to such a conflict disclosure request or denies the request, the Adviser shall abstain from voting the securities held by the Trust.
 - b. **Use of Independent Third Party.** To the extent there is a conflict of interest between the Adviser, the Trust's principal underwriters, or an affiliated person of the Adviser or a principal underwriter and the Trust and the Adviser notifies the Board of such conflict, the Board may vote the proxy in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third party.

V. REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY TO VOTE

The delegation by the Board of the authority to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust may be revoked by the Board, in whole or in part, at any time.

VI. ANNUAL FILING OF PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Trust shall file an annual report of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Trust during the twelve-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX not later than August 31 of each year.

VII. PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURES

- A. The Trust shall include in its registration statement:
 - 1. A description of these Policies and Procedures and of the Adviser's Policies and Procedures; and
 - 2. A statement disclosing that information regarding how the Trust voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number or through a specified Internet address or both and on the SEC website.

- B. The Trust shall include in its Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders:
 - 1. A statement that a description of these Policies and Procedures is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number or through a specified Internet address or both and on the SEC website.
 - 2. A statement that information regarding how the Trust voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number or through a specified Internet address or both and on the SEC website.

Adopted: August 6, 2014

Revised: November 16, 2018

EXHIBIT B

CROSS SHORE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

The Adviser manages funds of hedge funds and generally invests in Private Funds, where the underlying fund manager has the discretion to vote proxies. To the extent that the Adviser is authorized to vote proxies, the adviser will follow the policy below.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

May 2019

I. STATEMENT OF POLICY

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When the Adviser has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, it will vote those proxies in the best interest of its clients and in accordance with these policies and procedures.

Money market funds or their equivalent shall not be subject to these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

II. PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

All proxies received by the Adviser will be sent to the Chief Compliance Officer. The Chief Compliance Officer will:

- Keep a record of each proxy received;
- Forward the proxy to the portfolio manager or other managing member who makes the voting decision in the firm
- Determine which portfolios managed by the Adviser hold the security to which the proxy relates;
- Provide the portfolio manager with a list of accounts that hold the security, together with the number of votes each account controls (reconciling any duplications), and the date by which the Adviser must vote the proxy in order to allow enough time for the completed proxy to be returned to the issuer prior to the vote taking place.
- Absent material conflicts (see Section IV below), the portfolio manager will determine how the Adviser should vote the proxy. The portfolio manager will send its decision on how the Adviser will vote a proxy to the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer is responsible for completing the proxy and mailing the proxy in a timely and appropriate manner.
- The Adviser may retain a third party to assist it in coordinating and voting proxies with respect to client securities. If so, the Compliance Officer will monitor the third party to assure that all proxies are being properly voted and appropriate records are being retained.

III. VOTING GUIDELINES

In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the client, the Adviser will vote proxies in the best interests of each particular client, which may result in different voting results for proxies for the same issuer. The Adviser believes that voting proxies in accordance with the following guidelines is in the best interests of its clients.

- Generally, the Adviser will vote in favor of routine corporate housekeeping proposals, including election of directors (where no corporate governance issues are implicated), selection of auditors, and increases in or reclassification of common stock.
- Generally, the Adviser will vote against proposals that make it more difficult to replace members of the issuer's board of directors, including proposals to stagger the board, cause management to be overrepresented on the board, introduce cumulative voting, introduce unequal voting rights, and create supermajority voting.

For other proposals, the Adviser shall determine whether a proposal is in the best interests of its clients and may take into account the following factors, among others:

- whether the proposal was recommended by management and the Adviser's opinion of management;
- whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management; and
- whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance.

IV. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A. The Chief Compliance Officer will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of the Adviser and its clients. This examination will include a review of the relationship of the Adviser and its affiliates with the issuer of each security and any of the issuer's affiliates to determine if the issuer is a client of the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser or has some other relationship with the Adviser or a client of the Adviser.

B. If a material conflict exists, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the client. The Adviser will also determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients and, except in the case of clients that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), give the clients the opportunity to vote their proxies themselves. In the case of ERISA clients, if the investment management agreement reserves to the ERISA client the authority to vote proxies when the Adviser determines it has a material conflict that affects its best judgment as an ERISA fiduciary, the Adviser will give the ERISA client the opportunity to vote the proxies themselves. Absent the client

reserving voting rights, the Adviser will vote the proxies solely in accordance with the policies outlined in Section III. "Voting Guidelines" above.

V. DISCLOSURE

1. The Adviser will disclose in its Form ADV Part 2 that clients may contact the Chief Compliance Officer, via e-mail or telephone, in order to obtain information on how the Adviser voted such client's proxies, and to request a copy of these policies and procedures. If a client requests this information, the Chief Compliance Officer will prepare a written response to the client that lists, with respect to each voted proxy about which the client has inquired, (a) the name of the issuer; (b) the proposal voted upon, and (c) how the Adviser voted the client's proxy.

2. A concise summary of this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures will be included in the Adviser's Form ADV Part 2, and will be updated whenever these policies and procedures are updated.

VI. RECORDKEEPING

The Chief Compliance Officer will maintain files relating to the Adviser's proxy voting procedures in an easily accessible place. Records will be maintained and preserved for five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on a record, with records for the first two years kept in the offices of the Adviser. Records of the following will be included in the files:

- Copies of this proxy voting policy and procedures, and any amendments thereto.
- A copy of each proxy statement that the Adviser receives, provided however that the Adviser may rely on obtaining a copy of proxy statements from the SEC's EDGAR system for those proxy statements that are so available.¹
- A record of each vote that the Adviser casts.²
- A copy of any document the Adviser created that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision.
- A copy of each written client request for information on how the Adviser voted such client's proxies, and a copy of any written response to any (written or oral) client request for information on how the Adviser voted its proxies.

¹ The Adviser may choose instead to have a third party retain a copy of proxy statements (provided that the third party undertakes to provide a copy of the proxy statements promptly upon request).

² The Adviser may also rely on a third party to retain a copy of the votes cast (provided that the third party undertakes to provide a copy of the record promptly upon request).