

PROSPECTUS

Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund

Class I Shares Class II Shares

Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund (the “Fund”) is a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act. An “interval fund” is a type of closed-end company that will make periodic repurchase offers for its securities.

The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to private equity, private credit, and semi-liquid (investments with monthly or quarterly liquidity availability, such as evergreen private equity funds) or listed investments. The principal investments (together “Fund Investments”) utilized by the Fund are: (i) direct investments (*i.e.* positions in the equity or debt of operating companies); (ii) secondary purchases (*i.e.* purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds managed by third-party managers; (iii) primary fund commitments (*i.e.* commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (*i.e.* strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries.

The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years. “Vintage year” refers to the year in which a private equity fund was established. This date is typically the year in which a private equity fund holds the final closing on its fundraising activities. For example, a fund that held its final closing in December, 2019, after an 18-month fundraising period would be deemed to have a vintage year of 2019.

The Fund cannot guarantee that it will meet its investment objective. Investing in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. See “**RISKS**” and “**LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE**” beginning on page 16.

	Price to the Public ⁽¹⁾	Sales Load	Proceeds to Fund ⁽³⁾
Class I Shares ⁽²⁾	Current Net Asset Value	-	Current Net Asset Value
Class II Shares ⁽²⁾	Current Net Asset Value	-	Current Net Asset Value
Total Minimum	\$77,100,000	-	\$77,100,000
Total Maximum	\$250,000,000	-	\$250,000,000

(1) Foreside Financial Services, LLC acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s Shares on a best-efforts basis. No arrangement has been made to place funds received in an escrow, trust or similar account. Generally, the stated minimum initial investment by an investor in the Fund is \$250,000 for Class I Shares, and \$50,000 for Class II Shares, which stated minimums may be reduced for certain investors. Investors purchasing Shares (as defined herein) will not be charged a sales load. Accordingly, the table assumes that no sales load is charged.

(2) Class I Shares of the Fund are currently the only shares offered to investors. The Fund expects to offer Class II Shares in the future, but doing so is subject to obtaining an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order.

(3) Assumes all shares currently registered are sold in the offering. Shares will be offered in a continuous offering at the Fund’s then current net asset value (“NAV”). The Fund has additionally incurred and will bear offering costs of \$170,650. The Fund’s offering costs are being capitalized and amortized over the 12-month period beginning on January 4, 2021, the day on which the Fund commenced investment operations (“Commencement of Operations”). The Fund will also bear certain ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund’s continuous offering of Shares. The Fund’s initial offering expenses are described under “FUND EXPENSES.” The payment of offering expenses and distribution by the Fund are indirectly borne by investors in common shares and payment of those offering expenses and distribution will immediately reduce the net asset value of each share of common stock purchased in this offering.

This prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the offering of two separate classes of shares of beneficial interests (“Shares”) in the Fund, designated as Class I Shares, and Class II Shares. The Fund has applied to the SEC for an exemptive order that would permit the Fund to offer more than one class of Shares. Class II Shares will not be offered to investors until the Fund has received an exemptive order permitting the multi-class structure. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order. The Fund’s Shares are generally offered for purchase on the first business day of each month at the NAV per Share, as determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange on that day. The Fund has registered \$250,000,000 for sale under the registration statement to which this Prospectus relates. No person who is admitted as a common shareholder of the Fund (a “Common Shareholder”) will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase its Shares. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell Shares and is not soliciting an offer to buy Shares in any state or jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. Investments in the Fund may be made only by prospective investors who are able to certify that they are an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and meet the other requirements of an “Eligible Investor,” as defined herein. See **“ELIGIBLE INVESTORS.”**

If you purchase Shares of the Fund, you will become bound by the terms and conditions of the amended and restated agreement and declaration of trust of the Fund (the “Agreement and Declaration of Trust”). A copy of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust is attached as Appendix A to this Prospectus.

Shares are speculative and illiquid securities involving substantial risk of loss. See “RISKS” generally, and “Risks Related to the Fund’s Structure” and “Risks Related to the Fund’s Investment Program”, more specifically.

- Shares are not listed on any securities exchange and it is not anticipated that a secondary market for Shares will develop.
- You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.
- Although the Fund is required to implement a Share repurchase program, the Fund’s hybrid repurchase mechanism provides that only a limited number of Shares will be eligible for repurchase by the Fund. See **“REPURCHASES OF SHARES.”**
- If you are permitted to sell your Shares to a third party rather than through the repurchase process, you may receive less than your purchase price.
- Shares are subject to substantial restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. Although the Fund may offer to repurchase Shares from time to time, Shares will not be repurchased by the Fund at a Common Shareholder’s option nor will they be exchangeable for Shares or shares of any other fund. As a result, an investor may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate his or her Shares. Due to these restrictions, an investor should consider an investment in common shares to be illiquid.
- Shares are appropriate only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment and for whom an investment in the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program.
- Because you will be unable to sell your Shares or have them repurchased immediately, you will find it difficult to reduce your exposure on a timely basis during a market downturn.
- Common Shareholders will pay offering and organizational expenses and will have to receive a total return at least in excess of those expenses to receive an actual return on any investment.
- Any interest accrued by borrowing in anticipation of share repurchases or tender offers or accumulation of cash in anticipation of repurchases will reduce the Fund’s net income; any expense of which will be indirectly borne by the holders of the Fund’s common shares.
- As a result of the selling commissions and dealer manager fees you pay and the offering expenses incurred, Shares are subject to immediate dilution upon purchase. In addition, because Shares are continuously offered, you may experience additional dilution in the net asset value of your Shares.
- The Fund will use direct investments, secondary purchases of interests, private fund commitments, and short-term investments to achieve its investment objective. The Fund may also, at times, be a “fund of funds,” in that a substantial portion of its assets may be invested in closed-end private funds and in other registered investment companies, including ETFs. See *Risks Related to Fund Investments – Generally- Additional Fee Layers and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.*
- You should invest in the Fund only if you can sustain a complete loss of investment.

Leverage. In pursuing the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund may seek to enhance returns through the use of leverage. The Fund intends to use borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, to leverage its portfolio, in an aggregate amount of up to 33 1/3% of the Fund’s total assets (including the assets subject to, and obtained with the proceeds of, such borrowings) immediately after such borrowings. Leverage magnifies volatility and will decrease the Fund’s return if the Fund fails to earn as much on its investment purchased with borrowed funds as it pays for the use of those funds. The Fund’s leverage strategy may not work as planned or achieve its goal. All leverage expenses of the Fund will be borne solely by holders of the Fund’s Common Shares. See **“INVESTMENT POLICIES—Borrowing by the Fund,”** and **“Risks—Leverage Risk.”**

There are risks associated with the Fund's distribution sources.

- The amount of distributions that the Fund may pay, if any, is uncertain.
- The Fund may pay distributions in significant part from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund's performance, such as offering proceeds, borrowings, amounts from the Fund's affiliates that are subject to repayment by investors, and return of capital (*i.e.* generally the return of your investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Fund's investment activities, made after deduction of the fees and expenses payable in connection with the offering, including any fees payable to the adviser). When distributions are paid from these sources, the amount of capital available to the Fund for purposes of investment may be reduced.
- Fees and expenses, including any future reimbursement of waived fees and expenses for which the Adviser is eligible, will reduce any distributions a Common Shareholder would otherwise receive.

Limited Prior History. The Fund has a limited operating history and the shares have no history of public trading.

This Prospectus concisely provides information that you should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund's statement of additional information (the "SAI"), dated July 31, 2021, has been filed with the SEC. You can request a copy of the SAI and annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 330-3350. The SAI and annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund are also available at www.bowrivercapital.com. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You can obtain the SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information about the Fund, on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). The address of the SEC's internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

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

You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus and the SAI. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date shown below. Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

Fund Repurchases: The Fund has elected to implement a hybrid repurchase mechanism, where under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to common shareholders by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act, as well as discretionary repurchase offers at the discretion of the Fund's board of trustees (the "Board").

Subject to applicable law, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers ("Required Repurchases") for no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the Fund's Shares outstanding at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee. Required Repurchases in excess of 5% will be made at the sole discretion of the Board and each of the trustees on the Board (each, a "Trustee"). As a result, investors should not expect nor rely on Required Repurchases in excess of 5%.

In addition, the Fund also intends, under normal market conditions and subject to applicable law, to make periodic tender offers ("Discretionary Repurchases") for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.* twice per year), subject to the discretion of the Board.

While the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser and intends to make Discretionary Repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the Fund's Shares outstanding at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee, the frequency and amount of each Discretionary Repurchase offer is subject to the approval of the Board. **As a result, Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

Common Shareholders who tender Shares for repurchase at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares, will be charged a 2.00% early repurchase fee by the Fund. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in-first out" basis. It is possible that a repurchase offer may be oversubscribed, with the result that common shareholders may only be able to have a portion of their Shares repurchased. **There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.**

Common Shareholders will be notified in writing of a Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase ("Shareholder Notification") and the date on which each repurchase offer expires (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). The time between the notification to Common Shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally thirty (30) days, but may vary from no more than forty-two (42) days to no less than twenty-one (21) days. For each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per Share determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date"). The Shareholder Notification will set forth the NAV per Share that has been computed no more than seven (7) calendar days before the date of such notification, and how Common Shareholders may ascertain the NAV per Share after the notification date. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the Common Shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the purchase payment date, which will be no more than seven (7) days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of Shares that are consistent with the Investment Company Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws. The Fund expects the first Repurchase Request Deadline to occur within six months of the Fund becoming effective with the SEC. See "**REPURCHASES OF SHARES.**"

The Fund's Shares are not listed and the Fund does not currently intend to list its Shares for trading on any national securities exchange. There is not expected to be any secondary trading market in Shares. The Shares are, therefore, not marketable. Even though the Fund intends to provide limited liquidity to common shareholders on a quarterly basis through both semi-annual Required Repurchases and Discretionary Repurchases at the discretion of the Board, you should consider the Shares to be illiquid. **Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all. See "RISKS - Risks Related to the Fund's Structure."**

The date of this Prospectus is July 31, 2021

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SUMMARY

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

The Fund

The Fund is a newly organized Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund was organized as a Delaware trust on April 21, 2020.

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

The Fund expects to offer two separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) designated as Class I Shares and Class II Shares. Each class of Shares is subject to different fees and expenses. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future. The Fund has applied for and expects to receive an exemptive order from the SEC with respect to the Fund’s multi-class structure. Class I Shares are the only class offered for purchase until the Fund has received an exemptive order permitting the multi-class structure. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order.

The Fund commenced operations on January 4, 2021 (“Commencement of Operations”) following the reorganization of the Bow River Capital Evergreen Private Equity Fund, LP (the “Predecessor Fund”) with and into the Fund, which was effective as of the close of business on December 31, 2020. The Predecessor Fund maintained an investment objective, strategies and investment policies, guidelines and restrictions that are, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund. At the time of the reorganization, the Fund and the Predecessor Fund shared the same investment adviser and portfolio managers. For past performance information of the Predecessor Fund, *see “Performance.”*

Investment Objective and Strategies

The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to private equity, private credit, and semi-liquid (investments with monthly or quarterly liquidity availability, such as evergreen private equity funds) or listed investments. The principal investments (together “Fund Investments”) utilized by the Fund are: (i) direct investments (*i.e.* positions in the equity or debt of operating companies) (“Direct Equity Investments” or “Direct Credit Investments,” respectively, and together, “Direct Investments”); (ii) secondary purchases (*i.e.* purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds (“Portfolio Funds”) managed by third-party managers (“Portfolio Fund Managers”); (iii) primary fund commitments (*i.e.* commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds) (“Primary Fund Commitments”); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (*i.e.* strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries (together, “Short-term Investments”).

“Portfolio Funds” are closed-end private funds, while “Portfolio Companies” are companies, ventures and businesses.

The Fund may, at times, be a “fund of funds,” in that a substantial portion of its assets may be invested in other closed-end private funds and in other registered investment companies. **See “Additional Fee Layers” and “Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.”** However, the Fund may also gain such exposure through a direct investment in the targeted investment entity or indirectly through pooled vehicles or special purpose vehicles managed by the Adviser, any of its affiliates or third parties. The Fund may create special purchase vehicles to facilitate direct investments into target companies or funds, although investments in Adviser-managed investment vehicles will be greatly limited or prohibited due to Investment Company Act requirements. A discussion of the potential risks inherent in these investments can be found under ***“Transactions with Affiliates.”***

To enhance the Fund's ability to manage its liquid assets, particularly in times of possible net outflows through the tender of Shares by investors, the Adviser may sell certain of the Fund's assets on the Fund's behalf.

The Fund is expected to hold liquid assets to the extent required for purposes of liquidity management and compliance with the Investment Company Act. Over time, during normal market conditions, it is generally not expected that the Fund will hold more than 20% of its net assets in cash or cash equivalents for extended periods of time. To the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the Fund may borrow for investment purposes. *See "INVESTMENT POLICIES."*

Risk Factors

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that shareholders may receive little or no return on their investment or that shareholders may lose part or all of their investment. For a more complete discussion of the risks of investing in the Fund, *see "RISKS" and "LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE."* Shareholders should consider carefully the following principal risks before investing in the Fund. Below is a summary of the principal risks of investing in the Fund

- Common Shares will not be listed on any securities exchange and it is not anticipated that a secondary market for Shares will develop;
- Although the Fund intends to offer a limited degree of liquidity by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers and discretionary repurchase offers, a Shareholder may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. There is no guarantee that an investor will be able to sell all of the Common Shares that the investor desires to sell. Furthermore, discretionary repurchases are made at the discretion of the Board and therefore, may not occur. The Fund should therefore be considered an illiquid investment. *See Risks - Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares;*
- The Fund's distributions may be funded from offering proceeds or borrowings, which may constitute a return of capital and reduce the amount of capital available to the Fund for investment. Although a return of capital will generally not be taxable to a shareholder, it would reduce the shareholder's cost basis in the Common Shares and may result in higher capital gains taxes, or a lower capital loss, when Common Shares are sold. Any capital returned to shareholders through distributions will be distributed after payment of fees and expenses. *See DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS;*
- The Fund is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end investment company with a limited operating history and is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that the Fund will not achieve its investment objectives and that the value of Shares could decline. *See Principal Risks Related to the Fund's Structure;*
- The Fund is the first registered investment company that the Adviser has managed. As a result, it is its first time addressing certain operational and compliance requirements of the Investment Company Act. *See Risks - Adviser;*
- The Fund may borrow money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing with the Fund. *See "INVESTMENT POLICIES—Borrowing by the Fund;*
- The Fund operates in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities and such competition may result in less favorable investment terms than would otherwise be the case. *See Risks – Competition for Investment Opportunities;*
- There are a number of potential conflicts of interest that could impact the Fund's investment returns. *See "Conflicts of Interest";*

- To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to a regulated investment company (“RIC”) and their shareholders under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), the Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset-diversification and annual distribution requirements, and failure to do so could result in the loss of RIC status. *See DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS;* and
- The Fund may be materially affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, availability of credit, financial market volatility, changes in laws and national and international political circumstances. *See Risks-General Economic and Market Conditions.*
- Portfolio Companies in the early phases of development, which can be highly risky due to the lack of a significant operating history, fully developed product lines, experienced management, or a proven market for their products. Further, Portfolio Companies that are in a state of distress or which have a poor record, and which are undergoing restructuring or changes in management, and there can be no assurances that such restructuring or changes will be successful. The management of such Portfolio Companies may depend on one or two key individuals, and the loss of the services of any of such individuals may adversely affect the performance of such Portfolio Companies. *See Nature of Portfolio Companies.*
- There are inherent risks in investing in private equity companies, which are vehicles whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that private equity investors, like the Fund, may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. *See Private Equity Risk.*
- Typically, private credit investments are in restricted securities that are not traded in public markets and subject to substantial holding periods, so that the Fund may not be able to resell some of its holdings for extended periods, which may be several years. Further, investments in private securities are illiquid, can be subject to various restrictions on resale, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to realize the value of such investments in a timely manner. *See Private Credit Risk.*
- Semi-liquid investments do not offer investors full liquidity (i.e. such investments typically only offer monthly or quarterly liquidity).
- There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given direct investment opportunities, or that any direct investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund. The level of due diligence on direct investments may be limited and there may be limited opportunities to negotiate the terms of such investments. *See Direct Investments Risk.*
- Performance of the Fund’s secondary investments will depend in large part on the acquisition price paid, which may be negotiated based on incomplete or imperfect information. Certain secondary investments may be purchased as a portfolio, and in such cases the Fund may not be able to exclude from such purchases those investments that the Adviser considers (for commercial, tax, legal or other reasons) less attractive. Where the Fund acquires a portfolio company interest as a secondary investment, the Fund will generally not have the ability to modify or amend such portfolio company’s constituent documents (e.g., limited partnership agreements) or otherwise negotiate the economic terms of the interests being acquired. In addition, the costs and resources required to investigate the commercial, tax and legal issues relating to secondary investments may be greater than those relating to primary investments. *See General Risks of Secondary Investments.*

- The commitment to invest in newly-created private equity funds, private credit funds, or other private funds, exposes the Fund to the risk of investing in funds with limited operating histories and the information the Fund will obtain about such investments may be limited. As such, the ability to evaluate past performance or to validate the investment strategies will be limited. *See Primary Fund Commitments Risk.*
- Investments in liquid credit instruments are subject to the risks associated with investments in high-yield credit. High-yield/high risk bonds, or “junk” bonds, are bonds rated below investment-grade by the primary rating agencies or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment-grade bonds and issuers of high-yield/high risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings. Further, secondary markets for high-yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Therefore, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available. *See Liquid Credit Instruments Risk.*
- Listed private equity occupies a small portion of the public equity universe, including only a few professional investors who focus on and actively trade such vehicles. As a result, relatively little market research is performed on listed private equity companies, only limited public data may be available regarding these vehicles and their underlying investments, and market pricing may significantly deviate from published net asset value. This can result in market inefficiencies and may offer opportunities to specialists that can value the underlying private equity investments. *See Listed Private Equity Risk.*
- The Fund may invest in long (or short) positions in ETFs. Through its positions in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles’ investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase), and will bear its proportionate share of the ETF’s fees and expenses. In addition, certain of the ETFs may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing any diversification benefits. *See Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.*
- Although government money market funds may seek to preserve the value of shareholders’ investment at \$1.00 per share, the NAVs of such money market fund shares can fall, and in infrequent cases in the past have fallen, below \$1.00 per share, potentially causing shareholders who redeem their shares at such NAVs to lose money from their original investment. *See Money Market Funds Risk.*
- Treasuries are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund’s U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. *See Short Term Treasuries Risk.*

Management

The Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business operations of the Fund. *See “MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND—The Board of Trustees.”* To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board may delegate any of its rights, powers and authority to, among others, the officers of the Fund, any committee of the Board or the Adviser.

The Adviser and Investment Consultant

Pursuant to an investment management agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement”), Bow River Asset Management LLC, an investment adviser that is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), serves as the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”). The Adviser was organized as a limited liability company under the Laws of the State of Colorado on January 7, 2003.

Pursuant to an investment consultant agreement (the “Investment Consultant Agreement”), Aksia TorreyCove Partners, LLC, an investment adviser that is registered under the Advisers Act, serves as the investment consultant to the Fund (the “Investment Consultant”).

Fund Administration

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

Fees and Expenses

The Fund’s expenses incurred and to be incurred in connection with the initial offering of Shares will be amortized by the Fund over the 12-month period beginning on the Commencement of Operations and were \$170,650. The Fund also bears directly certain ongoing offering costs associated with any periodic offers of Shares, which will be expensed as they are incurred. The payment of offering expenses and distribution by the Fund are indirectly borne by investors in common shares and payment of those offering expenses and distribution will immediately reduce the net asset value of each share of common stock purchased. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or Common Shareholders.

On an ongoing basis, the Fund bears its own operating expenses (including, without limitation, its offering expenses). A more detailed discussion of the Fund’s expenses can be found under “*FUND EXPENSES.*”

Investment Management Fee. The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund’s average daily Managed Assets during such period. “Managed Assets” means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund’s accrued liabilities (other than money borrowed for investment purposes). The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Common Shareholders. See “*MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.*”

Administration Fee. The Administrator provides the Fund certain administration and accounting services. In consideration for these services, the Administrator earns and is paid monthly in an amount equal to at least 1/12th of the applicable annual fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a minimum annual fee (the “Administration Fee”). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency and custodian services. See “*ADMINISTRATION.*”

The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the SEC that will allow the Fund, subject to certain conditions, to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class II Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Distribution and Service Plan, the Fund will be permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class II Shares (the “Distribution and Servicing Fee”) to the Fund’s Distributor or other qualified recipients under the Distribution and Service Plan. The Distribution and Servicing Fee will be paid out of the Fund’s assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. For purposes of determining the Distribution and Servicing Fee only, the value of the Fund’s assets will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses, including, without limitation, the Distribution and Servicing Fee payable. Class I Shares is not subject to the Distribution and Servicing Fee. Class II Shares will not be offered for sale until the Fund has received the requested exemptive relief from the SEC. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not received exemptive relief, and Class II Shares have not been offered for sale. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order. See “*DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN.*”

Distributions

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

Eligible Investors

Each prospective investor in the Fund will be required to certify that it is an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The criteria for qualifying as an “accredited investor” are set forth in the subscription documents that must be completed by each prospective investor.

In addition, Shares are generally being offered only to investors that are either (i) U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (ii) non-U.S. persons that meet eligibility standards as defined by the Fund pursuant to applicable law in the relevant jurisdictions.

Investors who meet such qualifications are referred to in this Prospectus as “Eligible Investors.” The qualifications required to invest in the Fund will appear in subscription documents that must be completed by each prospective investor. Existing Common Shareholders who request to purchase additional Shares will be required to qualify as “Eligible Investors” and to complete an additional investor certification prior to any additional purchase.

Prospective investors that are non-U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes must request a copy of supplemental offering materials without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. See “*CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS—Taxation of Non-U.S. Common Shareholders.*”

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

Purchasing Shares

The minimum initial investment in the Fund for Class I Shares is \$250,000, and the minimum initial investment for Class II Shares is \$50,000, except for additional purchases pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. Investors subscribing through a given broker/dealer or registered investment adviser may have shares aggregated to meet these minimums, so long as denominations are not less than \$50,000 and incremental contributions are not less than \$25,000. Class I Shares are the only class offered for purchase until the Fund has received an exemptive order permitting the multi-class structure. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order.

Shares will generally be offered on the first business day of each month at the net asset value per Share, as determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange on that day.

A prospective investor must submit a completed subscription document to UMB Fund Services, Inc., the Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") at least five business days prior to the last day of each calendar month, as set forth in the Fund's subscription document and notified to prospective investors. Subscriptions are generally also subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the last day of each calendar month (the "Acceptance Date"). Any amounts received from prospective investors by the Transfer Agent in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases are placed in a non-interest bearing account with the Transfer Agent prior to their investment in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase of Shares in certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, when it has reason to believe that a purchase of shares would be unlawful). Unless otherwise required by law, any amount received in advance of purchase ultimately rejected by the Fund will be returned to the prospective investor. Additional information regarding the subscription process is set forth under "**PURCHASING SHARES.**"

Use of Proceeds

Under normal circumstances, the proceeds from the sale of Shares, net of the Fund's fees and expenses, are invested by the Fund to pursue its investment objective as soon as practicable. It is anticipated that proceeds from the sale of Shares will be invested in appropriate investment opportunities within three months; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending as long as six months.

Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur for a variety of reasons and a portion of the amount of proceeds of the offering of Shares or any other available funds may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds pending investment pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies. Furthermore, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or such short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquid assets. See "**USE OF PROCEEDS.**"

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Fund has adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan (the "DRIP"). Investors that wish to participate in the DRIP will not be required to take any action. A participating investor's distribution amount will purchase Shares at the net asset value of the Fund. Investors that wish to receive their distributions in cash may do so by making a written election to not participate in the DRIP on the investor's subscription agreement or by notifying the Administrator in writing at Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Such written notice must be received by the Administrator 60 days prior to the record date of the distribution or the Common Shareholder will receive such distribution in shares through the DRIP.

Repurchases of Shares

The Fund is not a liquid investment. No Common Shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to repurchase its Shares.

The Fund has elected to implement a hybrid repurchase mechanism, where under normal circumstances, the Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to Common Shareholders by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the Investment Company Act, as well as discretionary repurchase offers. While the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser, discretionary repurchase offers will be made at the sole discretion of the Fund's board of trustees (the "Board"). **As a result, discretionary repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers (each, a "Required Repurchase"). In each Required Repurchase offer, the Fund may offer to repurchase its Shares at their NAV as determined every six months, as applicable (each, a "Repurchase Pricing Date"). **Each Required Repurchase offer will be for no less than 5% of the Fund's Shares outstanding, but if the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Common Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Common Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund.** Common Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be approximately fourteen (14) days prior to the Repurchase Pricing Date.

The Adviser also anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct periodic repurchase offers of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets generally for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (each, a "Discretionary Repurchase"). In determining whether the Fund should offer a Discretionary Repurchase, the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser as well as a variety of other operational, business and economic factors. While it is anticipated that each Discretionary Repurchase will be offered for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.* twice per year), any Discretionary Repurchase of Shares will be made at such times and on such terms as may be determined by the Board from time to time in its sole discretion. **As a result, Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.** The Fund may also elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Common Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In addition, the Board may under certain circumstances elect to postpone, suspend or terminate an offer to repurchase Shares. See "**REPURCHASES OF SHARES.**"

A Common Shareholder who tenders some but not all of its Shares for repurchase will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000 for Class II Shares and \$100,000 for Class I Shares. Such minimum ownership requirement may be waived by the Board, in its sole discretion. The Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Common Shareholder so that the required capital balance is maintained.

A 2.00% early repurchase fee will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Common Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in-first out" basis. An early repurchase fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund. See "**REPURCHASES OF SHARES.**"

Transfer Restrictions

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

Each transferring Common Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer. See "**TRANSFERS OF SHARES.**"

Taxes	<p>The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and it further intends each year to qualify as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, provided that it distributes all of its net taxable income and gains each year. It is anticipated that the Fund will principally recognize capital gains and dividends and therefore dividends paid to Common Shareholders in respect of such income generally will be taxable to Common Shareholders at the reduced rates of U.S. federal income tax that are applicable to individuals for “qualified dividends” and long-term capital gains.</p> <p>For a discussion of certain tax risks and considerations relating to an investment in the Fund see “<i>Tax Reports</i>” below and “<i>CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS.</i>”</p> <p>Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local, U.S. and non-U.S. tax consequences, including applicable tax reporting requirements.</p>
Tax Reports	<p>The Fund will distribute to its Common Shareholders, after the end of each calendar year, IRS Forms 1099-DIV detailing the amounts includible in such investor’s taxable income for such year as ordinary income, qualified dividend income and long-term capital gains. Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to the Fund’s Common Shareholders even if they are reinvested in additional Shares pursuant to the DRIP.</p>
Reports to Common Shareholders	<p>Common Shareholders will receive an unaudited semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being made, or as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act. Common Shareholders also will be sent reports regarding the Fund’s operations each quarter. See “<i>REPORTS TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS.</i>”</p>
Fiscal and Tax Year	<p>The Fund’s first fiscal period concluded on March 31, 2021. Thereafter, the Fund’s fiscal year will be the 12-month period ending on March 31. The Fund’s first taxable year will conclude on September 30, 2021. Thereafter, the Fund’s taxable year will be the 12-month period ending on September 30.</p>
Term	<p>The Fund’s term is perpetual unless the Fund is otherwise terminated under the terms of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust.</p>

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

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

SHAREHOLDER FEES	Class I Shares	Class II Shares
Maximum Early Repurchase Fee (as a percentage of repurchased amount) ⁽¹⁾	2.00%	2.00%
ANNUAL EXPENSES (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares)		
Investment Management Fee ⁽²⁾	1.75%	1.75%
Distribution and/or Shareholder Servicing Fees ⁽³⁾	0.00%	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	1.23%	1.23%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.37%	1.37%
Total Annual Expenses	4.35%	4.60%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁶⁾	(0.73)%	(0.73)%
Total Annual Expenses Before Acquired Fund Fees (after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement)	3.62%	3.87%

- (1) A 2.00% early repurchase fee payable to the Fund will be charged with respect to the repurchase of a Common Shareholder's Shares at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of a Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares (on a "first in-first out" basis). An early repurchase fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund, in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund and in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder. See "**REPURCHASES OF SHARES.**"
- (2) The Investment Management Fee is equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets during such period. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than money borrowed for investment purposes). Additionally, in calculating Managed Assets, (i) any derivatives in which the Fund invests will be valued at market value and (ii) any leverage utilized by the Fund will result in an increase in such fee (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Shares). The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Common Shareholders. See "**MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND**" for additional information.
- (3) The Fund has applied for exemptive relief from the SEC permitting it to offer multiple classes of Shares and to adopt a distribution and service plan for Class II Shares. There can be no assurances the SEC will grant such relief to the Fund; however, if approved, the Fund may charge a distribution and/or shareholder servicing fee up to a maximum of 0.25% per year on Class II Shares on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to such class. The Fund may use these fees, in respect to Class II Shares, to compensate financial intermediaries or financial institutions for distribution-related expenses, if applicable, and providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed Class II Shares of the Fund. See "**DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN.**"
- (4) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and Other Expenses are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year.
- (5) Common Shareholders also indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, performance or incentive fees or allocations and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in the Portfolio Funds. Generally, asset-based fees payable in connection with Portfolio Fund investments will range from 0.50% to 2.00% (annualized) of the commitment amount of the Fund's investment, and performance or incentive fees or allocations are typically range from 10-20% of a Portfolio Fund's net profits annually, although it is possible that such amounts may be exceeded for certain Portfolio Fund Managers. The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" disclosed above, however, do not reflect any performance-based fees or allocations paid by the Portfolio Funds that are calculated solely on the realization and/or distribution of gains, or on the sum of such gains and unrealized appreciation of assets distributed in kind, as such fees and allocations for a particular period may be unrelated to the cost of investing in the Portfolio Funds.
- (6) The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, excluding certain "Specified Expenses" listed below, borne by the Fund in respect of each Class of Shares to an amount not to exceed 0.50%, on an annualized basis, of the Fund's month-end net assets (the "Expense Cap").

If the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, exclusive of the Specified Expenses, in respect of any Class of Shares for any month exceed the Expense Cap applicable to that Class of Shares, the Adviser will waive its Management Fee and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses to the extent necessary to eliminate such excess. The Adviser may also directly pay expenses on behalf of the Fund and waive reimbursement under the Expense Limitation Agreement. To the extent that the Adviser waives its Management Fee and/or reimburses expenses, the Adviser may, for a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver, and (b) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment.

Specified Expenses that are not covered by the Expense Limitation Agreement and are therefore borne by shareholders of the Fund include: (i) the Management Fee; (ii) all fees and expenses of Fund Investments (including any underlying fees of the Fund Investments (the "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses")); (iii) transactional costs, including legal costs and brokerage commissions, associated with the acquisition and disposition of Fund Investments; (iv) interest payments incurred on borrowing by the Fund; (v) fees and expenses incurred in connection with a credit facility, if any, obtained by the Fund; (vi) distribution and shareholder servicing fees, as applicable; (vii) taxes; and (viii) extraordinary expenses resulting from events and transactions that are distinguished by their unusual nature and by the infrequency of their occurrence, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceeding, indemnification expenses, and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for all annual and other meetings of Common Shareholders.

The Expense Limitation Agreement became effective as of the Commencement of Operations and will continue in effect for a term ending one-year from such date. It will automatically renew thereafter for consecutive twelve-month terms, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Trustees. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees upon thirty days' written notice to the Adviser.

The purpose of the table above is to assist prospective investors in understanding the various fees and expenses Common Shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. "Other Expenses," as shown above, includes, among other things, professional fees and other expenses that the Fund will bear, including initial and ongoing offering costs and fees and expenses of the Administrator, Transfer Agent and Custodian. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see "*MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND*," "*ADMINISTRATION*," "*CUSTODIAN*," "*FUND EXPENSES*," "*REPURCHASES OF SHARES*" and "*PURCHASING SHARES*."

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

EXAMPLE

Class I Shares

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	\$ 36	\$ 125	\$ 215	\$ 445

Class II Shares

You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on the Imposition of a 0.25% Distribution and/or Shareholder Servicing Fee and a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	\$ 39	\$ 132	\$ 226	\$ 465

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements, found in the Fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2021 ("Annual Report"), which has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements and notes thereto, appears in the Fund's Annual Report. The Fund's Annual Report, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, is available upon request and without charge from the Fund by calling (888) 330-3350, accessing the Fund's "Investor Center" page on the Fund's website at <https://www.bowriverevergreen.com/> or by following this hyperlink: https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/0001810256/000139834421012876/fp0065891_ncsr.htm. The information in the table below should be read in conjunction with each of those financial statements and the notes thereto.

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period.

	For the period ended March 31, 2021^{1,2}
Net Asset Value, beginning of period	\$ 30.86
Income from Investment Operations:	
Net investment loss ³	(0.13)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	2.69
Total from investment operations	2.56
Net Asset Value, end of period	\$ 33.42
Total Return⁴	8.30% ⁵
Ratios and Supplemental Data:	
Net Assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 95,904
Net investment loss ⁶	(1.71)% ⁷
Gross Expenses ^{6,8}	3.06% ⁹
Net expenses ^{6,10}	2.25% ⁷
Portfolio Turnover Rate	21% ⁵

- 1 Reflects operations from January 1, 2021 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2021. Prior to the commencement of operations date, the Fund had been inactive except for matters related to the Fund's establishment, designation and planned registration.
- 2 Includes adjustments in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, and consequently, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.
- 3 Per share data is computed using the average shares method.
- 4 Total returns are a measure of the change in value of an investment in the Fund over the period covered, which assumes any dividends and capital gain distributions are reinvested in shares of the Fund. Returns shown do not include payment of a 2.00% early repurchase fee for shares redeemed within 365 days of purchase. If the early repurchase fee was included, total returns would have been lower. Returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been waived or reimbursed by the Adviser.
- 5 Not annualized.
- 6 The ratios of expenses and net investment income to average net assets do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses of underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.
- 7 Annualized.
- 8 Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets absent of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements.
- 9 Annualized, with the exception of non-recurring organizational costs.
- 10 Represents the ratio of expenses to average net assets inclusive of fee waivers and/or reimbursements by the Adviser (See financial statements Note 5).

USE OF PROCEEDS

Under normal circumstances, the proceeds from the sale of Shares, net of the Fund's fees and expenses, are invested by the Fund to pursue its investment objective as soon as practicable. It is anticipated that proceeds from the sale of Shares will be invested in appropriate investment opportunities within three months; however, changes in market conditions could result in the Fund's anticipated investment period extending as long as six months. See ***"PURCHASING SHARES—Purchase Terms."***

"Portfolio Funds" are closed-end private funds, while "Portfolio Companies" are companies, ventures and businesses.

Delays in investing the Fund's assets may occur (i) because of the time typically required to complete private equity transactions (which may be considerable), (ii) because certain Portfolio Funds selected by the Adviser or Investment Consultant may provide infrequent opportunities to purchase their securities, and/or (iii) because of the time required for the Portfolio Fund Managers to invest the amounts committed by the Fund. The Adviser anticipates that substantially all of the proceeds from the offering will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective upon the Commencement of Operations.

A portion of the amount of proceeds of the offering of Shares or any other available funds may be invested in short-term debt securities or money market funds pending investment pursuant to the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or such short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to maintain liquid assets. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies. Furthermore, the Fund may finance its cash distributions to Common Shareholders from any sources of funds available to the Fund, including offering proceeds, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), dividends or other distributions paid to the Fund on account of preferred and common equity investments by the Fund in Portfolio Companies and expense reimbursements from the Adviser.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund may borrow as market conditions permit and at the discretion of the Adviser in order to seek enhancement of the Fund's returns. See **"INVESTMENT POLICIES—Borrowing by the Fund"** for a discussion of the risks inherent in borrowing.

The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The Fund's fundamental policies, which are listed in the SAI, may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Investment Strategies

Private assets refer to investments that are privately negotiated by professional asset managers into the equity or debt of a company. These investments can follow a variety of strategies including, without limitation, equity investments in which a mature company is acquired from current shareholders ("Buyouts"), equity investments in early stage or other high growth potential companies ("Venture/Growth Equity"), and investments in the debt of performing companies or companies in need of restructuring.

Equity investments in which a mature company is acquired from current shareholders are classified as buyouts. Buyout investments may focus on small-, mid- or large-capitalization companies, and such investments collectively represent a majority of the capital deployed in the overall private equity market. The use of debt financings, or leverage, is prevalent in buyout transactions — particularly in the large-cap segment.

Investments in new and emerging companies are usually classified as venture capital. Such investments are often in technology, healthcare, or other high growth industries. Companies financed by venture capital are generally not cash flow positive at the time of investment and may require several rounds of financing before the company can be sold privately or taken public. Venture capital investors may finance companies along the full path of development or focus on certain sub-stages (usually classified as seed, early, and late stage) and often do so in partnership with other investors. Growth equity investors target companies that require additional capital to expand their businesses but are typically more mature than the recipients of traditional venture capital. Such companies might be in a high growth phase but have largely mitigated the basic technology risk in their business plan. Many venture capitalists will consider a later stage investment in previously venture-backed companies to be a growth investment.

The Fund may gain access to private assets through a number of different approaches including (i) direct investments (*i.e.* positions in the equity or debt of operating companies) ("Direct Equity Investments" or "Direct Credit Investments," respectively, and together, "Direct Investments"); (ii) secondary purchases (*i.e.* purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds ("Portfolio Funds") managed by third-party managers ("Portfolio Fund Managers"); (iii) primary fund commitments (*i.e.* commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds) ("Primary Fund Commitments"); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (*i.e.* strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries (together, "Short-term Investments"). The Fund may gain such exposure through a direct investment in the targeted investment entity or indirectly through pooled vehicles or special purpose vehicles managed by the Adviser, any of its affiliates or third parties, although investments in Adviser-managed investment vehicles will be greatly limited or prohibited due to Investment Company Act requirements.

Direct Investments are positions in the equity or debt of operating companies. In a Direct Equity Investment, the Fund invests in a privately negotiated stake in the equity of an operating company. Depending upon the stage of the operating company, these could follow the Buyout or Venture/Growth Equity strategy. Direct Equity Investments may also encompass, without limitation, privately negotiated transactions with a listed operating company or acquisition company, or investments structured as debt but with significant equity-like characteristics. In a Direct Credit Investment, the Fund invests in debt (including, without limitation, senior, subordinated, second lien, mezzanine or bonds) of an operating company or asset pool.

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

While the Fund may make primary fund investments in new private asset funds during their fundraising phase, the presence of uncalled commitments (*i.e.* commitments to a private fund that have not yet been called by the private fund manager) may require significant cash holdings or lines of credit that may impact the return or risk of the Fund.

In secondary investments, the Fund purchases stakes in seasoned private asset funds or other private assets. Such mature investments may return cash more quickly than primary fund investments and also avoid substantial uncalled commitments. Both characteristics can be attractive given the structure of the Fund.

Primary Fund Commitments are commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds.

Listed private equity investments gain access to underlying private assets through investments in listed entities that invest in private transactions or private funds or that earn fees and/or carried interest from such assets. Historically, the prices of listed private equity investments have been sensitive to economic conditions and, at certain times, could be purchased at discounts relative to similar assets in private transactions.

The Fund may also invest in ETFs, which are a type of investment company bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF typically represents a fixed portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market index. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities that they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its being more volatile. Some ETFs are actively-managed by an investment adviser and/or sub-advisers. Actively-managed ETFs are subject to the risk of poor investment selection. The Fund may incur brokerage fees in connection with its purchase of ETF shares. The purchase of shares of ETFs may result in duplication of expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to the Fund's own expenses.

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing the majority of its assets in Direct Equity and Credit Investments, secondary Investments and Primary Fund Commitments. The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years.

The Adviser will not cause the Fund to engage in direct investments alongside affiliates unless the Fund has received an order granting an exemption from Section 17 of the Investment Company Act or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. The Fund intends to apply for such exemptive relief, however there is no assurance that it will be granted by the SEC.

The Fund may, directly or indirectly, make investments outside of the United States, including in emerging markets. The Fund's non-U.S. investments are expected to reside primarily in Europe and Asia and, to a lesser extent in Latin America and the Middle East. Emerging market countries are those countries included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. It is expected that no more than 20% of the Fund's portfolio will be comprised of non-U.S. investments.

The Fund's investment and strategies involve exposure to foreign currencies. The Fund may seek to hedge all or a portion of the Fund's foreign currency risk. Depending on market conditions and the views of the Adviser, the Fund may or may not hedge all or a portion of its currency exposures.

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

INVESTMENT PROCESS

Bow River Capital and Aksia TorreyCove each follow a structured process to source, evaluate, select and monitor investments for the Fund. The due diligence process is multi-tiered and places significant emphasis on those elements of risk and financial analysis that distinguish private equity from more conventional asset classes. The same thorough and time-tested process is applied to each opportunity regardless of prior investments with Bow River Capital and Aksia TorreyCove. The due diligence approach is designed to ensure that every important area of analysis is reviewed and also provides the flexibility to discover new and/or unique areas of potential concern and opportunity.

In addition to quantitative data, the investment committee also focuses on qualitative factors. Assessing a fund sponsor's (*i.e.* the entity responsible for managing the fund) investment team, due diligence skills, access to deal flow and ability to implement its investment strategy is as important to reaching an investment decision as the sponsor's past performance. The investment process involves key inputs provided by both Bow River Capital and Aksia TorreyCove. Bow River Capital determines key target investment characteristics, focus areas of diligence, and drives long-term portfolio construction. Aksia TorreyCove helps to source investments that meet portfolio targets, leverages their extensive research team to deliver detailed investment analysis, and provides key inputs to investment committee meetings. Bow River Capital utilizes this information in combination with the team's control buyout expertise to make the final investment decision. While Aksia TorreyCove will assist the Adviser in the diligence process, all investment decisions for the Fund are made exclusively by the Adviser.

There can be no assurance that pursuing the Fund's process will be successful or not result in losses. This is a general description of the Bow River Capital investment process and may be altered or abbreviated at the discretion of Bow River Capital. The level of review given any investment may vary depending on such factors as the size, amount and complexity of a particular deal.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Portfolio and Liquidity Management

The Adviser intends to use a range of techniques to reduce the risk associated with the Fund's investment strategy. These techniques may include, without limitation:

- Investing broadly across funds, managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years.
- Actively managing cash and liquid assets.

The Adviser intends to manage the Fund's portfolio with a view towards managing its liquid assets, while maintaining a high investment level. Accordingly, the Adviser may make investments based, in part, on anticipated future distributions from Fund Investments. The Adviser also takes other anticipated cash flows into account, such as those relating to new subscriptions, the tender of Shares by Common Shareholders and any distributions made to Common Shareholders. To forecast portfolio cash flows, the Adviser utilizes quantitative and qualitative factors, including quarterly financial statements, actual portfolio observations and qualitative forecasts by the Adviser's and its affiliates' investment professionals.

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

There can be no assurance that the objectives of the Fund with respect to liquidity management will be achieved or that the Fund's portfolio design and risk management strategies will be successful. Prospective investors should refer to the discussion of the risks associated with the investment strategy and structure of the Fund found under "*GENERAL RISKS*," *INVESTMENT RELATED RISKS*," and "*LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE*."

Borrowing by the Fund

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

Hedging Techniques

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

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

There are certain risks associated with the use of such hedging techniques. See "*RISKS*."

Temporary and Defensive Strategies

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

RISKS

There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved or that the Fund's portfolio design and risk monitoring strategies will be successful. The following are certain risk factors that relate to the operations and terms of the Fund. These considerations should be carefully evaluated before determining whether to invest in the Fund.

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

Principal Risks Related to the Fund's Principal Investments

Private Equity Risk. There are inherent risks in investing in private equity companies, which are vehicles whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies, and there is a risk that private equity investors, like the Fund, may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision.

Private Credit Risk. Typically, private credit investments are in restricted securities that are not traded in public markets and subject to substantial holding periods, so that the Fund may not be able to resell some of its holdings for extended periods, which may be several years. The Fund's investments are also subject to the risks associated with investing in private securities. Investments in private securities are illiquid, can be subject to various restrictions on resale, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to realize the value of such investments in a timely manner. Additionally, private credit investments can range in credit quality depending on security-specific factors, including total leverage, amount of leverage senior to the security in question, variability in the issuer's cash flows, the size of the issuer, the quality of assets securing debt and the degree to which such assets cover the subject company's debt obligations.

Semi-Liquid Investment Risk. Semi-liquid investments do not offer investors full liquidity (i.e. such investments typically only offer monthly or quarterly liquidity).

Direct Investments Risk. The Fund may make direct investments on an opportunistic basis. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given direct investment opportunities, or that any direct investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund. Direct investments generally are more concentrated than investments in portfolio companies, which generally hold multiple portfolio companies. Due diligence will be conducted on direct investment opportunities; however, the Adviser or Investment Consultant may not have the ability to conduct the same level of due diligence applied to portfolio company investments. In addition, there may be limited opportunities to negotiate the terms of such direct investments. However, in instances where the terms of a direct investment are negotiable, such terms may be heavily negotiated and may incur additional transactional costs for the Fund. As is typical in such matters, the Adviser or Investment Consultant, as applicable, generally will rely on the portfolio company manager or sponsor offering such direct investment opportunity to perform most of the due diligence on the relevant portfolio company and to negotiate terms of the direct investment.

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

Primary Fund Commitments Risk. The commitment to invest in newly-created private equity funds, private credit funds, or other private funds, exposes the Fund to the risk of investing in funds with limited operating histories and the information the Fund will obtain about such investments may be limited. As such, the ability to evaluate past performance or to validate the investment strategies will be limited.

Liquid Credit Instruments Risk. Investments in liquid credit instruments are subject to the risks associated with investments in high-yield credit. High-yield/high risk bonds, or "junk" bonds, are bonds rated below investment-grade by the primary rating agencies, such as Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's, or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment-grade bonds. Issuers of high-yield/high risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings. Further, secondary markets for high-yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Therefore, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Listed Private Equity Risk. Listed private equity companies are typically regulated vehicles listed on a public stock exchange that invest in private equity transactions or funds. Such vehicles may take the form of corporations, business development companies, unit trusts, publicly traded partnerships, or other structures, and may focus on mezzanine, infrastructure, buyout or venture capital investments. Listed private equity may also include investments in publicly listed companies in connection with a privately negotiated financing or an attempt to exercise significant influence on the subject of the investment. Listed private equity investments usually have an indefinite duration.

Listed private equity occupies a small portion of the public equity universe, including only a few professional investors who focus on and actively trade such vehicles. As a result, relatively little market research is performed on listed private equity companies, only limited public data may be available regarding these vehicles and their underlying investments, and market pricing may significantly deviate from published net asset value. This can result in market inefficiencies and may offer opportunities to specialists that can value the underlying private equity investments.

Listed private equity vehicles are typically liquid and capable of being traded daily, in contrast to direct investments and private equity funds, in which capital is subject to lengthy holding periods. Accordingly, listed private equity transactions are significantly easier to execute than other types of private equity investments, giving investors an opportunity to adjust the investment level of their portfolios more efficiently.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk. The Fund may invest in long (or short) positions in ETFs. Through its positions in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the risks associated with such vehicles' investments, including the possibility that the value of the securities or instruments held by an ETF could decrease (or increase), and will bear its proportionate share of the ETF's fees and expenses. In addition, certain of the ETFs may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing any diversification benefits.

Money Market Funds Risk. An investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company or any other government agency. Certain money market funds seek to preserve the value of their shares at \$1.00 per share, although there can be no assurance that they will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. A major or unexpected increase in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause the share price of such a money market fund to fall below \$1.00. It is possible that such a money market fund will issue and redeem shares at \$1.00 per share at times when the fair value of the money market fund's portfolio per share is more or less than \$1.00. Other money market funds price and transact at a "floating" NAV that will fluctuate along with changes in the market-based value of fund assets. Shares sold utilizing a floating NAV may be worth more or less than their original purchase price.

Short Term Treasuries Risk. Treasuries are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. The value of Treasuries generally moves inversely with movements in interest rates. The prices of longer maturity securities are generally subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. If the Fund is required to sell its Treasuries at a price lower than the price at which they were acquired, the Fund will experience a loss.

Principal Risks Related to the Fund's Structure

Limited Operating History. The Fund commenced investment operations on January 4, 2021. The Fund is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that the Fund will not achieve its investment objectives and that the value of Shares could decline.

Adviser. The Fund is dependent upon the services and resources provided by the Adviser. The Adviser has not previously served as an investment adviser to a registered investment company and its effectiveness may be limited as a result. Furthermore, the Adviser will be addressing certain operational and compliance requirements of the Investment Company Act for the first time in connection with the commencement of operations of the Fund.

Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares. The Fund has been organized as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company and designed primarily for long-term investors. An investor should not invest in the Fund if the investor needs a liquid investment. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) in that investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their shares on a daily basis. Unlike most closed-end funds, which typically list their shares on a securities exchange, the Fund does not intend to list the Shares for trading on any securities exchange, and the Fund does not expect any secondary market to develop for the Shares. Although the Fund will offer a limited degree of liquidity by conducting semi-annual repurchase offers and periodic repurchase offers made at the sole discretion of the Board, a Common Shareholder may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire. Furthermore, discretionary repurchases are made at the discretion of the Board and therefore, may not occur. In addition, with very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable, and liquidity will be provided only through repurchase offers made semi-annually by the Fund, as well as periodically at the sole discretion of the Board. Shares are considerably less liquid than Shares of funds that trade on a stock exchange or Shares of open-end registered investment companies and are therefore, suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with illiquid shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

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

Repurchases of Shares, if any, may be suspended, postponed or terminated by the Board under certain circumstances. See **"REPURCHASES OF SHARES."** An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with illiquid Shares and the underlying investments of the Fund. Also, because Shares are not listed on any securities exchange, the Fund is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of its Common Shareholders unless called for under the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

Repurchases: The Fund does not expect to distribute securities as payment for repurchased Shares except in unusual circumstances. The Fund has the right to distribute securities as payment for repurchased Shares in unusual circumstances, including if making a cash payment would result in a material adverse effect on the Fund or on Common Shareholders not requesting that their Shares be repurchased. For example, it is possible that the Fund may receive securities from a Fund Investment that are illiquid or difficult to value. In such circumstances, the Adviser would seek to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interests of the Fund, which may include a distribution in-kind to the Fund's Common Shareholders. In the event that the Fund makes such a distribution of securities, Common Shareholders will bear any risks of the distributed securities and may be required to pay a brokerage commission or other costs in order to dispose of such securities. See **"REPURCHASES OF SHARES."**

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

Dilution from Subsequent Offerings of Shares. The Fund may accept additional subscriptions for Shares as determined by the Board, in its sole discretion. Additional purchases will dilute the indirect interests of existing Common Shareholders in the Fund Investments prior to such purchases, which could have an adverse impact on the existing Common Shareholders' interests in the Fund if subsequent Fund Investments underperform the prior investments. Further, in certain cases Portfolio Fund Managers may structure performance-based compensation, with such compensation being paid only if gains exceed prior losses. The value attributable to the fact that no performance-based compensation is being paid to a Portfolio Fund Manager until its gains exceed prior losses is not taken into account when determining the NAV of the Fund. New purchases of Shares will dilute the benefit of such compensation structures to existing Common Shareholders.

Substantial Repurchases. Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise cash to fund the repurchases and achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares. See *“Risk Related to the Fund’s Structure —Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Limited to Periodic Repurchases of Shares.”*

Principal Risks Related to the Fund’s Investment Program

General Investment Risks. The types of investments that the Fund anticipates making involve a high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be adequately compensated for risks taken.

Investment Selections. The Fund’s returns on its Fund Investments will depend on the Adviser’s ability to implement and manage the Fund’s investment program and related investments. In making its decisions, the Adviser may rely on information and data provided and prepared by third parties. Although the Adviser intends to evaluate the accuracy and importance of such information and data, it will not always be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness, or accuracy of such information and data. The Adviser will use valuation procedures that it believes are fair and accurate (“Valuation Procedures”). However, these procedures are subjective in nature, may not conform to any particular industry standards (if any such industry standards exist) and may not reflect actual values at which the investments are ultimately realized. See *“CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE; VALUATION.”*

Competition for Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying private equity opportunities is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. There may be intense competition for investments of the type in which the Fund intends to invest, and such competition may result in less favorable investment terms than would otherwise be the case. Additional funds with similar investment objectives may be formed in the future by other unrelated parties. It is possible that competition for appropriate investment opportunities may increase, which may also require the Fund to participate in competitive bidding situations, the outcome of which cannot be guaranteed, thus reducing the number of investment opportunities available to the Fund and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. Participation in competitive bidding situations will also increase the pressure on the Fund with respect to pricing of a transaction. Moreover, the Fund may incur bid, due diligence or other costs on investments which may not be successful. As a result, the Fund may not recover all of its costs, which would adversely affect returns.

Financial Model Risk. The Adviser may employ financial and analytical models to aid in the selection of its investments. If any such models are employed, the success of the Fund’s investment activities will depend, in large part, upon the viability of these models. There can be no assurance that the models are currently viable, or will remain viable during the term of the Fund, due to various factors, including the quality of the data input into the models and the assumptions underlying such models, which to varying degrees involve the exercise of judgment. Even if the models function as anticipated, they cannot account for all factors that may influence the returns on the Fund’s investments. Also, there can be no assurance that the investment professionals utilizing the models will be able to determine that any model is or will become not viable, or not completely viable, or notice, predict or adequately react to any change in the viability of a model. The use of a model that is not viable or not materially viable could, at any time, have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Fund.

No Purchase Agreement and Limited Representations and Warranties/Release of Sellers. Private equity investments will generally be acquired from unaffiliated parties. As a result, the terms of the purchase agreements are unknown at this time. In addition, the right to sue the sellers with respect to a breach of a representation or warranty may expire within a relatively short period of time after the close of escrow on the purchase of the Fund Investments. In certain cases, the Adviser may also agree to release the sellers from certain claims, costs and liabilities in the purchase agreements between the Fund and the sellers. As a result, if defects in a Fund Investment or other matters adversely affecting an investment are discovered, the Fund may not be able to pursue a claim for damages against the seller.

Financial Projections. Financial information concerning Fund Investments and the terms on which they are made may only be available through certain sources. There may be no consistent means, however, of confirming the accuracy of such information. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions and general economic conditions, which are unpredictable, can have a materially adverse impact on the reliability of any financial projections. There can be no assurance that any financial projections can be accurately projected, and actual results may vary significantly from any such financial projections.

Minority Investments; Direct Investments with Third Parties. The Fund may invest in minority positions of various companies, ventures and businesses (each, a “Portfolio Company and collectively, “Portfolio Companies”) alongside other investment funds. In such cases, the Fund will significantly rely on the existing management and co-investors, which may include representation of other financial investors with whom the Fund is not affiliated and whose interests may conflict with the interests of the Fund. Please see “*General Risks of Direct Investments*” for further detail.

Follow-On Investments. Following the Fund’s initial and any follow-on investments in a Portfolio Company, the Fund may have opportunities to make additional subsequent investments in that Portfolio Company. The Fund may lack sufficient funds, or otherwise decide not, to make those investments. The failure to make subsequent investments could jeopardize the Portfolio Company’s viability and the Fund’s prior investments or may result in a missed opportunity for the Fund to increase its participation in a successful operation.

Limitations on Ability to Exit Investments. At any particular time, Fund Investments may not have a readily available secondary market to exit positions, or timing with respect to these exit opportunities may be inopportune. As such, the ability to exit from and liquidate portfolio holdings may be constrained. The Fund may also make investments that may not be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that the Fund will be wound-up and dissolved, either by expiration of the Fund’s term or otherwise. The Fund may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

Limited Portfolio Diversification. Although the Adviser intends to invest the Fund’s portfolio broadly, to the reasonable extent possible within the confines of the Fund’s investment strategy, the inability to achieve this objective could adversely affect the performance of the Fund. Furthermore, to the extent that the capital raised is less than the targeted amount, the Fund may make fewer Fund Investments and thus be less broadly invested.

Contingent Liabilities on Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of a Fund Investment, it may be required to make representations about the investment. The Fund may be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations are inaccurate. These arrangements may result in the incurrence of contingent liabilities for which the Adviser may establish reserves and escrows. In that regard, distributions may be delayed or withheld until such reserve is no longer needed or the escrow period expires.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The success of the Fund’s activities may be materially affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, availability of credit, financial market volatility, changes in laws and national and international political circumstances. The stability and sustainability of growth in global economies may be impacted by terrorism or acts of war. The availability, unavailability or hindered operation of external credit markets, equity markets and other economic systems which the Fund may depend upon to achieve its objectives may have a significant negative impact on the Fund’s operations and profitability. There can be no assurance that such markets and economic systems will be available or will be available as anticipated or needed for the Fund to operate successfully. These factors may adversely impact the performance and growth prospects for Fund Investments.

Transactions with Affiliates. Affiliates of the Adviser and Investment Consultant engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund or Fund Investments. In the future, there might arise instances where the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund or Fund Investments. Affiliates of the Adviser or Investment Consultant may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund Investments) which (i) may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund, (ii) may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities, and (iii) may co-invest with the Fund in certain transactions that are in compliance with section 17 of the Investment Company Act. The Fund intends to apply for exemptive relief from the SEC that would permit the Fund to participate in certain negotiated direct investments alongside other funds managed by the Adviser or certain of its affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act, subject to certain conditions including (i) that a majority of the Trustees of the Board who have no financial interest in the negotiated direct investment transaction and a majority of the Trustees of the Board who are not “interested persons,” as defined in the Investment Company Act, approve the negotiated direct investment and (ii) that the price, terms and conditions of the negotiated direct investment will be identical for each fund participating pursuant to the exemptive relief. There is no assurance that the exemptive relief will be granted by the SEC. In addition, affiliates of the Adviser and their respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund’s investments and may compete with the Fund Investments for investment opportunities.

Risks Related to Fund Investments - Generally

Investment Limits. A Portfolio Fund's investment portfolio may consist of a limited number of companies and may be concentrated in a particular industry area or group. Accordingly, the Portfolio Fund's investment portfolio may at times be significantly concentrated, both as to managers, industries and individual companies. Such concentration by a Portfolio Fund could offer a greater potential for capital appreciation as well as increased risk of loss for the Portfolio Fund and therefore, the Fund. Such concentration may also be expected to increase the volatility of the Fund's investment portfolio. The Fund will consider the investments of any affiliated and unaffiliated underlying investment companies when determining whether the Fund is in compliance with its concentration policies. Further, the Fund is subject to the asset diversification requirements applicable to RICs. See "**CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS**" and "**Statement of Additional Information - FUNDAMENTAL POLICES**".

Reliance on the Adviser Risk. The Fund's performance depends upon the performance of Portfolio Fund Managers managing any direct investments, fund interests, or debt investments. The Fund's performance also depends on the adherence by such Portfolio Fund Managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Portfolio Fund Managers, the Adviser's ability to select Portfolio Fund Managers and strategies and effectively allocate the Fund's assets among them.

Reliance on the Investment Consultant Risk. The Adviser, and therefore the Fund, relies on the Investment Consultant to source, evaluate and recommend potential investments for the consideration of the Adviser. To the extent that the Investment Consultant is unable to identify suitable investments or recommends investments that are not as successful as expected, the Adviser's ability to effectively allocate the Fund's assets could be impacted.

Additional Fee Layers. Portfolio Funds may charge asset-based fees, carried interest, incentive allocations or other fees and expenses at the asset level. As such, investors may bear two layers of fees and expenses.

Leverage Risk. Fund Investments and (subject to applicable law) the Fund may employ leverage through borrowings or derivative instruments and may directly or indirectly acquire interests in companies with highly leveraged capital structures. If income and appreciation on investments made with borrowed funds are less than the cost of the leverage, the value of the relevant portfolio or investment will decrease. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of a Fund Investment will be magnified to the extent leverage is employed. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the Fund or the Portfolio Funds in a market that moves adversely to the relevant investments could result in substantial losses, exceeding those that would have been incurred if leverage had not been employed.

Valuation Risk. The valuation of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds is ordinarily determined based upon valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers on a quarterly basis. Although such valuations are provided on a quarterly basis, the Fund will provide valuations, and will issue Shares, on a monthly basis. A large percentage of the securities in which the Fund invest will not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be fair valued by the Portfolio Fund Manager. In this regard, a Portfolio Fund Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value may affect the Portfolio Fund Manager's compensation or its ability to raise additional funds. No assurances can be given regarding the valuation methodology or the sufficiency of systems utilized by any Portfolio Fund Manager, the accuracy of the valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers, that the Portfolio Fund Managers will comply with their own internal policies or procedures for keeping records or making valuations, or that the Portfolio Fund Managers' policies and procedures and systems will not change without notice to the Fund. As a result, a Portfolio Fund Manager's valuation of the securities may fail to match the amount ultimately realized with respect to the disposition of such securities. A Portfolio Fund Manager's information could also be inaccurate due to fraudulent activity, mis-valuation or inadvertent error. The Fund may not uncover errors in valuation for a significant period of time, if ever.

Capital Call Risk. The Fund may maintain a sizeable cash position in anticipation of funding capital calls or near-term investment opportunities. Even though the Fund may maintain a sizeable position in cash and short-term securities, it may not contribute the full amount of its commitment to a fund at the time of investment. Instead, the Fund will be required to make incremental contributions pursuant to capital calls issued from time to time by the underlying fund. If the Fund defaults on its commitment to an underlying fund or fails to satisfy capital calls to an underlying fund in a timely manner then, generally, it will be subject to significant penalties, including the complete forfeiture of the Fund's investment in the underlying fund. Any failure by the Fund to make timely capital contributions in respect of its commitments may (i) impair the ability of the Fund and the Fund to pursue its investment strategy, (ii) force the Fund to borrow, (iii) indirectly cause the Fund, and, indirectly, the Investors to be subject to certain penalties from the Fund Investments (including the complete forfeiture of the Fund's investment in an Investment Fund), or (iv) otherwise impair the value of the Fund's investments (including the devaluation of the Fund).

Lack of Control. The Fund may indirectly make binding commitments to direct investment vehicles without an ability to participate in their management and control and with no or limited ability to transfer its interests in such direct investment vehicles. The Fund also generally will not have control over any of the underlying portfolio companies and will not be able to direct the policies or management decisions of such portfolio companies.

Availability of Financing and Market Conditions. Market fluctuations in business loans may affect the availability and cost of loans needed for the Fund Investments. Credit availability has been restricted in the past and may become so in the future. Restrictions upon the availability of financing or high interest rates on such loans will adversely affect the value of existing Fund Investments and may limit the Fund's availability to source and invest in new Fund Investments. Interest paid by any Fund Investment on its debt obligations will reduce cash available for distributions. Interest rates are currently low compared to prior periods. If any Fund Investment incurs variable rate debt, increases in interest rates would increase its interest costs, which could reduce the Fund's return on its investments.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund and each Fund Investment is subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. General interest rate fluctuations may have a substantial negative impact on Fund Investments and the investment opportunities and, accordingly, have a material adverse effect on the Fund's investment objectives and their respective rates of return on invested capital. To mitigate such interest rate exposure, the Fund may invest a portion of its portfolio in investments with floating interest rates. In addition, an increase in interest rates would make it more expensive to use debt for the Fund and the Fund's financing needs, if any. Although government financial regulators, such as the Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates; they may raise rates at any time.

The Fund may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities and may limit the Fund's ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations.

LIBOR Risk. The Fund's investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is used extensively in the U.S. and globally as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts, including corporate and municipal bonds, bank loans, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, interest rate swaps and other derivatives.

In July of 2017, the head of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. The FCA and ICE Benchmark Administrator have since announced that most LIBOR settings will no longer be published after December 31, 2021 and a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will cease publication after June 30, 2023. It is possible that a subset of LIBOR settings will be published after these dates on a “synthetic” basis, but any such publications would be considered non-representative of the underlying market. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing SOFR that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference rates. Uncertainty related to the liquidity impact of the change in rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, poses risks for the Fund. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Fund will depend on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. For example, current information technology systems may be unable to accommodate new instruments and rates with features that differ from LIBOR. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Fund until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new instruments and contracts are commercially accepted and market practices become settled.

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

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

Brexit Risk. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly from time to time in European companies and assets, including investments located in the United Kingdom (“UK”). In June 2016, the UK approved a referendum to leave the EU. The withdrawal, known colloquially as "Brexit", was agreed to and ratified by the UK Parliament, and the UK left the EU on January 31, 2020. It began a transition period in which to negotiate a new trading relationship for goods and services that ended on December 31, 2020. On January 1, 2021, the UK left the EU Single Market and Customs Union, as well as all EU policies and international agreements. On December 24, 2020, the UK and EU agreed to a trade deal with no tariffs or quotas on products, regulatory and customs cooperation mechanisms as well as provisions ensuring a level playing field for open and fair competition. In March 2021, the UK and EU put in place a regulatory dialogue on financial systems based on a separate memorandum of understanding. Since the referendum, there have been periods of significant volatility in the global stock markets and currency exchange rates, as well as challenging market conditions in the UK. At this time, the impact that the trade deal and any future agreements on services, particularly financial services, will have on the Fund cannot be predicted, and it is possible that the new terms may adversely affect the Fund.

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

The continuing spread of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets and may adversely affect the Fund's investments and operations. The outbreak was first detected in December 2019 and subsequently spread globally. The outbreak and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in closing borders and quarantines, restricting international and domestic travel, enhanced health screenings, cancellations, disrupted supply chains and customer activity, responses by businesses (including changes to operations and reducing staff), and have produced general concern and uncertainty.

The impact of the coronavirus pandemic, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect national and global economies, individual companies and the market in general in a manner and for a period of time that cannot be foreseen at the present time. Health crises caused by the recent outbreak may heighten other preexisting political, social and economic risks in a country or region. Governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with changes to fiscal and monetary policy, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions, new monetary programs, and dramatically lower interest rates. Certain of those policy changes are being implemented or considered in response to the coronavirus outbreak. Such policy changes may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on either specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments. In the event of a pandemic or an outbreak, there can be no assurance that the Fund and its service providers will be able to maintain normal business operations for an extended period of time or will not lose the services of key personnel on a temporary or long-term basis due to illness or other reasons. A pandemic or disease could also impair the information technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's investment adviser rely, and could otherwise disrupt the ability of the Fund's service providers to perform essential tasks. Multiple asset classes may be affected by a market disruption. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are becoming more widely available, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets and the pace of recovery may vary from market to market. To the extent the Fund may overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, such position will increase the Fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors. These conditions could result in the Fund's inability to achieve its investment objectives, adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, negatively impact the Fund's performance, and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

Foreign Investments and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of non-U.S. issuers, including those located in developing countries, which securities involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. These risks may relate to foreign political, social and economic matters, less developed markets, political immobility and less developed legal and accounting practices.

Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk. As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to market and manager risk. In addition, if the Fund acquires shares of investment companies, investors bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the investment companies.

Credit Transactions. To obtain access to Portfolio Companies, the Fund's portfolio may include, but is not limited to, investments in first and second lien senior secured loans, secured unitranche debt, unsecured debt (e.g., mezzanine debt), and structurally subordinated instruments.

- *First lien senior secured loans, second lien senior secured loans, and unitranche debt.* When the Fund invests in first lien senior secured loans, second lien senior secured loans, and unitranche debt the Fund will generally seek to take a security interest in the available assets of those Portfolio Companies, including the equity interests of the Portfolio Companies' subsidiaries. There is a risk that the collateral securing these loans may decrease in value over time or lose its entire value, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the Portfolio Company to raise additional capital. To the extent the Fund's debt investment is collateralized by the securities of a Portfolio Company's subsidiaries, such securities may lose some or all of their value in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the Portfolio Company. Also, in some circumstances, the Fund's lien may be contractually or structurally subordinated to claims of other creditors. In addition, deterioration in a Portfolio Company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for the loan. Loans that are under-collateralized involve a greater risk of loss. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee that the Fund will receive principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that the Fund will be able to collect on the loan should the Fund be forced to enforce its remedies. Finally, particularly with respect to a unitranche debt structure, unitranche debt will generally have higher leverage levels than a standard first lien term loan.
- *Unsecured debt.* The Fund's unsecured debt investments, including private high yield and mezzanine debt, will generally rank junior in priority of payment to senior loans. This may result in a heightened level of risk and volatility or a loss of principal, which could lead to the loss of the entire investment. These investments may involve additional risks that could adversely affect the Fund's investment returns. To the extent interest payments associated with such debt are deferred, such debt may be subject to greater fluctuations in valuations, and such debt could subject the Fund to non-cash income. Since the Fund will not receive any principal repayments prior to the maturity of some of its subordinated debt investments, such investments will be of greater risk than amortizing loans. In addition, the Fund may invest in HoldCo notes, which are structurally subordinated instruments in the form of unsecured notes at the holding company level, as opposed to the operating company level. Because a company's assets and cash flows are usually contained at the OpCo level, any borrowings at HoldCo will not have access to the assets of the company's subsidiaries until after all of the OpCo creditors have been paid, allowing for the remaining assets to be distributed up to the HoldCo level.
- *Equity investments.* The Fund may make select equity investments. In addition, when the Fund invests in senior secured and second lien senior secured loans or subordinated debt, it may acquire warrants or options to purchase equity securities. The equity interests the Fund receives may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, the Fund may not be able to realize gains from its equity interests, and any gains that the Fund does realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses it experiences.

The loans in which the Fund will invest may be rated below investment grade by rating agencies or would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "junk," have predominantly speculative characteristics and may carry a greater risk with respect to a borrower's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Fund expects that "junk bonds" will make up less than 10% of the Fund's investment portfolio.

Original Issue Discount. Fund Investments may include original issue discount instruments, which include debt instruments with PIK interest. To the extent original issue discount constitutes a portion of the Fund's income, the Fund will be exposed to typical risks associated with such income being required to be included in taxable and accounting income prior to receipt of cash, including the following:

- Interest rates payable on original issue discount instruments, including PIK loans, are higher because the deferred interest payments are discounted to reflect the time-value of money and because PIK instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans;
- Original issue discount instruments such as PIK instruments may have unreliable valuations because the accruals require judgments about collectability of the deferred payments and the value of the associated collateral;
- An election to defer PIK interest payments by adding them to the principal increases the Adviser's future income incentive fees at a compounding rate;
- Market prices of PIK instruments and other zero-coupon instruments are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and may be more volatile than instruments that pay interest periodically in cash. While PIK instruments are usually less volatile than zero coupon debt instruments, PIK instruments are generally more volatile than cash pay securities;
- The deferral of PIK interest on a loan increases its loan-to-value ratio, which is a measure of the riskiness of a loan;
- Even if the conditions for income accrual under U.S. GAAP are satisfied, a borrower could still default when actual payment is due upon the maturity of such loan;
- Original issue discount creates the risk of non-refundable cash payments to the Adviser based on non-cash accruals that may never be realized;
- For accounting purposes, cash distributions to investors representing original issue discount income such as PIK interest do not come from paid-in capital, although they may be paid from the offering proceeds; and
- The required recognition of original issue discount, including PIK interest, for U.S. federal income tax purposes may have a negative impact on liquidity, because it represents a non-cash component of the Fund's investment company taxable income that must, nevertheless, be distributed in cash to investors to avoid the Fund being subject to corporate level taxation.

Collateral Risks For Second Lien Investments And Unsecured Debt. Certain credit investments that the Fund has made, or intends to make, in Fund Investments may be secured on a second priority basis by the same collateral securing first priority debt of such companies. The first priority liens on the collateral will secure the Portfolio Company's obligations under any outstanding senior debt and may secure certain other future debt that may be permitted to be incurred by such company under the agreements governing the loans. The holders of obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral will generally control the liquidation of and be entitled to receive proceeds from any realization of the collateral to repay their obligations in full before the Fund receives any distribution. In addition, the value of the collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There is a risk that the collateral securing these loans may decrease in value over time or lose its entire value, may be difficult to sell in a timely manner, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value based upon the success of the business and market conditions, including as a result of the inability of the portfolio company to raise additional capital. In addition, deterioration in a Portfolio Company's financial condition and prospects, including its inability to raise additional capital, may be accompanied by deterioration in the value of the collateral for the loan. Consequently, the fact that a loan is secured does not guarantee receipt of principal and interest payments according to the loan's terms, or at all, or that any available remedies will be enforceable. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from the sale or sales of all of the collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the debt obligations secured by the second priority liens after payment in full of all obligations secured by the first priority liens on the collateral.

The Fund may also make unsecured debt investments in Fund Investments, meaning that such investments will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such companies. Unsecured debt investments usually rank junior in payment priority to secured loans. Accordingly, unsecured debt may include a heightened level of risk and volatility or a loss of principal. Liens on such Portfolio Company's collateral, if any, will secure the Portfolio Company's obligations under its outstanding secured debt and may secure certain future debt that is permitted to be incurred by the Portfolio Company under its secured debt agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before the Fund. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the Fund's unsecured debt obligations after payment in full of all secured debt obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured debt obligations, the Fund's unsecured claims would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the Portfolio Company's remaining assets, if any.

Where the Fund makes investments in Portfolio Companies that have senior debt outstanding and the Fund is granted a security interest in collateral by the relevant Portfolio Company, the Fund's rights with respect to such collateral may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more inter-creditor agreements that the Fund will enter into with the holders of the senior debt. Under such an inter-creditor agreement, the holders of obligations secured by first priority liens may hold the following rights and/or powers: (i) the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral, (ii) the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings, (iii) the approval of amendments to collateral documents, (iv) releases of liens on the collateral, and (v) waivers of past defaults under collateral documents. The Fund may not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if its rights are adversely affected.

Venture Capital and Growth Equity. Venture capital is usually classified by investments in private companies that have a limited operating history, are attempting to develop or commercialize unproven technologies or implement novel business plans or are not otherwise developed sufficiently to be self-sustaining financially or to become public. Although these investments may offer the opportunity for significant gains, such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Growth equity is usually classified by investments in private companies that have reached profitability but still need capital to achieve the desired level of commercialization before having access to the public markets for financing. As a result of the risks associated with advancing the company's growth plan, investors can expect a higher return than might be available in the public markets, but also need to recognize the business and financial risks that remain in advancing the company's commercial aspirations.

For both venture capital and growth equity companies, the risks are generally greater than the risks of investing in public companies that may be at a later stage of development.

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

Derivatives and Hedging. The Fund may invest and trade in a variety of derivative instruments to hedge the Fund's primary Fund Investments, including options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements and other derivatives contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments or arrangements in which the risk and return are related to changes in the value of other assets, reference rates or indices. Transactions in derivative instruments present risks arising from the use of leverage (which increases the magnitude of losses), volatility, the possibility of default by a counterparty, and illiquidity. Use of derivative instruments for hedging or speculative purposes by the Adviser could present significant risks, including the risk of losses in excess of the amounts invested. The Fund's ability to avoid risk through investment or trading in derivatives will depend on the ability to anticipate changes in the underlying assets, reference rates or indices.

Infrastructure Companies Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of infrastructure companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction and improvement programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Infrastructure companies may also be affected by or subject to difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets; inexperience with and potential losses resulting from a developing de-regulatory environment; costs associated with compliance with and changes in environmental and other regulations; regulation or adverse actions by various government authorities; government regulation of rates charged to customers; service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps; the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards; technological innovations that may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete; and general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure assets. Recently imposed tariffs on imports to the United States could affect operating or construction costs for a number of companies in which the Fund invests.

Risks Related to Investments in Portfolio Companies

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

Limited Operating History of Portfolio Companies. Portfolio Companies may have limited operating histories by which to assess their ability to achieve, sustain and increase revenues or profitability. A Portfolio Company's financial results will be affected by many factors, including (i) the ability to successfully identify a market or markets in which there is a need for its products; (ii) the ability to successfully negotiate strategic alliances, licensing and other relationships for product development, marketing, distribution and sales; (iii) the progress of research and development programs with respect to the development of additional products and enhancements to existing products; (iv) the ability to protect proprietary rights; and (v) competing technological and market developments, particularly companies that have substantially greater resources. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Companies will ever achieve significant commercial revenues or profitability.

Risks Associated with Management of Growth. To achieve their projected revenues and other targeted operating results, the Portfolio Companies may be required to rapidly implement and improve operational, financial and management control systems on a timely basis, together with maintaining effective cost controls, and any failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition and results of operations. The success of their growth plans will depend in part upon their ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate key personnel. Failure to make the required expansions and upgrades could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial condition, results of operations and relationships with their corporate partners. The results of operations for the companies will also be adversely affected if revenues do not increase sufficiently to compensate for the increase in operating expenses resulting from any expansion and there can be no assurance that any expansion will be profitable or will not adversely affect their results of operations.

Reliance on Portfolio Company Management. The day-to-day operations of each Portfolio Company will be the responsibility of its own management team. Although the Adviser and Investment Consultant will monitor the performance of investments and will screen for capable management skills, there can be no assurance that such management will be able to operate any such Portfolio Company in accordance with the Fund's expectations. In addition, the loss to a Portfolio Company of a member of its management team could be detrimental to the development of the Portfolio Company.

Market Uncertainties. Even if the Portfolio Companies' product and service development efforts are successful, their ultimate success will depend upon market acceptance of the concepts, the products and the services. The Portfolio Companies may not have engaged in any formal market research studies with respect to the establishment of a market for their products. There can be no assurance that performance errors and deficiencies will not be found, or if found, that they will be able to successfully correct such performance errors and deficiencies in a timely manner or at all. Even if the concepts gain initial market acceptance, competitors are likely to introduce concepts with comparable price and performance characteristics. This competition may result in reduced future market acceptance for their products and decreasing sales and lower gross margins which could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Fund and the Portfolio Companies.

No Assurance of Additional Capital for Investments. Even if a Portfolio Company is successful generating revenues and expanding its service offerings, it may require additional financing to continue product and service development, testing and, ultimately, marketing and other operational activities. Moreover, its cash requirements may vary materially due to service development results, service testing results, changing relationships with strategic partners, changes in the focus and direction of its research and development programs, competitive and technological advances of competitors, and other factors. Additional financing may not be available when needed or on acceptable terms. If additional financing is not available, the Portfolio Company may need to delay, scale back or eliminate certain of its product development, marketing or other activities, or even be forced to cease operations and liquidate.

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

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

Risks Related to Secondary Investments

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

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

Risks relating to secondary investments involving syndicates. The Fund may acquire secondary investments as a member of a purchasing syndicate, in which case the Fund may be exposed to additional risks including (among other things): (i) counterparty risk (*i.e.* the risk that a counterparty to the contemplated transaction defaults); (ii) reputation risk (*i.e.* the risk that the investment identified by the syndicate underperforms and the Fund's reputation is damaged as a result); (iii) breach of confidentiality by a syndicate member; and (iv) execution risk (*i.e.* the risk that the transaction for which the syndicate was created, is not completed).

Risks Related to Direct Investments

General Risks of Direct Investments. The Fund may make direct investments on an opportunistic basis. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be given direct investment opportunities, or that any direct investment offered to the Fund would be appropriate or attractive to the Fund. Direct investments generally are more concentrated than investments in portfolio companies, which generally hold multiple portfolio companies. Due diligence will be conducted on direct investment opportunities; however, the Adviser or Investment Consultant may not have the ability to conduct the same level of due diligence applied to portfolio company investments. In addition, there may be limited opportunities to negotiate the terms of such direct investments. However, in instances where the terms of a direct investment are negotiable, such terms may be heavily negotiated and may incur additional transactional costs for the Fund. As is typical in such matters, the Adviser or Investment Consultant, as applicable, generally will rely on the portfolio company manager or sponsor offering such direct investment opportunity to perform most of the due diligence on the relevant portfolio company and to negotiate terms of the direct investment.

The Fund may indirectly make binding direct investment commitments without an ability to participate in the management and control of, and with no or limited ability to transfer its interests in, the pertinent operating company. In some such cases, the Fund may be obligated to fund its entire direct investment commitment up front, and in other cases the Fund is expected to make commitments to fund direct investments from time to time as called by the portfolio company manager or the sponsor that is managing such direct investment. Generally, neither the Adviser, Investment Consultant nor the Fund will have control over the timing of capital calls or distributions received from such direct investment, or over investment decisions made in such direct investments.

Risks Related to Listed Securities

Equity Security Risk. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors, or companies in which the Fund invests.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Non-U.S. securities are subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations, generally higher volatility and lower liquidity than U.S. securities. Non-U.S. securities also tend to have less developed securities markets and economic systems and greater political and economic instability.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the duration of bonds held by a Fund, the more sensitive it will likely be to interest rate fluctuations. Duration measures the weighted average term to maturity of a bond's expected cash flows. Duration also represents the approximate percentage change that the price of a bond would experience for a 1% change in yield. For example: the price of a bond with a duration of 5 years would change approximately 5% for a 1% change in yield. The price of a bond with a duration of 10 years would be expected to decline by approximately 10% if its yield was to rise by 1%. Bond yields tend to fluctuate in response to changes in market levels of interest rates. Generally, if interest rates rise, a bond's yield will also rise in response; the duration of a bond will determine how much the price of the bond will change in response to the change in yield.

The Fund's investments in fixed-income securities and positions in fixed-income derivatives may decline in value because of changes in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of fixed-income securities and any long positions in fixed-income derivatives held by the Fund are likely to decrease, whereas its short positions in fixed-income derivatives is likely to increase.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that the credit strength of an issuer of a fixed-income security will weaken and/ or that the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments and that the security may go into default. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult for the Fund to sell the security.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time the Adviser would like or at the price it believes the security is currently worth. Liquidity risk may be increased for certain Fund investments, including those investments in funds with gating provisions or other limitations on investor withdrawals and restricted or illiquid securities. Some funds in which the Fund invests may impose restrictions on when an investor may withdraw its investment or limit the amounts an investor may withdraw. To the extent that the Adviser seeks to reduce or sell out of its investment at a time or in an amount that is prohibited, the Fund may not have the liquidity necessary to participate in other investment opportunities or may need to sell other investments that it may not have otherwise sold.

The Fund may also invest in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid, as determined by using the SEC's standard applicable to registered investment companies (*i.e.*, securities that cannot be disposed of by the Fund within seven days in the ordinary course of business at approximately the amount at which the Fund has valued the securities). Illiquid and restricted securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid and restricted securities generally is more volatile than that of more liquid securities, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of such securities. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted securities may also restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities.

High-Yield/High-Risk Bond Risk. High-yield/high risk bonds, or "junk" bonds, are bonds rated below investment-grade by the primary rating agencies, such as Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's, or are unrated bonds of similar quality. The value of lower quality bonds generally is more dependent on credit risk than investment-grade bonds. Issuers of high-yield/high risk bonds may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings and are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes or adverse developments specific to the issuer. In addition, the junk bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings. Further, secondary markets for high-yield securities are less liquid than the market for investment-grade securities. Therefore, it may be more difficult to value the securities because valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a larger role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in a variety of loans. Bank loans are obligations of companies or other entities entered into in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, and refinancings. The Fund's investments in bank loans are generally acquired as a participation interest in, or assignment of, loans originated by a lender or other financial institution. These investments may include institutionally-traded floating and fixed rate debt securities. The bank loans underlying these securities often involve borrowers with low credit ratings whose financial conditions are troubled or uncertain, including companies that are highly leveraged or in bankruptcy proceedings. Participation interests and assignments involve credit, interest rate, and liquidity risk. Loans may have settlement times longer than seven days, which can affect the overall liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. In addition, certain loans may not be "securities" under the federal securities laws and the holders of such loans may not have the protections of the federal securities laws.

Market Risk. Overall securities market risks may affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as domestic and foreign economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the securities and derivatives markets. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Managed Portfolio Risk. The managers' investment strategies or choice of specific securities may be unsuccessful and may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Listed Infrastructure. The risks associated with the Fund's investments in listed infrastructure securities (*i.e.* publicly-traded equity securities that generate the majority of their cash flows from owning and/or operating physical infrastructure assets, which may include, among other assets, regulated assets (such as electricity transmission and distribution facilities, gas distribution systems, water-related businesses like water distribution and waste water collection and processing facilities), transportation assets (such as toll roads, airports, seaports, and railway lines), communications assets (including broadcast and wireless towers and satellite networks) and social infrastructure (including schools, hospitals, prisons and courthouses)), may include: supply and demand for services from and access to infrastructure; the financial condition of users and suppliers of infrastructure assets; changes in laws and regulations; environmental claims; changes in energy prices; uninsured casualties; natural disasters, terrorist events, under-insured or uninsurable losses; and other factors. Many of these factors could cause fluctuations in usage, expenses and revenues, causing the value of infrastructure investments to decline. Moreover, it may be difficult for the Fund to dispose of an infrastructure investment at an attractive price or at the appropriate time or in response to changing market conditions, or the Fund may otherwise be unable to complete a favorable exit strategy.

Regulatory Risks

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

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

On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act relating to a registered investment company’s use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

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

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

Failure To Obtain 17(d) Exemptive Relief. The Investment Company Act prohibits the Fund from making certain investments alongside affiliates unless it receives an order from the SEC permitting it to do so. The Fund and the Adviser will seek exemptive relief from the provisions of Sections 17(d) of the Investment Company Act to invest in certain privately negotiated investment transactions alongside current or future BDCs, private funds, separate accounts, or registered investment companies that are advised by the Adviser or its affiliates or any company that is a direct or indirect, wholly- or majority-owned subsidiary of the Adviser or its affiliates, collectively, the Fund's "investment affiliates," subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. There is no assurance such relief will be received and if they are not able to obtain the exemptive relief, the Fund will not be permitted to participate in 17(d) investments. This may reduce the Fund's ability to deploy capital and invest its assets. The Fund may be forced to invest in cash, cash equivalents or other assets that may result in lower returns than otherwise may be available through 17(d) investment opportunities.

Failure to Qualify as a RIC or Satisfy Distribution Requirement. To qualify for and maintain RIC qualification under the Code, the Fund must meet the following annual distribution, source-of-income and asset diversification requirements. See "**CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS.**"

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

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

Difficulty Meeting RIC Distribution Requirement. Each of the above ongoing requirements for qualification for the favorable tax treatment available to RICs requires that the Adviser obtain information from or about the Portfolio Funds in which the Fund is invested. However, Portfolio Funds generally are not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Adviser to monitor the sources of the Fund's income and the diversification of its assets, and otherwise to comply with Subchapter M of the Code. Ultimately this may limit the universe of Portfolio Funds in which the Fund can invest.

Portfolio Funds classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes may generate income allocable to the Fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the source-of-income requirement, described above. In order to meet the source-of-income requirement, the Fund may structure its investments in a way potentially increasing the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof. Because the Fund may not have timely or complete information concerning the amount and sources of such a Portfolio Fund's income until such income has been earned by the Portfolio Fund or until a substantial amount of time thereafter, it may be difficult for the Fund to satisfy source-of-income requirement.

In the event that the Fund believes that it is possible that it will fail the asset diversification requirement at the end of any quarter of a taxable year, it may seek to take certain actions to avert such failure, including by acquiring additional investments to come into compliance with the asset diversification tests or by disposing of non-diversified assets. Although the Code affords the Fund the opportunity, in certain circumstances, to cure a failure to meet the asset diversification test, including by disposing of non-diversified assets within six months, there may be constraints on the Fund's ability to dispose of its interest in a Portfolio Fund that limit utilization of this cure period. Because the Fund's allocable portion of a Portfolio Fund's taxable income will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income for the year of the accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to Common Shareholders in order to satisfy the annual distribution requirement, even though the Fund will not have received any corresponding cash amount. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty meeting the annual distribution requirement necessary to qualify for and maintain its qualification as a RIC under the Code. The Fund may have to sell some of its investments at times and/or at prices the Fund would not consider advantageous, raise additional debt or equity capital or forgo new investment opportunities for this purpose. If the Fund is not able to obtain cash from other sources, the Fund may fail to qualify for or maintain RIC tax treatment and thus become subject to corporate-level income tax. For additional discussion regarding the tax implications of a RIC, see "**CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS.**"

LIMITS OF RISKS DISCLOSURE

The above discussions of the various risks that are associated with the Fund and its Shares and the related discussion of risks in the SAI include the material risks involved with an investment in the Fund of which the Fund is currently aware. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund.

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board of Trustees

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

The Adviser

Bow River Asset Management LLC, doing business as Bow River Capital, located at 205 Detroit Street, Suite 800, Denver, Colorado, serves as the Adviser of the Fund and will be responsible for determining and implementing the Fund's overall investment strategy, including direct investments. The Adviser, formed in 2003, is a private, independently-owned firm that is focused on investing in the lower middle market in three asset classes, including private equity, real estate and software growth equity. The Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act.

As of March 31, 2021, the Adviser and its affiliates had assets under management of approximately \$1 billion.

The Adviser and its affiliates may serve as investment managers to other funds that have investment programs that are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and the Adviser or one of its affiliates may in the future serve as the investment manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See **"CONFLICTS OF INTEREST."**

Investment Management Agreement and Investment Management Fee

The Investment Management Agreement became effective as of the Commencement of Operations and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See **"VOTING."** The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the Fund by either the Board or the Adviser. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement is available in the Fund's Annual Report, dated March 31, 2021.

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

The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund will pay a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets during such period. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to money borrowed for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Fund's accrued liabilities (other than money borrowed for investment purposes). The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser out of the Fund's assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Investment Management Fee will be computed as of the last day of each month.

The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Common Shareholders.

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

Investment Consultant

Aksia TorreyCove Partners, LLC, located at 10180 Barnes Canyon Road, Suite 200, San Diego, CA 92121, serves as the Investment Consultant to the Fund and assists the Adviser with sourcing, evaluating and selecting investments for the Fund's portfolio. The Investment Consultant, formed in 2011, is a private, independently-owned firm that provides asset management services to state and local pension plans, endowments and foundations. The Investment Consultant is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act and the Fund is the first registered product to which the Investment Consultant has provided investment consultant services.

As of March 31, 2021, the Investment Consultant provided its services to advisers who manage more than \$250 billion in assets.

The Investment Consultant and its affiliates may serve as investment consultants or managers to other funds that have investment programs that are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and the Investment Consultant or one of its affiliates may in the future serve as the investment consultant or manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See "**CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.**"

Investment Consultant Agreement and Investment Consultant Fee

The Investment Consultant Agreement became effective as of the Commencement of Operations and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Consultant Agreement will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See "**VOTING.**" The Investment Consultant Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the Fund by either the Board, the Adviser or the Investment Consultant. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Consultant Agreement is available in the Fund's Annual Report, dated March 31, 2021.

The Adviser pays the Investment Consultant a monthly fee of 0.375% (on an annualized basis) of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, in consideration of the services provided by the Investment Consultant to the Fund. The Adviser is responsible for paying the Investment Consultant from its Investment Management Fee.

Investment Team – Bow River Capital

Bow River Capital has an experienced investment team with significant expertise underwriting and executing private equity investments, managing evergreen private equity strategies and managing registered funds. The Fund's investment team consists of Jeremy Held, Mike Trihy and Rich Wham (the "Portfolio Managers").

Jeremy Held

Jeremy Held, CFA, is currently responsible for Bow River Capital's registered asset management business including investment oversight, research and product development. Prior to joining Bow River Capital in 2019, Mr. Held was the Director of Research and Chief Investment Officer at ALPS Advisors, a Denver-based asset manager that specializes in registered fund vehicles focused on real assets and alternative investments. Mr. Held began his career at ALPS in 1996 and helped lead a variety of business initiatives over two decades, including the launch of the firm's asset management business in 2007. Mr. Held has a strong track record launching innovative investment products, including the world's first Master Limited Partnership ("MLP") Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF"), as well as the first Listed Private Equity ("LPE") mutual fund. Mr. Held was ultimately responsible for all aspects of the ALPS Advisors business, overseeing 44 registered investment companies and more than \$20 billion in assets. Mr. Held has significant investment oversight experience, advising several registered mutual fund boards and serving as President of Red Rocks Capital, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ALPS focused on Listed Private Equity investments.

Mike Trihy

Mike Trihy, CFA, joined Bow River Capital as a Vice President and Portfolio Manager, and is currently responsible for portfolio construction and investment research for the Fund. Prior to joining Bow River Capital in 2019, Mr. Trihy was a Portfolio Manager at Partners Group, a Swiss-based global private markets manager. Mike joined Partners Group in January 2017 and was responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management for separate account and evergreen fund mandates in the Americas region, including the largest private equity-focused tender offer fund globally. During his time as Portfolio Manager, the evergreen funds under his mandate delivered consistent total returns with low levels of volatility, while maintaining appropriate liquidity and a high level of portfolio diversification. He has constructed portfolios across multiple asset classes, including private equity, real assets, private credit, and liquid investments (equity and credit). Before his time at Partners Group, Mr. Trihy and Mr. Held worked together for six years when Mr. Trihy served as a Client Portfolio Manager at Red Rocks Capital, a Denver-based asset manager focused on Listed Private Equity investments. He was responsible for investment research and portfolio management of the firm's equity index products.

Rich Wham

Prior to joining Bow River Capital in 2017, Mr. Wham spent thirteen years as a partner at Denver-based Westfield Company where he led the capitalization of numerous real estate investments exceeding \$1 billion in total value. As President and Chief Operating Officer at Bow River Capital, Mr. Wham is responsible for overseeing operations of Bow River Capital and its funds, investor relations, and engaging specialized and experienced personnel to advise on potential new fund opportunities. Additionally, he oversees the real estate group and co-chairs the advisory board for the 2017 Buyout Fund. Mr. Wham represents a “C-level” point of contact for all Bow River Capital investors.

Additional information regarding Portfolio Manager compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, and Portfolio Manager ownership of the Fund (if any) can be found in the SAI.

Investment Consultant Team – Aksia TorreyCove

Aksia TorreyCove is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aksia LLC, a leading private markets consultant that advises some of the largest institutional investors in the world, including pension plans, insurance companies, government-related institutions, foundations and endowments. The principals at Aksia TorreyCove have decades of private markets consulting experience and the firm currently has 141 investment professionals and provides its services to advisers who manage more than \$250 billion in assets.

David Fann

David Fann is Vice Chairman of Aksia TorreyCove and has over 30 years of experience in the private equity industry. Mr. Fann is responsible for the overall framework of Aksia TorreyCove's private markets offering and provides senior advisory support to the firm's client advisory and private market investment research activities. Prior to joining Aksia TorreyCove, he was Co-Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of TorreyCove Capital Partners. Throughout his career, Mr. Fann has led investment organizations that have invested/committed over \$45 billion in private equity investments. He has invested in 26 leveraged buyout, private equity and venture capital investments as a lead investor or co-investor, of which ten became publicly traded through initial public offerings (several of which were acquired by Fortune 500 companies). Prior to TorreyCove Capital Partners, he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of PCG Asset Management. Previously, he was a Managing Director of US Trust and Vice President of Citicorp Venture Capital. Mr. Fann has served on the board of directors of eleven companies, as a board observer for seven companies, as chairman of the board of directors for two companies, and currently serves on the honorary advisory board for the Association of Asian American Investment Managers and on the advisory board for the Robert H. Toigo Foundation. Mr. Fann is a non-voting member of the Fund's investment committee.

Tom Martin

Tom Martin is Head of Private Equity for Aksia TorreyCove and has over 17 years of private equity investment experience. He oversees sourcing, research, and risk management of clients' allocations to private equity and real asset strategies. Prior to joining Aksia TorreyCove, Mr. Martin was a Co-Founder and Managing Director of TorreyCove Capital Partners, where he was responsible for the Private Equity Investment Research team. Prior to this role, Mr. Martin was a Senior Vice President at PCG Asset Management. Before joining PCG in 2002, he was a Vice President at Laffer Associates. Mr. Martin is a non-voting member of the Fund's investment committee.

Nic DiLoretta

Nic DiLoretta is Managing Director and Deputy Head of Private Equity for Aksia TorreyCove. Mr. DiLoretta has over 12 years of experience in alternative assets with a focus in private markets. He leads the identification, due diligence, and selection of private equity and real asset investments for Aksia TorreyCove. He also assists in the management of the teams responsible for sourcing, conducting due diligence, and evaluating investments in the private equity and real asset sectors, and directly oversees the Associate-level investment professionals. Prior to joining Aksia TorreyCove, Nic was Senior Vice President & Deputy Head of Investment Research at TorreyCove Capital Partners, where he oversaw the firm's Associate-level investment research staff. He also led the identification, due diligence, and selection of private equity and real asset investments. Prior to that, Nic was an Associate at PCG Asset Management, where he supported the Risk Management department and assisted in the due diligence of private equity investments. Mr. DiLoretta is a non-voting member of the Fund's investment committee.

Bow River Capital believes that Aksia TorreyCove's extensive private equity relationships and institutional investment expertise combined with Bow River Capital's historical track record, investment process and evergreen fund experience can provide investors with an opportunity to access a private equity solution that invests in a broad cross-section of private equity investments with attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

PERFORMANCE

Simultaneous with the Fund's Commencement of Operations, Bow River Capital Evergreen Private Equity Fund, LP (the "Predecessor Fund") reorganized with and into the Fund. The Predecessor Fund maintained an investment objective, strategies and investment policies, guidelines and restrictions that are, in all material respects, equivalent to those of the Fund and at the time of the conversion of the Predecessor Fund was managed by the same Adviser and portfolio managers as the Fund.

The Predecessor Fund commenced operations on May 22, 2020. The performance quoted below for periods prior to January 4, 2021 is that of the Predecessor Fund and was adjusted to reflect the Fund's estimated expenses (with the exception of estimated Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses the effect of which is already incorporated into the performance of the Predecessor Fund). The performance returns of the Predecessor Fund are unaudited and are calculated by the Adviser on a total return basis. After-tax performance returns are not included for the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was a privately placed fund and was not registered under the Investment Company Act and was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the Investment Company Act and the Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance.

Past performance is no indication of future returns. Because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance, the average annual total return table has been omitted.

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE (%) NET OF FEES

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
2020					4.17%	10.23%	0.26%	0.16%	1.49%	0.01%	1.18%	-0.08%	18.32%
2021	2.73%	2.64%	1.86%	0.07%	3.94%								

DISTRIBUTOR

Foreside Financial Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), whose principal business address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, acts as Distributor to the Fund on a best-efforts basis, subject to various conditions, pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) between the Fund and the Distributor.

Neither the Distributor nor any other party is obligated to purchase any Shares from the Fund. There is no minimum aggregate number of Shares required to be purchased. The Distributor is compensated by the Adviser (and not the Fund) for providing certain distribution services, including out-of-pocket expenses.

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

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Fund for its distribution services, but may receive compensation for its distribution services from the Adviser. Subject to the receipt of an exemptive order from the SEC, the Fund intends to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class II Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order. The Distribution and Service Plan will allow the Fund to pay distribution and servicing fees for the sale and servicing of its Class II Shares to the Fund’s Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. The Distributor does not retain any of the distribution and servicing fees for profit.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

Subject to the receipt of an exemptive order from the SEC, the Fund intends to adopt a Distribution and Service Plan with respect to Class II Shares in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. The Distribution and Service Plan will not be implemented until the Fund receives an exemptive order from the SEC. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order. The Distribution and Service Plan will allow the Fund to pay distribution and servicing fees for the sale and servicing of its Class II Shares. Under the Distribution and Service Plan, the Fund will be permitted to pay as compensation up to 0.25% on an annualized basis of the aggregate net assets of the Fund attributable to Class II Shares (the “Distribution and Servicing Fee”) to the Fund’s Distributor and/or other qualified recipients. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment and may cost more than paying other types of sales charges. Class II Shares will not be offered until the Fund has received an exemptive order from the SEC permitting the adoption of the Distribution and Service Plan. Class I Shares is not subject to the Distribution and Servicing Fee.

The Distribution and Servicing Fee to be paid to the Distributor for distribution of each class of Shares under the Distribution and Service Plan is as follows:

Class	Distribution and Service Fee
Class II Shares	0.25%
Class I Shares	None

ADMINISTRATION

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

In consideration for these services, the Administrator earns and is paid monthly in an amount equal to at least 1/12th of the applicable annual fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a minimum annual fee (the "Administration Fee"). The Administration Fee is paid to the Administrator out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Administrator is also reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund and receives a fee for transfer agency services. The Administration Fee and the other terms of the Administration Agreement may change from time to time as may be agreed to by the Fund and the Administrator.

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

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

CUSTODIAN

UMB Bank, n.a. (the “Custodian”) serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian’s principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64106. The Custodian is an affiliate of UMB Fund Services, Inc., which serves as the Fund’s Administrator.

MANAGEMENT TEAM OF ADVISER

Blair Richardson (Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. Richardson started his career in Canada and worked in the securities business for nearly a decade before moving to New York to join Goldman Sachs’ Sales & Trading / Capital Markets division in 1980. Prior to forming Bow River Capital, Mr. Richardson was with Morgan Stanley and Company from 1987 to 1995, serving as President of Morgan Stanley Japan in Tokyo, Vice Chairman of Morgan Stanley Asia in Hong Kong, and Managing Director of the Equity and Fixed Income Department in New York.

Rick Pederson (Chief Strategy Officer)

Mr. Pederson is Chief Strategy Officer at Bow River Capital and Chairs the advisory board for Bow River Capital’s active buyout investment funds. Previously, Mr. Pederson was President of Ross Consulting Group, an advisory firm he founded that for 20 years provided capital asset financing and investment strategy for Fortune 100 corporations and government organizations. Before that, Mr. Pederson worked with Boston-based Harbridge House, a management consultancy firm. He is a board member of Westcore Mutual Funds; ALPS ETF Trust; Principal Real Estate Income Fund; and History Colorado.

Jane Ingalls (Chief of Staff)

Ms. Ingalls serves as Bow River Capital’s Chief of Staff, working closely with the executive team to develop and execute the firm’s strategy. Prior to joining Bow River Capital, Ms. Ingalls was the President of Artemis Consulting Group, which counsels executives around the globe on a wide range of business and reputational issues. Before that, she was Senior Vice President and Chief of Staff at Janus Capital Group (now Janus Henderson Investors). Prior to joining Janus, she held marketing, communications, and investor relations roles in New York City at OppenheimerFunds, Prudential Securities, and Morgan Stanley.

FUND EXPENSES

The Fund shall pay (or reimburse the Adviser) all expenses and costs incurred in the conduct of the Fund’s business, including, without limitation the following:

(i) the Investment Management Fee;

(ii) fees, costs and expenses related to the identification, evaluation, negotiation, acquisition, due diligence (including but not limited to accounting, legal, tax advisory, outside consultant, and related fees and expenses), restructuring, closing, holding, monitoring and disposition of its investments (whether or not consummated), potential investments, and other assets, including, without limitation, travel expenses (airline travel limited to coach accommodations unless private charter is reasonably necessary), underwriting, registration, commissions or brokerage fees or similar charges in connection therewith to the extent not borne or reimbursed by a portfolio company or potential portfolio company;

- (iii) all expenses related to meetings and business-related entertainment with portfolio company personnel, intermediaries and personnel affiliated with prospective portfolio companies or prospective strategic partners of portfolio companies and all expenses, including but not limited to registration fees, travel and meals, related to meetings and/or conferences for the purpose of sourcing potential investments;
- (iv) all expenses incurred in connection with analytical, database or other third-party research services and related software and/or terminals for the delivery of such services;
- (v) all third-party expenses in connection with unconsummated transactions;
- (vi) all expenses incurred in connection with any restructuring or amendments to the constituent documents of the Fund and related entities;
- (vii) expenses related to organizing and maintaining entities (including any holding vehicle through or in which investments will be made) (including all costs and expenses related to the presence of the Fund or any holding vehicle or other special purpose vehicles in jurisdictions in which such entities or their subsidiaries maintain a presence, including rent, domiciliation fees, directors fees and other similar costs);
- (viii) expenses related to the activities of the Board, including but not limited to insurance for the benefit of the members of the Board, travel and lodging for Board meetings, and all meals and incidentals related thereto;
- (ix) fees, costs and expenses related to third-party administration, accounting, legal, audit, investment banking, commercial banking, appraisal, consulting, custodial, registration, valuation and other professional services (including any filing fees, but excluding regulatory filing fees);
- (x) all costs and expenses for the preparation, printing and distribution of the Fund's financial statements, tax returns, portfolio valuations, and filings and Schedule K-1s and other reporting and providing information, including the costs and fees of maintaining any portal or website in which such items are made available;
- (xi) costs related to the holding of meetings, if any, whether individually or as a group and including travel, lodging and meals;
- (xii) insurance premiums related to errors and omissions liability insurance, professional liability insurance, general liability insurance, or other insurance as deemed appropriate to protect the Fund, the Adviser, their respective Affiliates and any of the their respective directors, officers, members, partners, employees and agents or to indemnify the Adviser, Investment Consultant and their Affiliates against any liability related to Fund Investments and operation of the Fund;
- (xiii) any indemnification obligation and any other indemnity contribution or reimbursement obligations of the Fund with respect to any person, whether payable in connection with a legal proceeding involving the Fund or otherwise;
- (xiv) taxes, fees or governmental charges that may be assessed against the Fund;
- (xv) costs associated with the securing of borrowings including the arranging, negotiation, structuring, entering into, amending and all other documentation of agreements with one or more lenders and all principal, interest, placement and other fees, charges and costs associated with the borrowing of funds or guaranteeing of obligations to the extent permitted;
- (xvi) all expenses related to hedging activities taken by the Fund, if any;
- (xvii) fees incurred in connection with the maintenance of bank or custodian accounts;
- (xviii) all expenses incurred in connection with the managed distribution of marketable securities;
- (xix) costs of any Proceeding (including any investigation) involving Fund activities, including the costs of prosecuting or defending any legal, regulatory, administrative or other action (including settlement or review of business activities) relating to the affairs of the Fund;
- (xx) the Fund's pro-rata portion of Organizational Expenses up to a maximum of \$100,000;
- (xxi) any extraordinary expense of the Fund, including fees and expenses associated with any tax or other audit, investigation, settlement or review;
- (xxii) all costs and expenses, if any, incurred in connection with the Fund's legal and regulatory compliance with applicable law or regulation, including U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. law or regulation (including but not limited to Form PF obligations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Foreign Account Reporting Regimes and AIFMD and the preparation and filing of any reports, disclosures, filings or notifications in connection with the foregoing); and

(xxiii) costs incurred in terminating, dissolving and winding up of the Fund.

In addition, transaction expenses related to a Portfolio Company (whether or not such investment is consummated) which are not borne by a Portfolio Company shall be borne by the Fund, on the one hand, and any co-investor (other than a participating lender) who participates directly in such investment (whether or not consummated), on the other hand, on a pro-rata basis relative to their respective invested capital for such investment (whether or not consummated). In certain cases, the Fund may pay for a co-investor's pro-rata portion of such transaction expenses as described above.

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

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

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

The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, excluding certain "Specified Expenses" listed below, borne by the Fund in respect of each Class of Shares to an amount not to exceed 0.50 %, on an annualized basis, of the Fund's month-end net assets (the "Expense Cap").

If the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, exclusive of the Specified Expenses, in respect of any Class of Shares for any month exceed the Expense Cap applicable to that Class of Shares, the Adviser will waive its Management Fee and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses to the extent necessary to eliminate such excess. The Adviser may also directly pay expenses on behalf of the Fund and waive reimbursement under the Expense Limitation Agreement. To the extent that the Adviser waives its Management Fee and/or reimburses expenses, the Adviser may, for a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver, and (b) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment.

Specified Expenses that are not covered by the Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement and are therefore borne by Common Shareholders of the Fund include: (i) the Management Fee; (ii) all fees and expenses of Fund Investments (including any underlying fees of the Fund Investments (the "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses")); (iii) transactional costs, including legal costs and brokerage commissions, associated with the acquisition and disposition of Private Market Assets and other investments; (iv) interest payments incurred on borrowing by the Fund; (v) fees and expenses incurred in connection with a credit facility, if any, obtained by the Fund; (vi) distribution and shareholder servicing fees, as applicable; (vii) taxes; and (viii) extraordinary expenses resulting from events and transactions that are distinguished by their unusual nature and by the infrequency of their occurrence, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceeding, indemnification expenses, and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for all annual and other meetings of Common Shareholders).

The Expense Limitation Agreement became effective as of the Commencement of Operations and will continue in effect for a term ending one-year from such date. It will automatically renew thereafter for consecutive twelve-month terms, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Trustees. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees upon thirty days' written notice to the Adviser.

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

The Fund's expenses incurred and to be incurred in connection with the initial offering of Shares will be amortized by the Fund over the 12-month period beginning on the Commencement of Operations and were \$170,650. The Fund will also bear directly certain ongoing offering costs associated with any periodic offers of Shares, which will be expensed as they are incurred. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Common Shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Fund's fees and expenses will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund.

VOTING

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

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

Affiliates

The Adviser, the Investment Consultant and their affiliates engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund. In the future, there might arise instances where the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund. The Adviser, the Investment Consultant and their affiliates may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) which may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund; and which may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities. In addition, the Adviser, the Investment Consultant, their affiliates and their respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund or the Portfolio Funds and may compete with the Portfolio Funds for investment opportunities. By acquiring Shares of the Fund, each Common Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any such actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest, except as may otherwise be provided under the provisions of applicable state law or Federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified.

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

The directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees of the Adviser, the Investment Consultant and their affiliates may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through funds managed by the Adviser, the Investment Consultant or their affiliates). As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, investments may be made by directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees that are the same, different from or made at different times than investments made for the Fund. To reduce the possibility that the Fund will be materially adversely affected by the personal trading described above, each of the Fund, the Adviser and the Investment Consultant have adopted codes of ethics (collectively, the “Codes of Ethics”) in compliance with Section 17(j) of the Investment Company Act that restricts securities trading in the personal accounts of investment professionals and others who normally come into possession of information regarding the portfolio transactions of the Fund. The Codes of Ethics can be reviewed and may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-942-8090. The Codes of Ethics are also available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by email at publicinfo@sec.gov.

Affiliates of the Adviser or Investment Consultant may in the future have other clients with investment objectives that are similar to or compete with the Fund’s investment objectives, including private funds and managed accounts. The Fund will not engage in direct investments alongside affiliates unless the Fund has received an order granting exemption from Section 17 of the Investment Company Act or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance.

Allocation of the Adviser’s, Investment Consultant’s and their Affiliates’ Time

The Fund substantially relies on the Adviser to manage the day-to-day activities of the Fund and to implement the Fund’s investment strategy. The Fund relies on the Investment Consultant to leverage their extensive research team to deliver detailed investment analysis and source investments that meet the portfolio targets provided by the Adviser. The Adviser and Investment Consultant and certain of their affiliates are presently, and plan in the future to continue to be, involved with activities which are unrelated to the Fund. For example, the Adviser, Investment Consultant and their affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Fund and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser and Investment Consultant. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Adviser, Investment Consultant, their affiliates and each of their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the Fund’s business but will be allocated between the Fund and the management or service of the assets of other advisees of the Adviser, Investment Consultant and their affiliates. The Adviser, Investment Consultant and their respective employees will devote only as much of their time to the Fund’s business as the Adviser, Investment Consultant and their respective employees, in their judgment, determine is reasonably required, which may be substantially less than their full time. Therefore, the Adviser, Investment Consultant, their respective employees and certain affiliates may experience conflicts of interest in allocating management time, services and functions among the Fund and any other business ventures in which they or any of their key personnel, as applicable, are or may become involved. This could result in actions that are more favorable to other affiliated entities than to the Fund.

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

Compensation Arrangements

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

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund intends to qualify annually as a RIC under the Code and intends to distribute at least 90% of its annual net taxable income to its Common Shareholders. For any distribution, the Fund calculates each Common Shareholder's specific distribution amount for the period using record and declaration dates. From time to time, the Fund may also pay special interim distributions in the form of cash or Shares at the discretion of the Board. Unless Common Shareholders elect to receive distributions in the form of cash, the Fund intends to make its ordinary distributions in the form of additional Shares under the DRIP. Any distributions reinvested under the DRIP will nevertheless remain subject to U.S. federal (and applicable state and local) taxation to Common Shareholders. The Fund may finance its cash distributions to Common Shareholders from any sources of funds available to the Fund, including offering proceeds, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), dividends or other distributions paid to the Fund on account of preferred and common equity investments by the Fund in Portfolio Companies and expense reimbursements from the Adviser. The Fund has not established limits on the amount of funds the Fund may use from available sources to make distributions.

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

The Fund has elected to be treated, beginning with the taxable year ending September 30, 2021, and intends to qualify annually, as a RIC under Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). To qualify for and maintain RIC tax treatment, the Fund must, among other things, distribute at least 90% of its net ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any. A RIC may satisfy the 90% distribution requirement by distributing dividends (other than capital gain dividends) during the taxable year (including dividends declared in October, November or December of a taxable year that, if paid in the following January, are treated as paid by a RIC and received by its shareholders in the prior taxable year). In addition, a RIC may, in certain cases, satisfy the 90% distribution requirement by distributing dividends relating to a taxable year after the close of such taxable year under the "spillover dividend" provisions of the Code. If a RIC makes a spillover dividend the amounts will be included in IRS Form 1099-DIV for the year the spillover distribution is paid.

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

The Fund has adopted an "opt out" dividend reinvestment plan for Common Shareholders. As a result, if the Fund makes a distribution, then Common Shareholders have their distributions reinvested in additional Shares unless they specifically "opt out" of the DRIP so as to have their distributions paid in cash. **See "CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS."**

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

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

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

If you wish to participate in the DRIP and receive your distribution in additional Shares, no action will be required on your part to do so. Investors that wish to receive their distributions in cash may do so by making a written election to not participate in the DRIP on the investor’s application or by notifying the Administrator in writing at Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Such written notice must be received by the Administrator 60 days prior to the record date of the distribution or the Common Shareholder will receive such distribution in shares through the DRIP. If Shares are held by a broker or other financial intermediary, in some circumstances a Common Shareholder may “opt out” of the DRIP by notifying its broker or other financial intermediary of such election. Please check with your broker or other financial intermediary for more details.

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

Your basis for determining gain or loss upon the sale of Shares received in a distribution from the Fund will be equal to the total dollar amount of the distribution payable in cash. Any Shares received in a distribution will have a holding period for tax purposes commencing on the day following the day on which the Shares are credited to your account. The Fund reserves the right to amend, suspend or terminate the DRIP. You may terminate your account under the DRIP by notifying the Administrator at Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Administrator at (888) 330-3350.

All correspondence concerning the DRIP should be directed to the Administrator by mail at Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Administrator at (888) 330-3350.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES

As of July 1, 2021, there were 3,777,661 Shares of the Fund outstanding.

REPURCHASES OF SHARES

No Right of Repurchase

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

Repurchases

Under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to Common Shareholders through a combination of semi-annual repurchase offers (each, a “Required Repurchase”) and Board-determined repurchase offers (each, a “Discretionary Repurchase”). The aggregate value of Shares to be repurchased at any time will be determined by the Board in its sole discretion, and such amount may be stated as a percentage of the value of the Fund’s outstanding Shares.

For each Required Repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund's Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund's positions and the Common Shareholders' desire for liquidity. A Common Shareholder whose Shares (or a portion thereof) are repurchased by the Fund will not be entitled to a return of any sales charge that was charged in connection with the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Required Repurchase offers will be conducted with a Repurchase Pricing Date (as defined below).

For each Discretionary Repurchase offer, the Board may determine to cause the Fund to offer to repurchase Shares from Common Shareholders, including the Adviser and its affiliates, pursuant to written tenders by Common Shareholders. The Adviser anticipates recommending to the Board that, under normal market circumstances, the Fund conduct Discretionary Repurchases of no more than 5% of the Fund's net assets each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.* twice per year). While the Board will consider the recommendation of the Adviser, the Board also may consider the following factors, among others, in determining whether to cause the Fund to make a Discretionary Repurchase offer and the number of Shares to be repurchased:

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

As described above, in certain circumstances the Board may determine not to conduct a Discretionary Repurchase offer, or to conduct a Discretionary Repurchase offer of less than 5% of the Fund's net assets. In particular, during periods of financial market stress, the Board may determine that some or all of the Fund Investments cannot be liquidated at their fair value, making a determination not to conduct Discretionary Repurchase offers more likely. **Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

For each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, Shares will be repurchased at their NAV determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, as applicable (each such date, a "Repurchase Pricing Date"). Common Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be approximately fourteen (14) days prior to the Repurchase Pricing Date. Common Shareholders who tender may not have all of the tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. If over-subscriptions occur, the Fund may elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Common Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In such an event, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the amount tendered by each Common Shareholder. In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Common Shareholder to tender its Shares.

A 2.00% early repurchase fee will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Common Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in-first out" basis. An early repurchase fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund.

A Common Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of their Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000 for Class II Shares and \$100,000 for Class I Shares. If a Common Shareholder tenders a portion of their Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Common Shareholder's account balance to fall below these respective required minimums, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase all of such Common Shareholder's outstanding Shares or reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Common Shareholder so that the required capital balance is maintained. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board or by the Adviser in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

Repurchase Procedures

The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee. Therefore, every six months, the Fund will conduct Required Repurchases at NAV per Share no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). The Fund currently intends to conduct Required Repurchases between 5% and 25% of the Fund's outstanding Shares each semi-annual period, but this amount may be lowered in the sole discretion of the Board, so long as the amount is no less than 5% of Fund Shares outstanding. The offer to conduct Required Repurchases is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act).

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

Additionally, as discussed above, and subject to the considerations described above, it is expected that there will be a Discretionary Repurchase Date in the calendar quarter immediately following the first Required Repurchase (or such earlier or later date as the Board may determine). **Discretionary Repurchases may be offered at any amount, as determined by the Board, or not at all.**

The Board will determine if the Fund will offer Discretionary Repurchases pursuant to written tenders only on terms that the Board determines to be fair to the Fund and Common Shareholders. The amount due to any Common Shareholder whose Shares are repurchased will be equal to the value of the Common Shareholder's Shares being repurchased, based on the Fund's NAV, as of the Repurchase Pricing Date, after reduction for all fees and expenses of the Fund for all periods through the Repurchase Pricing Date (including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee, Administration Fee, and any Early Repurchase Fee (as defined below), any required U.S. federal tax withholding and other liabilities of the Fund to the extent accrued or otherwise attributable to the Shares being repurchased.

Common Shareholders will be notified in writing of a Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). For each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per Share determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

Common Shareholders will be notified in writing about each Required Repurchase or Discretionary Repurchase, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their Shares, and the Repurchase Request Deadline. Shares tendered for repurchase by Common Shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate repurchase amounts established for that Repurchase Request Deadline (the "Repurchase Offer Amount"). The time between the notification to Common Shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally thirty (30) days, but may vary from no more than forty-two (42) days to no less than twenty-one (21) days. The Shareholder Notification will contain information Common Shareholders should consider in deciding whether to tender their Shares for repurchase. The Shareholder Notification also will include detailed instructions on how to tender Shares for repurchase, state the Repurchase Offer Amount and identify the dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, the scheduled Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date the repurchase proceeds are scheduled for payment (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline"). The Shareholder Notification also will set forth the NAV per Share that has been computed no more than seven (7) days before the date of such notification, and how Common Shareholders may ascertain the NAV per Share after the notification date. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the Common Shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven (7) days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of Shares that are consistent with the Investment Company Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

If Common Shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of Shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if Common Shareholders tender Shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding Shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the Shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may (i) accept all Shares tendered by persons who own, beneficially or of record, an aggregate of less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their Shares, before prorating Share tenders by others; or (ii) accept by lot Shares tendered by common shareholders who tender all Shares held by them and who, when tendering their Shares, elect to have all or none or at least a minimum amount or none accepted, if the company first accepts Shares tendered by common shareholders who do not so elect. In addition, the Fund will accept the total number of Shares tendered in connection with required minimum distributions from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan. It is the Common Shareholder's obligation to both notify and provide the Fund supporting documentation of a required minimum distribution from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

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

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

Each Common Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase will continue to be a Common Shareholder of the Fund until a Repurchase Date (and thereafter if the Common Shareholder retains Shares following such repurchase) and may exercise its voting rights with respect to the repurchased Shares until the Repurchase Date. Moreover, the account maintained in respect of a Common Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase will be adjusted for the net profits or net losses of the Fund through a Repurchase Pricing Date, and such Common Shareholder's account shall not be adjusted for the amount withdrawn, as a result of the repurchase, prior to the Repurchase Date.

Payments for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate Fund Investments earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Fund may, but need not, maintain cash or borrow money to meet repurchase requests. Such a practice could increase the Fund's operating expenses and impact the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Early Repurchase Fees

A 2.00% early repurchase fee (the "Early Repurchase Fee") will be charged by the Fund with respect to any repurchase of Shares from a Common Shareholder at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of the Common Shareholder's purchase of the Shares. Shares tendered for repurchase will be treated as having been repurchased on a "first in-first out" basis. Therefore, Shares repurchased will be deemed to have been taken from the earliest purchase of Shares by such Common Shareholder (adjusted for subsequent net profits and net losses) until all such Shares have been repurchased, and then from each subsequent purchase of Shares by such Common Shareholder (adjusted for subsequent net profits and net losses) until such Shares are repurchased. An Early Repurchase Fee payable by a Common Shareholder may be waived by the Fund in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund.

Other than the Early Repurchase Fee, the Fund does not presently intend to impose any charges on the repurchase of Shares. However, the Fund is permitted to allocate Common Shareholders, whose Shares are repurchased, costs and charges imposed by the Portfolio Fund in connection with Fund Investments, if the Adviser determines to liquidate such interests as a result of repurchase tenders by Common Shareholders and such charges are imposed on the Fund. In the event that any such charges are allocated to the Fund, and subject to applicable law, the Fund may allocate such charges to the Common Shareholders whose repurchase tenders resulted in the repurchase of a portion of the Shares that resulted in such charges.

A Common Shareholder who tenders some but not all of its Shares for repurchase will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$25,000 for Class II Shares and \$100,000 for Class I Shares. Such minimum account balance requirement may be waived by the Fund, in its sole discretion. The Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from a Common Shareholder so that the required account balance is maintained.

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

Mandatory Repurchases by the Fund

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase of all or some of the Shares of a Common Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Common Shareholder, in the event that the Board determines or has reason to believe, in its sole discretion, that: (i) that Common Shareholder or person's Shares have been transferred to, or has vested in, any person, by operation of law in connection with the death, divorce, bankruptcy, insolvency, or adjudicated incompetence of a Common Shareholder; (ii) ownership of the Shares by such Common Shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund or the Adviser to additional registration or regulation under the securities, commodities, or other laws of the United States or any other jurisdiction; (iii) continued ownership of the Shares by such Common Shareholder may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or the Adviser, or may subject the Fund or any Common Shareholders to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; (iv) any representation or warranty made by a Common Shareholder in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true, or the Common Shareholder has breached any covenant made by it in connection with the acquisition of Shares; or (v) it would be in the best interests of the Fund for the Fund to cause a mandatory repurchase of such Shares in circumstances where the Board determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Fund in a manner as will not discriminate unfairly against any Common Shareholder. Any mandatory repurchase or redemption of Shares will be in accordance with Rule 23c-2 under the Investment Company Act.

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

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

Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Board that the proposed transferee, at the time of transfer, meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to investor eligibility and suitability. See "**ELIGIBLE INVESTORS.**" Notice of a proposed transfer of Shares must also be accompanied by a properly completed subscription document in respect of the proposed transferee. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Common Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Common Shareholder's expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request. The Board generally will not consent to a transfer of Shares by a Common Shareholder (i) unless such transfer is to a single transferee, or (ii) if, after the transfer of the Shares, each of the transferee and transferor own less than \$25,000 worth of Shares. Each transferring Common Shareholder and transferee may be charged reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer.

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

By subscribing for Shares, each Common Shareholder agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, and each other Common Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing and any of their employees, officers or directors against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses (including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses or any judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement), joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by that Common Shareholder in violation of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or any misrepresentation made by that Common Shareholder in connection with any such transfer. The indemnification will not apply to actions of the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, or each other Common Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing and any of their employees, officers or directors that result from a willful misconduct, bad faith, reckless disregard or gross negligence in the performance of their duties.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE; VALUATION

The Fund calculates its net asset value as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day of each calendar week, each business day for the five business days preceding a repurchase request deadline (at such specific time set by the Board), each date that a Share is offered or repurchased, as of the date of any distribution and at such other times as the Board shall determine (each, a “Determination Date”). In determining its net asset value, the Fund values its investments as of the relevant Determination Date. The net asset value of the Fund equals, unless otherwise noted, the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all of its liabilities, including accrued fees and expenses, each determined as of the relevant Determination Date.

The Board has approved pricing procedures (the “Pricing Procedures”) and valuation procedures for the Fund (the “Valuation Procedures”) and will oversee the implementation of such procedures. The Administrator utilizes the Pricing Procedures to price portfolio securities and the Valuation Procedures are utilized by a separate valuation committee, consisting of officers of the Fund and representatives from the Adviser (the “Valuation Committee”). The Valuation Committee is responsible for determining the fair value of the Fund’s investments.

In addition to having representation on the Valuation Committee, the Adviser may assist in making valuation determinations, provide primary day-to-day oversight of valuation of the Fund’s investments and act in accordance with the Valuation Procedures as developed and approved by the Board. The valuation of the Fund’s investments is performed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification 820 — Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

The Valuation Procedures provide that the Fund will fair value portfolio securities held by the Fund when the price of a portfolio security is deemed unavailable or unreliable, and therefore cannot be accurately valued in accordance with the Pricing Procedures.

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

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

For debt and equity securities which are not publicly traded or for which market prices are not readily available (unquoted investments) the fair value is determined in good faith. In determining the fair values of these investments, the Valuation Committee will typically apply widely recognized market and income valuation methodologies including, but not limited to, earnings and multiple analysis, discounted cash flow method and third-party valuations. In order to determine a fair value, these methods are applied to the latest information provided by the underlying portfolio companies or other business counterparties.

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

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

Primary and secondary investments in private equity funds are generally valued based on the latest net asset value reported by the third-party fund manager.

If the net asset value of an investment in a private equity fund is not available at the time the Fund is calculating its net asset value, the Fund will review any cash flows since the reference date of the last net asset value for a private equity fund received by the Fund from a third-party manager until the Determination Date are recognized by (i) adding the nominal amount of the investment related capital calls and (ii) deducting the nominal amount of investment related distributions from the net asset value as reported by the Portfolio Fund Manager.

In addition to tracking the net asset value plus related cash flows of such Portfolio Funds, the Valuation Committee also intends to track relevant broad-based and issuer (or fund) specific valuation information relating to the assets held by each private equity fund which is reasonably available at the time the Fund values its investments. The Valuation Committee will consider such information and may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by the Portfolio Fund Manager does not represent the fair value of a particular asset held by a Portfolio Fund. If the Valuation Committee concludes in good faith that the latest net asset value reported by a Portfolio Fund Manager does not represent fair value (e.g., there is more current information regarding a portfolio asset which significantly changes its fair value) the Valuation Committee will make a corresponding adjustment to reflect the current fair value of such asset within such Portfolio Fund. In determining the fair value of assets held by Portfolio Funds, the Valuation Committee applies valuation methodologies as outlined above.

Determining fair value involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined by the Valuation Committee for an investment may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the ultimate sale of the investment. There is no single standard for determining fair value of an investment. Rather, in determining the fair value of an investment for which there are no readily available market quotations, the Valuation Committee may consider pre-acquisition and annual financial reporting summaries from a Portfolio Fund, comparable company factors, including fundamental analytical data relating to the investment, the nature and duration of any restriction on the disposition of the investment, the cost of the investment at the date of purchase, the liquidity of the market for the investment, the price of such investment in a meaningful private or public investment or merger or acquisition of the issuer subsequent to the Fund's investment therein, or the per share price of the investment to be valued in recent verifiable transactions. Fair value prices are estimates, and there is no assurance that such a price will be at or close to the price at which the investment is next quoted or next trades.

Notwithstanding the above, Portfolio Fund Managers may adopt a variety of valuation bases and provide differing levels of information concerning Portfolio Funds and there will generally be no liquid markets for such investments. Consequently, there are inherent difficulties in determining the fair value that cannot be eliminated. None of the Valuation Committee, the Board or the Adviser will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers (which are generally unaudited).

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

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

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

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

CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

Taxation as a RIC

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

The Fund may retain some or all of its realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses and designate the retained net capital gains as a “deemed distribution.” In that case, among other consequences, the Fund will pay tax on the retained amount and each Common Shareholder will be required to include its share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the Common Shareholder, and such Common Shareholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by the Fund for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the Common Shareholder’s cost basis for its Shares. Since the Fund generally would be required to pay tax on any retained net capital gains at the Fund’s regular corporate tax rate, and since that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on long-term capital gains, the amount of tax that individual Common Shareholders will be treated as having paid and for which they will receive a credit will exceed the tax they owe on the retained net capital gain. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the U.S. Common Shareholder’s other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds a Common Shareholder’s liability for U.S. federal income tax. A Common Shareholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form to claim a refund with respect to the allocable share of the taxes that the Fund has paid. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of Shares owned by a Common Shareholder will be increased by an amount equal to the excess of the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the Common Shareholder’s gross income over the tax deemed paid by the Common Shareholder as described in this paragraph. To utilize the deemed distribution approach, the Fund must provide written notice to Common Shareholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. The Fund cannot treat any of its investment company taxable income as a “deemed distribution.” The Fund may also make actual distributions to its Common Shareholders of some or all of realized net long-term capital gains in excess of realized net short-term capital losses.

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

Given the difficulty of estimating Fund income and gains in a timely fashion, each year the Fund is likely to be liable for a 4% excise tax on the portion of underdistributed income and gains of the Fund.

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

- derive in each taxable year at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities, loans, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, net income from certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships,” or other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock or securities (the “Source of Income Test”); and
- diversify the Fund’s holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year:

- at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and
- no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets are invested in the securities, other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs, of one issuer, of two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by the Fund and that are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses or of certain “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (the “Diversification Tests”).

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

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

Fund Investments

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in Portfolio Funds that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

An entity that is properly classified as a partnership, rather than an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation, is not itself subject to federal income tax. Instead, each partner of the partnership must take into account its distributive share of the partnership’s income, gains, losses, deductions and credits (including all such items allocable to that partnership from investments in other partnerships) for each taxable year of the partnership ending with or within the partner’s taxable year, without regard to whether such partner has received or will receive corresponding cash distributions from the partnership. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to recognize items of taxable income and gain prior to the time that the Fund receives corresponding cash distributions from a Portfolio Fund. In such case, the Fund might have to borrow money or dispose of investments, including interests in Portfolio Funds, and the Fund might have to sell shares of the Fund, in each case including when it is disadvantageous to do so, in order to make the distributions required in order to maintain its status as a RIC and to avoid the imposition of a federal income or excise tax.

In addition, the character of a partner’s distributive share of items of partnership income, gain and loss generally will be determined as if the partner had realized such items directly. Portfolio Funds classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes may generate income allocable to the Fund that is not qualifying income for purposes of the Source of Income Test. In order to meet the Source of Income Test, the Fund may structure its investments in a way potentially increasing the taxes imposed thereon or in respect thereof. Because the Fund may not have timely or complete information concerning the amount and sources of such a Portfolio Fund’s income until such income has been earned by the Portfolio Fund or until a substantial amount of time thereafter, it may be difficult for the Fund to satisfy the Source of Income Test.

Furthermore, it may not always be entirely clear how the asset diversification rules for RIC qualification will apply to the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The Fund will engage the services of a third-party service provider to collect, aggregate and analyze data on the Fund's direct and indirect investments in order to ensure that the Fund meets the asset diversification test. In the event that the Fund believes that it is possible that it will fail the asset diversification requirement at the end of any quarter of a taxable year, it may seek to take certain actions to avert such failure, including by acquiring additional investments to come into compliance with the asset diversification test or by disposing of non-diversified assets. Although the Code affords the Fund the opportunity, in certain circumstances, to cure a failure to meet the asset diversification test, including by disposing of non-diversified assets within six months, there may be constraints on the Fund's ability to dispose of its interest in an Investment Fund that limit utilization of this cure period.

As a result of the considerations described in the preceding paragraphs, the Fund's intention to qualify and be eligible for treatment as a RIC can limit its ability to acquire or continue to hold positions in Portfolio Funds that would otherwise be consistent with their investment strategy or can require it to engage in transactions in which it would otherwise not engage, resulting in additional transaction costs and reducing the Fund's return to Investors.

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this discussion to the Fund's investments, activities, income, gain, and loss include the direct investments, activities, income, gain, and loss of the Fund, as well as those indirectly attributable to the Fund as result of the Fund's investment in any Portfolio Fund (or other entity) that is properly classified as a partnership or disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes (and not an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation).

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

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

In the event the Fund invests in foreign securities, the Fund may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes with respect to those securities. The Fund does not expect to satisfy the requirement to pass through to the Fund's Common Shareholders their share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

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

Failure to Qualify as a RIC

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

Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under Subchapter M of the Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that re-qualify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any unrealized net built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which it failed to qualify as a RIC that are recognized during the 10-year period after its requalification as a RIC, unless it made a special election to pay corporate-level U.S. federal income tax on such net built-in gains at the time of its requalification as a RIC. The Fund may decide to be taxed as a regular corporation (thereby becoming subject to U.S. federal income and other taxes as set forth above) even if it would otherwise qualify as a RIC if it determines that treatment as a corporation for a particular year would be in its best interests.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

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

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

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

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

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

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

A U.S. Shareholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of its Shares. The amount of gain or loss will be measured by the difference between such U.S. Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the Shares sold and the amount of the proceeds received in exchange. Any gain arising from such sale or disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Shareholder has held its Shares for more than one year. Otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any capital loss arising from the sale or disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received, or undistributed capital gain deemed received, with respect to such Shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of Shares may be disallowed if other Shares are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Investors

Under current law, the Fund serves to prevent the attribution to Common Shareholders of unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") from being realized by its tax-exempt Common Shareholders (including, among others, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) accounts, Keogh plans, pension plans and certain charitable entities). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a tax-exempt Common Shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in Shares if such tax-exempt Common Shareholder borrows to acquire its Shares.

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”) and the Code impose certain requirements on employee benefit plans to which ERISA applies, and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to such plans. The Code imposes certain requirements on certain other plans (such as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans (and their fiduciaries)) that, although not subject to ERISA, are subject to certain similar rules of the Code (such as employee benefit plans subject to ERISA and such other plans, collectively, “Plans.”) In accordance with ERISA’s general fiduciary standards, before investing in the Fund, a Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is permitted under the governing Plan instruments and is appropriate for the Plan in view of its overall investment policy and the composition and diversification of its portfolio. Moreover, ERISA and the Code require that certain reporting and disclosure be made with respect to Plan assets, that Plan assets generally be held in trust, and that the indicia of ownership of Plan assets be maintained within the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States. Thus, a Plan fiduciary considering an investment in the Fund should consult with its legal counsel concerning all the legal implications of investing in the Fund, especially the issues discussed in the following paragraphs.

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

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

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

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

ELIGIBLE INVESTORS

Each prospective investor in the Fund is required to certify that it is an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act. The criteria for qualifying as an “accredited investor” is set forth in the subscription document that must be completed by each prospective investor.

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

Prospective investors that are non-U.S. persons under the Securities Act or for U.S. federal income tax purposes must request a copy of supplemental offering materials without charge by writing to Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 330-3350. See “*CERTAIN TAX CONSIDERATIONS—Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders.*”

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Fund is authorized to offer two separate classes of Shares designated as Class I Shares and Class II Shares. While the Fund presently expects to offer two classes of Shares, it may offer other classes of Shares as well in the future. From time to time, the Board may create and offer additional classes of Shares, or may vary the characteristics of the Class I Shares and Class II Shares described herein, including without limitation, in the following respects: (1) the amount of fees permitted by a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (2) voting rights with respect to a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (3) different class designations; (4) the impact of any class expenses directly attributable to a particular class of Shares; (5) differences in any dividends and net asset values resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses; (6) the addition of sales loads; (7) any conversion features, as permitted under the Investment Company Act. Class I Shares are the only class offered for purchase until the Fund has received an exemptive order permitting the multi-class structure. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order.

PURCHASING SHARES

Purchase Terms

Prospective investors may purchase shares in accordance with the instructions provided in the Fund’s subscription document, which each prospective investor is required to complete. A prospective investor must submit a completed subscription document to the Transfer Agent at least five business days prior to the Acceptance Date, as set forth in the Fund’s subscription document and notified to prospective investors. Subscriptions are generally also subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the Acceptance Date. Any amounts received from prospective investors by the Transfer Agent in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases are placed in a non-interest bearing account with the Transfer Agent prior to their investment in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase of Shares in certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, when it has reason to believe that a purchase of shares would be unlawful). Unless otherwise required by law, any amount received in advance of purchase ultimately rejected by the Fund will be returned to the prospective investor.

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor in Class I Shares is \$250,000 and the minimum initial investment for Class II Shares is \$50,000. However, the Fund, in its sole discretion, may accept investments below these minimums. Investors subscribing through a given broker/dealer or registered investment adviser may have shares aggregated to meet these minimums, so long as denominations are not less than \$50,000 and incremental contributions are not less than \$25,000. The purchase price for Shares is based on the net asset value per Share as of the date such Shares are purchased. Fractions of Shares will be issued to one one-thousandth of a Share. Class I Shares are the only class offered for purchase until the Fund has received an exemptive order permitting the multi-class structure. There is no assurance that the Fund will be granted the exemptive order.

Shares will generally be offered on the first business day of each month, at NAV per Share determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board in its sole discretion.

Except as otherwise permitted by the Board, initial and subsequent purchases of Shares will be payable in cash. Each initial or subsequent purchase of Shares will be payable in one installment which will generally be due (i) four business days prior to the Acceptance Date (i.e. the last day of each calendar month), where funds are remitted by wire transfer, or (ii) ten business days prior to the Acceptance Date, where funds are remitted by check. A prospective investor must also submit a completed subscription document (including investor certifications) at least five business days before the Acceptance Date. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. Although the Fund may, in its sole discretion, elect to accept a subscription prior to receipt of cleared funds, an investor will not become a Common Shareholder until cleared funds have been received.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Futures Transactions

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

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

On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act relating to a registered investment company’s use of derivatives and related instruments. Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act may require the Fund to observe more stringent asset coverage and related requirements than were previously imposed by the Investment Company Act, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

SUMMARY OF THE AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST

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

Common Shareholders; Additional Classes of Shares

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

In addition, to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act and subject to receipt of exemptive relief from the SEC, the Fund reserves the right to issue additional classes of Shares in the future subject to fees, charges, repurchase rights, and other characteristics different from those of the Shares offered in this Prospectus.

Liability of Common Shareholders

Under Delaware law and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, each Common Shareholder will be liable for the debts and obligations of the Fund only to the extent of any contributions to the capital of the Fund (plus any accretions in value thereto prior to withdrawal) and a Common Shareholder, in the sole discretion of the Board, may be obligated to return to the Fund amounts distributed to the Common Shareholder, or the Board may reduce any amount payable by the Fund to a Common Shareholder in respect of a repurchase of Shares, in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust in certain circumstances. See “*REPURCHASES OF SHARES—Repurchases.*”

Limitation of Liability; Indemnification

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

Amendment of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust

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

Term, Dissolution, and Liquidation

The Fund shall be dissolved:

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

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

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

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder shall be held expressly to have agreed to be bound by the provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders for claims other than federal securities law claims. This derivative actions process is intended to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to the Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Trustees. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust details conditions that must be met with respect to the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to investigate and consider the demand. The Trustees will be entitled to retain counsel or other advisors in considering the merits of the request and shall require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. The Trust's process for bringing derivative suits may be more restrictive than other investment companies. The process for derivative actions for the Trust also may make it more expensive for a shareholder to bring a suit than if the shareholder was not required to follow such a process.

Further, the Trust's Amended By-Laws require that actions by shareholders against the Fund be brought only in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, any other court in the State of Delaware with subject matter jurisdiction ("Exclusive Jurisdictions") and that the right to jury trial be waived to the fullest extent permitted by law. Other investment companies may not be subject to similar restrictions. In addition, the designation of Exclusive Jurisdictions may make it more expensive for a shareholder to bring a suit than if the shareholder was permitted to select another jurisdiction. Also, the designation of Exclusive Jurisdictions and the waiver of jury trials limit a shareholder's ability to litigate a claim in the jurisdiction and in a manner that may be more favorable to the shareholder. A court may choose not to enforce these provisions.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the Fund and any investor in the Fund cannot waive compliance with any provision of the U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

REPORTS TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS

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

FISCAL YEAR

The Fund's first fiscal period concluded on March 31, 2021. Thereafter, the Fund's fiscal year will be the 12-month period ending on March 31. The Fund's first taxable year will conclude on September 30, 2021. Thereafter, the Fund's taxable year will be the 12-month period ending on September 30.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM; LEGAL COUNSEL

The Board has selected Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115 as independent registered public accountants for the Fund.

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

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning the Fund and the Shares (including procedures for purchasing Shares) should be directed to: Bow River Asset Management LLC, doing business as Bow River Capital, located at 205 Detroit Street, Suite 800, Denver, Colorado.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is the Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund?

The Fund presents a unique opportunity to access private equity with investments in a broad cross-section of private equity structures, immediate investment exposure and low investment minimums. Through a single investment, the Fund offers a simplified, comprehensive solution that solves many of the obstacles that prevent investors from accessing private equity, including high investment minimums, concentrated risk exposures and the inability to offer periodic liquidity.

2. What is the Fund's investment objective?

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation by investing in a broad portfolio of private equity investments that provide attractive risk-adjusted return potential.

3. Who is Bow River Capital and what is their role?

Bow River Asset Management LLC ("Bow River Capital" or the "Adviser") is the investment adviser of the Fund and is responsible for investment selection and portfolio construction. Over the past two decades, their team of investment professionals has developed an attractive track record investing in lower middle market private companies. While the Fund will be the Adviser's first registered fund under management, unlike many private equity firms, the individuals on Bow River Capital's Evergreen Fund investment team have extensive experience managing both registered funds and evergreen private equity strategies. Bow River Capital will leverage this diverse private equity expertise when evaluating investment opportunities and screening new investments for portfolio fit. The biographies of the Adviser's management team can be found under "*Investment Team – Bow River Capital*".

4. Who is Aksia TorreyCove and what is their role?

Aksia TorreyCove Partners LLC ("Aksia TorreyCove") serves as the investment consultant to the Fund (the "Investment Consultant"). Aksia TorreyCove assists Bow River Capital in the sourcing, evaluation and recommendation of private market investments, including but not limited to direct investments, secondary investments, and any potential fund commitments.

Aksia TorreyCove is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aksia LLC, a leading private markets consultant that advises some of the largest institutional investors in the world, including pension plans, insurance companies, government-sponsored entities, foundations and endowments. Aksia TorreyCove has not previously served as an investment consultant to a registered investment company; however, the principals at Aksia TorreyCove have decades of private markets consulting experience and the firm currently has 141 investment professionals and provides its services to advisers who manage more than \$250 billion in assets. The biographies of the Investment Consultant's management team can be found under "*Management of the Fund*".

5. What is the Fund's investment strategy?

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to private equity, private credit, and semi-liquid (investments with monthly or quarterly liquidity availability, such as evergreen private equity funds) or listed investments. The principal investments (together "Fund Investments") utilized by the Fund are: (i) direct investments (i.e. positions in the equity or debt of operating companies); (ii) secondary purchases (i.e. purchases of existing interests that are acquired on the secondary market) of closed-end private funds managed by third-party managers; (iii) primary fund commitments (i.e. commitments to new private equity, private credit, or other private funds); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) other liquid investments (i.e. strategies with a higher liquidity profile than direct investments or investments in funds, including listed private equity and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")); and (vi) short-term investments, including money market funds and short term treasuries. The Fund seeks to provide exposure to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years. Please see "*Investment Process*" for more detailed information.

6. What are some of the benefits of the Fund?

- **Access** – Widespread access to private equity has historically been difficult to achieve. The Fund seeks to close the gap in access to private equity by offering “Eligible Investors” a low-minimum private equity solution that invests in a broad cross-section of private equity investments. See **“ELIGIBLE INVESTORS.”**
- **Broad Private Equity Exposure** – In a single investment, the Fund seeks to provide access to a broad set of managers, strategies and transaction types across multiple sectors, geographies and vintage years.
- **Low Investment Minimums** – The minimum initial investment in the Fund for Class I Shares is \$250,000, and the minimum initial investment for Class II Shares is \$50,000, allowing investors access to the private equity market at much lower dollar amounts than what is associated with typical private equity investments.
- **Professional Management** – The investment teams from Bow River Capital and Aksia TorreyCove have decades of experience sourcing, evaluating and recommending private equity investments and members of the Bow River investment team have individual experience managing both evergreen private equity funds and registered investment companies.
- **Immediate Investment** - Unlike traditional private equity partnerships that call investor capital over a period of years and distribute proceeds upon the exit of underlying investments, the Fund provides investors with an evergreen option that is fully invested upon an investor’s initial subscription. The evergreen nature of the Fund and the ability to make monthly subscriptions provides investors with a tool to better customize their overall exposure to private equity.
- **1099 Tax Reporting** - The Fund will distribute a 1099 tax reporting document by January 31st each year, instead of a Schedule K-1 that is typically provided later in the calendar year.
- **Simplified Performance Reporting** – The Fund calculates a weekly net asset value (“NAV”) that will allow common shareholders to easily calculate and compare Fund performance.
- **Limited Repurchase Offers** – The Fund intends to offer limited liquidity to investors through Required Repurchases and Discretionary Repurchases. However, while such repurchases may be available, the Fund should be considered an illiquid investment and long-term in nature. See **“REPURCHASES OF SHARES.”**

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

7. Who can buy shares in the Fund?

Any investor who is able to certify that they are an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act and meet the other eligibility requirements found under **“ELIGIBLE INVESTORS.”**

8. How do I subscribe for shares?

Shares are generally offered on the first business day of each month at the NAV as determined as of the close of regular trading (4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on the New York Stock Exchange on that day, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Board in its sole discretion. Eligible Investors must complete and execute a subscription document and ensure cleared funds are received prior to the acceptance date. Prospective investors should read this prospectus in its entirety, including the Section entitled “Risks”. See **“Purchasing Shares”** for more information.

9. How do I redeem shares?

The Fund should be considered an illiquid investment and is appropriate for investors with a long-term time horizon. The Fund has elected to implement a hybrid repurchase mechanism, where under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to common shareholders on a quarterly basis by conducting repurchase offers. Subject to applicable law, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct Required Repurchases for no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the Fund's Shares outstanding at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee. Required Repurchases in excess of 5% will be made at the sole discretion of the Board. As a result, investors should not expect nor rely on Required Repurchases in excess of 5%.

The Fund also intends, under normal market conditions and subject to applicable law, to offer Discretionary Repurchases for each calendar quarter following a Required Repurchase (*i.e.* twice per year), subject to the discretion of the Board. While the Board may consider the recommendation of the Adviser and intends to offer no less than 5% of the Fund's Shares outstanding at NAV, reduced by any applicable repurchase fee, the frequency and amount of each Discretionary Repurchase offer is subject to the approval of the Board. In other words, the Board may determine to not offer a Discretionary Repurchase and may approve Discretionary Repurchases for any amount. **As a result, investors should not rely on the occurrence or the amount of any Discretionary Repurchase. See "REPURCHASES OF SHARES."**

10. When will I receive tax information?

By January 31st, the Fund will distribute a Form 1099-DIV or Form 1099-B to each Common Shareholder, as appropriate, for the prior year.

FEES AND EXPENSES

11. What are the Fund's management fees?

The Fund pays the Adviser an investment management fee (the "Investment Management Fee") in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.75% on an annualized basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets during such period. The Adviser is responsible for paying the Investment Consultant from its Investment Management Fee. See "**MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.**"

12. Does the Fund charge any incentive or performance fees?

The Fund does not charge any incentive or performance fees, however investors will indirectly bear any similar fees that may be charged by Fund investments.

13. Is there a limit to the Fund's expenses?

The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") with the Fund, whereby the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a "Waiver"), if required to ensure the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, excluding certain "Specified Expenses" listed below, borne by the Fund in respect of each Class of Shares to an amount not to exceed 0.50 %, on an annualized basis, of the Fund's month-end net assets (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Limitation Agreement will commence as of the Commencement of Operations and will continue for at least one year from that date.

If the Fund's aggregate monthly ordinary operating expenses, exclusive of the Specified Expenses, in respect of any Class of Shares for any month exceed the Expense Cap applicable to that Class of Shares, the Adviser will waive its Management Fee and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses to the extent necessary to eliminate such excess. The Adviser may also directly pay expenses on behalf of the Fund and waive reimbursement under the Expense Limitation Agreement. To the extent that the Adviser waives its Investment Management Fee and/or reimburses expenses, the Adviser may, for a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment without causing the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment) to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver, and (b) the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment.

The Expense Limitation Agreement became effective as of the Commencement of Operations and will continue in effect for a term ending one-year from such date. It will automatically renew thereafter for consecutive twelve-month terms, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Trustees. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees upon thirty days' written notice to the Adviser.

14. What are the Fund's Specified Expenses?

Specified Expenses that are not covered by the Expense Limitation Agreement and are therefore borne by shareholders of the Fund include: (i) the Investment Management Fee; (ii) all fees and expenses of Fund Investments (including any underlying fees of the Fund Investments (the "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses")); (iii) transactional costs, including legal costs and brokerage commissions, associated with the acquisition and disposition of Fund Investments; (iv) interest payments incurred on borrowing by the Fund; (v) fees and expenses incurred in connection with a credit facility, if any, obtained by the Fund; (vi) distribution and shareholder servicing fees, as applicable; (vii) taxes; and (viii) extraordinary expenses resulting from events and transactions that are distinguished by their unusual nature and by the infrequency of their occurrence, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceeding, indemnification expenses, and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for all annual and other meetings of Common Shareholders. See "**FUND EXPENSES**".

APPENDIX A

BOW RIVER CAPITAL EVERGREEN FUND

AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST

Dated: December 18, 2020

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BOW RIVER CAPITAL EVERGREEN FUND
AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST

THIS AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF TRUST of Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund, a Delaware statutory trust, made as of August 18, 2020, and as amended and restated on December 18, 2020 by the undersigned Trustees.

WHEREAS, the Trustees have heretofore formed a statutory trust under the laws of Delaware for the investment and reinvestment of its assets, by the execution of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust of Bow River Capital Evergreen Private Equity Fund on August 18, 2020;

WHEREAS, the Trustees desire to amend and restate such Declaration of Trust in its entirety; and

WHEREAS, the Trustees desire that the beneficial interest in the trust assets be divided into transferable shares of beneficial interest, as hereinafter provided;

WHEREAS, the Trustees declare that all money and property contributed to the trust established hereunder shall be held and managed in trust for the benefit of the holders of the shares of beneficial interest issued hereunder and subject to the provisions hereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, the undersigned Trustees hereby declare that all money and property contributed to the trust hereunder shall be held and managed in trust under this Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Trust Instrument”) as herein set forth below.

ARTICLE I

NAME AND DEFINITIONS

Section 1.1 Name. The name of the trust established hereby is “Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund.”

Section 1.2 Definitions. Wherever used herein, unless otherwise required by the context or specifically provided:

(a) “Act” means the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, 12 Del. C. §§ 3801 et seq., as from time to time amended;

(b) “By-laws” means the By-laws referred to in Section 4.1(e) hereof, as from time to time amended;

(c) The terms “Affiliated Person,” “Assignment,” “Commission,” “Interested Person” and “Principal Underwriter” shall have the meanings given them in the 1940 Act. “Majority Shareholder Vote” shall have the same meaning as the term “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” is given in the 1940 Act;

(d) "Class" means any division of Shares of the Trust, which Class is or has been established in accordance with the provisions of Article II hereof;

(e) "Net Asset Value" means the net asset value of each Class of the Trust determined in the manner provided in Section 7.7 hereof;

(f) "Outstanding Shares" means those Shares recorded from time to time in the books of the Trust or its transfer agent as then issued and outstanding, but shall not include Shares which have been redeemed or repurchased by the Trust and which are at the time held in the treasury of the Trust;

(g) "Shareholder" means a record owner of Outstanding Shares of the Trust;

(h) "Shares" means the transferable units of beneficial interest into which the beneficial interest of the Trust or Class thereof shall be divided and may include fractions of Shares as well as whole Shares;

(i) "Trust" refers to Bow River Capital Evergreen Fund;

(j) "Trustee" or "Trustees" means the person or persons who has or have signed this Trust Instrument, so long as such person or persons shall continue in office in accordance with the terms hereof, and all other persons who may from time to time be duly qualified and serving as Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Article III hereof, and reference herein to a Trustee or to the Trustees shall refer to the individual Trustees in their capacity as Trustees hereunder;

(k) "Trust Property" means any and all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, which is owned or held by or for the account of the Trust, or the Trustees on behalf of the Trust;

(l) "Repurchase Pricing Date" means the date on which the value of Shares being repurchased will be determined by the Trustees in their sole discretion;

(m) The "1940 Act" refers to the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the rules and regulations thereunder and exemptions granted therefrom, all as may be amended from time to time.

ARTICLE II

BENEFICIAL INTEREST

Section 2.1 Shares of Beneficial Interest. The beneficial interest in the Trust shall be divided into such transferable Shares of one or more separate and distinct Classes as the Trustees shall from time to time create and establish. The number of Shares of each Class authorized hereunder is unlimited. Each Share shall have a par value of \$0.001, unless otherwise determined by the Trustees in connection with the creation and establishment of a Class. All Shares issued hereunder, including without limitation, Shares issued in connection with a dividend in Shares or a split or reverse split of Shares, shall be fully paid and nonassessable.

Section 2.2 Issuance of Shares. The Trustees in their discretion may, from time to time, without vote of the Shareholders, issue Shares of each Class to such party or parties and for such amount and type of consideration (or for no consideration if pursuant to a Share dividend or split-up), subject to applicable law, including cash or securities (including Shares of a different Class), at such time or times and on such terms as the Trustees may deem appropriate, and may in such manner acquire other assets (including the acquisitions of assets subject to, and in connection with, the assumption of liabilities) and businesses. In connection with any issuance of Shares, the Trustees may issue fractional Shares and Shares held in the treasury. The Trustees may from time to time divide or combine the Shares into a greater or lesser number without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interests in the Trust. The Trustees may classify and reclassify any unissued Shares or any Shares previously issued and reacquired of any Class into one or more Classes that may be established and designated from time to time.

Any Trustee, officer or other agent of the Trust, and any organization in which any such person is interested, may acquire, own, hold and dispose of Shares of any Class of the Trust to the same extent as if such person were not a Trustee, officer or other agent of the Trust; and the Trust may issue and sell or cause to be issued and sold and may repurchase Shares of any Class from any such person or any such organization subject only to the general limitations, restrictions or other provisions applicable to the sale or purchase of Shares of such Class generally.

Section 2.3 Register of Shares and Share Certificates. A register shall be kept at the principal office of the Trust or an office of the Trust's transfer agent which shall contain the names and addresses of the Shareholders of each Class, the number of Shares of that Class held by each of them respectively and a record of all transfers thereof. As to Shares for which no certificate has been issued, such register shall be conclusive as to who are the holders of the Shares and who shall be entitled to receive dividends or other distributions or otherwise to exercise or enjoy the rights of Shareholders. No Shareholder shall be entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution, nor to have notice given to him as herein or in the By-laws provided, until he has given his address to the transfer agent or such other officer or agent of the Trust as shall keep the said register for entry thereon. The Trustees, in their discretion, may authorize the issuance of share certificates and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations as to their use. In the event that one or more certificates are issued, whether in the name of a Shareholder or a nominee, such certificate or certificates shall constitute evidence of ownership of Shares for all purposes, including transfer, assignment or sale of such Shares, subject to such limitations as the Trustees may, in their discretion, prescribe.

Section 2.4 Transfer of Shares. Except as otherwise provided by the Trustees, Shares shall be transferable on the records of the Trust only in accordance with Section 7.2 herein and only by the record holder thereof or by his agent thereunto duly authorized in writing, upon delivery to the Trustees or the Trust's transfer agent of a duly executed instrument of transfer, together with a Share certificate, if one is outstanding, and such evidence of the genuineness of each such execution and authorization and of such other matters as may be required by the Trustees. Upon such delivery the transfer shall be recorded on the register of the Trust. Until such record is made, the Shareholder of record shall be deemed to be the holder of such Shares for all purposes hereunder and neither the Trustees nor the Trust, nor any transfer agent or registrar nor any officer, employee or agent of the Trust shall be affected by any notice of the proposed transfer.

Section 2.5 Treasury Shares. Shares held in the treasury shall, until reissued pursuant to Section 2.2 hereof, not confer any voting rights on the Trustees, nor shall such Shares be entitled to any dividends or other distributions declared with respect to the Shares.

Section 2.6 Establishment of Classes. The Trustees may from time to time authorize the division of Shares of the Trust into one or more Classes. Separate and distinct records shall be maintained by the Trust for each Class. The Trustees shall have full power and authority, in their sole discretion, and without obtaining any prior authorization or vote of Shareholders of any Class, to establish and designate and to change in any manner any initial or additional Classes and to fix such preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges of such Classes as the Trustees may from time to time determine, to divide or combine the Shares or any Classes into a greater or lesser number, to classify or reclassify any issued Shares or any Classes into one or more Classes, and to take such other action with respect to the Shares as the Trustees may deem desirable.

Unless another time is specified by the Trustees, the establishment and designation of any Class shall be effective upon the adoption of a resolution by the Trustees setting forth such establishment and designation and the preferences, powers, rights and privileges of the Shares of such Class, whether directly in such resolution or by reference to, or approval of, another document that sets forth such relative rights and preferences of such Class including, without limitation, any registration statement of the Trust, or as otherwise provided in such resolution. The Trust may issue any number of Shares of each Class and need not issue certificates for any Shares.

All references to Shares in this Trust Instrument shall be deemed to be Shares of any or all Classes as the context may require. All provisions herein relating to the Trust shall apply equally to each Class of the Trust except as the context otherwise requires.

All Shares of each Class shall represent an equal proportionate interest in the assets belonging to the Trust (subject to the liabilities belonging to that Class), and each Share of any Class shall be equal to each other Share of that Class; but the provisions of this sentence shall not restrict any distinctions permissible under this Section 2.6.

Section 2.7 Investment in the Trust. The Trustees shall accept investments in any Class from such persons and on such terms as they may from time to time authorize. At the Trustees' discretion, such investments, subject to applicable law, may be in the form of cash or securities in which the Trust is authorized to invest, valued as provided in Section 7.7 hereof. Unless the Trustees otherwise determine, investments shall be credited to each Shareholder's account in the form of full Shares at the Net Asset Value per Share next determined after the investment is received. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Trustees may, in their sole discretion, (a) fix the Net Asset Value per Share of the initial capital contribution, (b) impose sales or other charges upon investments in the Trust or (c) issue fractional Shares.

Section 2.8 No Preemptive Rights. Shareholders shall have no preemptive or other similar rights to subscribe to any additional Shares or other securities issued by the Trust or the Trustees, whether of the same or another Class.

Section 2.9 Conversion Rights. The Trustees shall have the authority to provide from time to time that the holders of Shares of any Class shall have the right to convert or exchange said Shares for or into Shares of one or more other Classes in accordance with such requirements and procedures as may be established from time to time by the Trustees.

Section 2.10 Legal Proceedings. No person, other than a Trustee, who is not a Shareholder of the Trust or of a particular Class shall be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of or with respect to the Trust or such Class. Further, each complaining Shareholder must have been a Shareholder of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, at the time of the action or failure to act complained of, or acquired the Shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a Shareholder at that time and each complaining Shareholder must be a Shareholder of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, as of the time the written demand is made upon the Trustees. No Shareholder may maintain a derivative action with respect to the Trust or any Class of the Trust unless holders of at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, or 10% of the outstanding Shares of the Class to which such action relates, join in the bringing of such action. All matters relating to the bringing of derivative actions in the right of the Trust shall be governed by this Section 2.10 and Section 3816 of the Act.

In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 3816 of the Act, a Shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Trust or any Class of the Trust only if the following conditions are met: (a) the Shareholder or Shareholders must make a pre-suit written demand upon the Trustees to bring the subject action unless an effort to cause the Trustees to bring such an action is not likely to succeed; and a demand on the Trustees shall only be deemed not likely to succeed and therefore excused if a majority of the Trustees, or a majority of any committee established to consider the merits of such action, has a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue, and a Trustee shall not be deemed interested in a transaction or otherwise disqualified from ruling on the merits of a Shareholder demand by virtue of the fact that such Trustee receives remuneration for his service as a Trustee of the Trust or as a trustee or director of one or more investment companies that are under common management with or otherwise affiliated with the Trust; and (b) unless a demand is not required under clause (a) of this paragraph, the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such Shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim; and the Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisers in considering the merits of the request and shall require an undertaking by the Shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisers in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. For purposes of this Section 2.10, the Trustees may designate a committee of one Trustee to consider a Shareholder demand if necessary to create a committee with a majority of Trustees who do not have a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue. If the demand for derivative action has been considered by the Board of Trustees, and a majority of those Trustees who are not deemed to be Interested Persons of the Trust, after considering the merits of the claim, has determined that maintaining a suit would not be in the best interests of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, the complaining Shareholders shall be barred from commencing the derivative action. If upon such consideration the appropriate members of the Board of Trustees determine that such a suit should be maintained, then the appropriate officers of the Trust shall commence initiation of that suit and such suit shall proceed directly rather than derivatively. The Board of Trustees, or the appropriate officers of the Trust, shall inform the complaining Shareholders of any decision reached under this paragraph in writing within ten business days of such decision having been reached.

For purposes of this Section 2.10, a written demand upon the Trustees must include at least the following: (a) a detailed description of the action or failure to act complained of and the facts upon which each such allegation is made; (b) a statement to the effect that the complaining Shareholder(s) believe that they will fairly and adequately represent the interests of similarly situated Shareholders in enforcing the right of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, and an explanation of why the complaining Shareholders believe that to be the case; (c) a certification that each complaining Shareholder was a Shareholder of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, at the time of the action or failure to act complained of, or acquired the Shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a Shareholder at that time and each complaining Shareholder was a Shareholder of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, as of the time the written demand upon the Trustees, as well as information reasonably designed to allow the Trustees to verify that certification; and (d) a certification that each complaining Shareholder will be a Shareholder of the Trust or the affected Class, as applicable, as of the commencement of the derivative action.

This Section 2.10 will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

Section 2.11 Status of Shares. Shares shall be deemed to be personal property giving only the rights provided in this Trust Instrument. Every Shareholder by virtue of having become a Shareholder shall be held to have expressly assented and agreed to the terms hereof. The death of a Shareholder during the continuance of the Trust shall not operate to terminate the Trust nor entitle the representative of any deceased Shareholder to an accounting or to take any action in court or elsewhere against the Trust or the Trustees, but only to the rights of said decedent under this Trust. Ownership of Shares shall not entitle the Shareholder to any title in or to the whole or any part of the Trust property or right to call for a partition or division of the same or for an accounting, nor shall the ownership of Shares constitute the Shareholders as partners.

ARTICLE III

THE TRUSTEES

Section 3.1 Management of the Trust. The Trustees shall have exclusive and absolute control over the Trust Property and over the business of the Trust to the same extent as if the Trustees were the sole owners of the Trust Property and business in their own right, but with such powers of delegation as may be permitted by this Trust Instrument. The Trustees shall have power to conduct the business of the Trust and carry on its operations in any and all of its branches and maintain offices both within and without the State of Delaware, in any and all states of the United States of America, in the District of Columbia, in any and all commonwealths, territories, dependencies, colonies, or possessions of the United States of America, and in any foreign jurisdiction and to do all such other things and execute all such instruments as they deem necessary, proper or desirable in order to promote the interests of the Trust although such things are not herein specifically mentioned. Any determination as to what is in the interests of the Trust made by the Trustees in good faith shall be conclusive. In construing the provisions of this Trust Instrument, the presumption shall be in favor of a grant of power to the Trustees.

The enumeration of any specific power in this Trust Instrument shall not be construed as limiting the aforesaid power. The powers of the Trustees may be exercised without order of or resort to any court.

Except for the Trustees named herein or appointed to fill vacancies pursuant to Section 3.3 hereof, the Trustees shall be elected by the Shareholders owning of record a plurality of the Shares voting at a meeting of Shareholders.

Section 3.2 Term of Office of Trustees. Subject to any limitations on the term of service imposed by the By-laws or any retirement policy adopted by the Trustees, each Trustee shall hold office during the existence of this Trust, and until its termination as herein provided; except: (a) that any Trustee may resign his trust by written instrument signed by him and delivered to the Chairman, President, Secretary, or other Trustee of the Trust, which shall take effect upon such delivery or upon such later date as is specified therein; (b) that any Trustee may be removed, with or without cause, at any time by written instrument, signed by at least two-thirds of the Trustees prior to such removal, specifying the date when such removal shall become effective; (c) that any Trustee who requests in writing to be retired or who has died, become physically or mentally incapacitated by reason of disease or otherwise, or is otherwise unable to serve, may be retired by written instrument signed by a majority of the other Trustees, specifying the date of his retirement; and (d) that a Trustee may be removed, with or without cause, at any meeting of the Shareholders of the Trust by a vote of Shareholders owning at least two-thirds of the outstanding Shares of the Trust.

Section 3.3 Vacancies and Appointment of Trustees. In the case of the declination to serve, death, resignation, retirement, removal, physical or mental incapacity by reason of disease or otherwise of a Trustee, or a Trustee is otherwise unable to serve, or an increase in the number of Trustees, a vacancy shall occur. Whenever a vacancy in the Board of Trustees shall occur, until such vacancy is filled, the other Trustees shall have all the powers hereunder and the certificate of the other Trustees of such vacancy shall be conclusive. In the case of an existing vacancy, the remaining Trustee or Trustees shall fill such vacancy by appointing such other person as such Trustee or Trustees in their discretion shall see fit consistent with the limitations under the 1940 Act, unless such Trustee or Trustees determine, in accordance with Section 3.5, to decrease the size of the Board to the number of remaining Trustees.

An appointment of a Trustee may be made by the Trustees then in office in anticipation of a vacancy to occur by reason of retirement, resignation or increase in number of Trustees effective at a later date, provided that said appointment shall become effective only at or after the effective date of said retirement, resignation or increase in number of Trustees.

An appointment of a Trustee shall be effective upon the acceptance of the person so appointed to serve as Trustee, except that any such appointment in anticipation of a vacancy shall become effective at or after the date such vacancy occurs.

Section 3.4 Temporary Absence of Trustee. Any Trustee may, by power of attorney, delegate his power for a period not exceeding six months at any one time to any other Trustee or Trustees, provided that in no case shall less than two Trustees personally exercise the other powers hereunder except as herein otherwise expressly provided or unless there is only one or two Trustees.

Section 3.5 Number of Trustees. The number of Trustees shall be one, or such other number as shall be fixed from time to time by the Trustees.

Section 3.6 Effect of Death, Resignation, Etc. of a Trustee. The declination to serve, death, resignation, retirement, removal, incapacity, or inability of the Trustees, or any one of them, shall not operate to terminate the Trust or to revoke any existing agency created pursuant to the terms of this Trust Instrument.

Section 3.7 Ownership of Assets of the Trust. Legal title in and beneficial ownership of all of the assets of the Trust shall at all times be considered as vested in the Trust, except that the Trustees may cause legal title in and beneficial ownership of any Trust Property to be held by, or in the name of one or more of the Trustees acting for and on behalf of the Trust, or in the name of any person as nominee acting for and on behalf of the Trust. No Shareholder shall be deemed to have a severable ownership interest in any individual asset of the Trust, or any right of partition or possession thereof, but each Shareholder shall have, except as otherwise provided for herein, a proportionate undivided beneficial interest in the Trust. The Shares shall be personal property giving only the rights specifically set forth in this Trust Instrument. The Trust, or at the determination of the Trustees, one or more of the Trustees or a nominee acting for and on behalf of the Trust, shall be deemed to hold legal title and beneficial ownership of any income earned on securities of the Trust issued by any business entities formed, organized, or existing under the laws of any jurisdiction, including the laws of any foreign country.

Section 3.8 No Accounting. Except to the extent required by the 1940 Act or, if determined to be necessary or appropriate by the other Trustees under circumstances which would justify his or her removal for cause, no person ceasing to be a Trustee for reasons including, but not limited to, death, resignation, retirement, removal or incapacity (nor the estate of any such person) shall be required to make an accounting to the Shareholders or remaining Trustees upon such cessation.

ARTICLE IV

POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES

Section 4.1 Powers. The Trustees in all instances shall act as principals, and are and shall be free from the control of the Shareholders. The Trustees shall have full power and authority to do any and all acts and to make and execute any and all contracts and instruments that they may consider necessary or appropriate in connection with the management of the Trust. The Trustees shall have full authority and power to make any and all investments which they, in their sole discretion, shall deem proper to accomplish the purpose of this Trust. Subject to any applicable limitation in this Trust Instrument, the Trustees shall have power and authority:

(a) To invest and reinvest cash and other property, and to hold cash or other property uninvested, and to sell, exchange, lend, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, write options on and lease any or all of the assets of the Trust;

(b) To operate as and carry on the business of an investment company, and exercise all the powers necessary and appropriate to the conduct of such operations, including the power to invest all or any part of its assets in the securities of another investment company;

(c) To borrow money and in this connection issue notes or other evidence of indebtedness; to secure borrowings by mortgaging, pledging or otherwise subjecting as security the Trust Property; to endorse, guarantee, or undertake the performance of an obligation, liability or engagement of any person and to lend Trust Property;

(d) To provide for the distribution of interests of the Trust either through a Principal Underwriter in the manner hereinafter provided for or by the Trust itself, or both, or otherwise pursuant to a plan of distribution of any kind;

(e) To adopt By-laws not inconsistent with this Trust Instrument providing for the conduct of the business of the Trust and to amend and repeal them to the extent that they do not reserve that right to the Shareholders, which By-laws shall be deemed a part of this Trust Instrument and are incorporated herein by reference;

(f) To elect and remove such officers and appoint and terminate such agents and contractors as they consider appropriate, any of whom may be a Trustee, and may provide for the compensation of all of the foregoing;

(g) To establish separate Classes having such relative rights, powers and duties as they may provide, consistent with applicable law;

(h) To employ one or more banks, trust companies or companies that are members of a national securities exchange or such other entities as custodians of any assets of the Trust, subject to the 1940 Act and to any conditions set forth in this Trust Instrument;

(i) To retain one or more transfer agents and shareholder servicing agents, or both;

(j) To set record dates in the manner provided herein or in the By-laws;

(k) To delegate such authority (which delegation may include the power to subdelegate) as they consider desirable to any officers of the Trust and to any investment adviser, manager, administrator, custodian, underwriter or other agent or independent contractor;

(l) To join with other holders of any securities or debt instruments in acting through a committee, depository, voting trustee or otherwise, and in that connection to deposit any security or debt instrument with, or transfer any security or debt instrument to, any such committee, depository or trustee, and to delegate to them such power and authority with relation to any security or debt instrument (whether or not so deposited or transferred) as the Trustees shall deem proper and to agree to pay, and to pay, such portion of the expenses and compensation of such committee, depository or trustee as the Trustees shall deem proper;

(m) To enter into joint ventures, general or limited partnerships and any other combinations or associations;

(n) To pay pensions for faithful service, as deemed appropriate by the Trustees, and to adopt, establish and carry out pension, profit-sharing, share bonus, share purchase, savings, thrift and other retirement, incentive and benefit plans, trusts and provisions, including the purchasing of life insurance and annuity contracts as a means of providing such retirement and other benefits, for any or all of the Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Trust;

(o) To the extent permitted by law, indemnify any person with whom the Trust has dealings;

(p) To engage in and to prosecute, defend, compromise, abandon, or adjust by arbitration, or otherwise, any actions, suits, proceedings, disputes, claims and demands relating to the Trust, and out of the assets of the Trust to pay or to satisfy any debts, claims or expenses incurred in connection therewith, including those of litigation, and such power shall include without limitation the power of the Trustees or any appropriate committee thereof, in the exercise of their or its good faith business judgment, to dismiss any action, suit, proceeding, dispute, claim or demand, derivative or otherwise, brought by any person, including a Shareholder in its own name or the name of the Trust, whether or not the Trust or any of the Trustees may be named individually therein or the subject matter arises by reason of business for or on behalf of the Trust;

(q) To purchase and pay for entirely out of Trust Property such insurance as they may deem necessary or appropriate for the conduct of the business of the Trust, including, without limitation, insurance policies insuring the Trust Property and payment of distributions and principal on its investments, and insurance policies insuring the Shareholders, Trustees, officers, representatives, employees, agents, investment advisers, managers, administrators, custodians, underwriters, or independent contractors of the Trust individually against all claims and liabilities of every nature arising by reason of holding, being or having held any such office or position, or by reason of any action alleged to have been taken or omitted by any such person in such capacity, including any action taken or omitted that may be determined to constitute negligence, whether or not the Trust would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability;

(r) To sell, exchange, lend, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, write options on and lease any or all of the assets of the Trust, subject to the provisions of Section 9.4(b) hereof;

(s) To vote or give assent, or exercise any rights of ownership, with respect to stock or other securities, debt instruments or property; and to execute and deliver powers of attorney to such person or persons as the Trustees shall deem proper, granting to such person or persons such power and discretion with relation to securities, debt instruments or property as the Trustees shall deem proper;

(t) To exercise powers and rights of subscription or otherwise which in any manner arise out of ownership of securities or debt instruments;

(u) To hold any security or property in a form not indicating any trust, whether in bearer, book entry, unregistered or other negotiable form; or either in the name of the Trustees or of the Trust or in the name of a custodian, subcustodian or other depository or a nominee or nominees or otherwise;

(v) To consent to or participate in any plan for the reorganization, consolidation or merger of any corporation, issuer or concern, any security or debt instrument of which is held in the Trust; to consent to any contract, lease, mortgage, purchase or sale of property by such corporation, issuer or concern, and to pay calls or subscriptions with respect to any security or debt instrument held in the Trust;

(w) To litigate, compromise, arbitrate, or otherwise adjust claims in favor of or against the Trust or any matter in controversy including, but not limited to, claims for taxes;

(x) To make distributions of income and of capital gains to Shareholders in the manner herein provided;

(y) To establish, from time to time, a minimum investment for Shareholders in the Trust or in one or more Classes thereof;

(z) To cause each Shareholder, or each Shareholder of any particular Class, to pay directly, in advance or arrears, for charges of the Trust's custodian or transfer, shareholder servicing or similar agent, an amount fixed from time to time by the Trustees, by setting off such charges due from such Shareholder from declared but unpaid dividends owed such Shareholder and/or by reducing the number of Shares in the account of such Shareholder by that number of full and/or fractional Shares which represents the outstanding amount of such charges due from such Shareholder;

(aa) To establish one or more committees composed of one or more of the Trustees, and to delegate any of the powers of the Trustees to said committees;

(bb) To interpret the investment policies, practices or limitations of the Trust;

(cc) To establish a registered office and have a registered agent in the State of Delaware;

(dd) To compensate or provide for the compensation of the Trustees, officers, advisers, administrators, custodians, other agents, consultants, contractors and employees of the Trust or the Trustees on such terms as they deem appropriate;

(ee) To invest part or all of the Trust Property, or to dispose of part or all of the Trust Property and invest the proceeds of such disposition, in interests issued by one or more other investment companies or pooled portfolios (including investment by means of transfer of part or all of the Trust Property in exchange for an interest or interests in such one or more investment companies or pooled portfolios) all without any requirement of approval by Shareholders. Any such other investment company or pooled portfolio may (but need not) be a trust (formed under the laws of any state or jurisdiction), which is classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes; and

(ff) In general, to carry on any other business in connection with or incidental to any of the foregoing powers, to do everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any purpose or the attainment of any object or the furtherance of any power herein set forth, either alone or in association with others, and to do every other act or thing incidental or appurtenant to or growing out of or connected with the aforesaid business or purposes, objects or powers.

The foregoing clauses shall be construed both as objects and powers, and the foregoing enumeration of specific powers shall not be held to limit or restrict in any manner the general powers of the Trustees. Any action by one or more of the Trustees in their capacity as such hereunder shall be deemed an action on behalf of the Trust, and not an action in an individual capacity.

No one dealing with the Trustees shall be under any obligation to make any inquiry concerning the authority of the Trustees, or to see to the application of any payments made or property transferred to the Trustees or upon their order.

Section 4.2 Issuance and Repurchase of Shares. The Trustees shall have the power to issue, sell, repurchase, redeem, retire, cancel, acquire, hold, resell, reissue, dispose of, exchange, and otherwise deal in Shares; to suspend or terminate the sales of Shares of any Class for any period of time; to establish terms and conditions, including any fees or expenses, regarding the issuance, sale, repurchase, redemption, cancellation, retirement, acquisition, holding, resale, reissuance, disposition or exchange of or dealing in Shares of any Class; and subject to the provisions set forth in Article II and Article VII, to apply to any such repurchase, retirement, cancellation or acquisition of Shares any funds or property of the Trust, or a particular Class of the Trust, with respect to which such Shares are issued.

Section 4.3 Trustees and Officers as Shareholders. Any Trustee, officer or other agent of the Trust may acquire, own and dispose of Shares to the same extent as if such person were not a Trustee, officer or agent; and the Trustees may issue and sell or cause to be issued and sold Shares to and buy such Shares from any such person or any firm or company in which such person invested, subject to the general limitations herein contained as to the sale and purchase of such Shares.

Section 4.4 Action by the Trustees and Committees. The Trustees (and any committee thereof) may act at a meeting held in person or in whole or in part by conference telecommunications equipment. One-third, but not less than two, of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum at any meeting unless there is only one Trustee. Except as the Trustees may otherwise determine, one-third of the members of any committee shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. The vote of a majority of the Trustees (or committee members) present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Trustees (or any committee thereof). The Trustees (and any committee thereof) may also act by written consent signed by a majority of the Trustees (or committee members). Regular meetings of the Trustees may be held at such places and at such times as the Trustees may from time to time determine. Special meetings of the Trustees (and meetings of any committee thereof) may be called orally or in writing by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees (or the chairman of any committee thereof) or by any two other Trustees. Notice of the time, date and place of all meetings of the Trustees (or any committee thereof) shall be given by the party calling the meeting to each Trustee (or committee member) by telephone, telefax, telegram or other electronic means sent to the person's home or business address at least twenty-four hours in advance of the meeting or by written notice mailed to the person's home or business address at least seventy-two hours in advance of the meeting. Notice of all proposed written consents of Trustees (or committees thereof) shall be given to each Trustee (or committee member) by telephone, telefax, telegram, or first class mail sent to the person's home or business address. Notice need not be given to any person who attends a meeting without objecting to the lack of notice or who executes a written consent or a written waiver of notice with respect to a meeting. Written consents or waivers may be executed in one or more counterparts. Execution of a written consent or waiver and delivery thereof may be accomplished by telefax or other electronic means approved by the Trustees.

Section 4.5 Chairman of the Trustees. The Trustees may appoint one of their number to be Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Trustees at which he is present and may be (but is not required to be) the chief executive officer of the Trust.

Section 4.6 Principal Transactions. Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, the Trustees may, on behalf of the Trust, buy any securities from or sell any securities to, or lend any assets of the Trust to, any Trustee or officer of the Trust or any firm of which any such Trustee or officer is a member acting as principal, or have any such dealings with any Affiliated Person of the Trust, investment adviser, investment sub-adviser, distributor or transfer agent for the Trust or with any Interested Person of such Affiliated Person or other person; and the Trust may employ any such Affiliated Person or other person, or firm or company in which such Affiliated Person or other person is an Interested Person, as broker, legal counsel, registrar, investment adviser, investment sub-adviser, distributor, transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent, custodian or in any other capacity upon customary terms.

ARTICLE V

INVESTMENT ADVISER, INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER, PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER, ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSFER AGENT, CUSTODIAN AND OTHER CONTRACTORS

Section 5.1 Certain Contracts. Subject to compliance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, but notwithstanding any limitations of present and future law or custom in regard to delegation of powers by trustees generally, the Trustees may, at any time and from time to time and without limiting the generality of their powers and authority otherwise set forth herein, enter into one or more contracts with any one or more corporations, trusts, associations, partnerships, limited partnerships, other type of organizations, or individuals to provide for the performance and assumption of some or all of the following services, duties and responsibilities to, for or of the Trust and/or the Trustees, and to provide for the performance and assumption of such other services, duties and responsibilities in addition to those set forth below as the Trustees may determine to be appropriate:

(a) Investment Adviser and Investment Sub-Adviser. The Trustees may in their discretion, from time to time, enter into an investment advisory or management contract or contracts with respect to the Trust whereby the other party or parties to such contract or contracts shall undertake to furnish the Trust with such management, investment advisory, statistical and research facilities and services and such other facilities and services, if any, and all upon such terms and conditions, as the Trustees may in their discretion determine. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Trust Instrument, the Trustees may authorize any investment adviser (subject to such general or specific instructions as the Trustees may from time to time adopt) to effect purchases, sales or exchanges of portfolio securities, other investment instruments of the Trust, or other Trust Property on behalf of the Trustees, or may authorize any officer, agent, or Trustee to effect such purchases, sales or exchanges pursuant to recommendations of the investment adviser (and all without further action by the Trustees). Any such purchases, sales and exchanges shall be deemed to have been authorized by the Trustees.

The Trustees may authorize, subject to applicable requirements of the 1940 Act, the investment adviser to employ, from time to time, one or more sub-advisers to perform such of the acts and services of the investment adviser, and upon such terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon between the investment adviser and sub-adviser. Any reference in this Trust Instrument to the investment adviser shall be deemed to include such sub-advisers, unless the context otherwise requires.

(b) Principal Underwriter. The Trustees may in their discretion from time to time enter into an exclusive or non-exclusive underwriting contract or contracts providing for the sale of Shares, whereby the Trust may either agree to sell Shares to the other party to the contract or appoint such other party its sales agent for such Shares. In either case, the contract or contracts shall be on such terms and conditions as the Trustees may in their discretion determine and may also provide for the repurchase or sale of Shares by such other party as principal or as agent of the Trust.

(c) Administrator. The Trustees may in their discretion from time to time enter into one or more contracts whereby the other party or parties shall undertake to furnish the Trust with administrative services. The contract or contracts shall be on such terms and conditions as the Trustees may in their discretion determine.

(d) Transfer Agent. The Trustees may in their discretion from time to time enter into one or more transfer agency and Shareholder service contracts whereby the other party or parties shall undertake to furnish the Trust with transfer agency and Shareholder services. The contract or contracts shall be on such terms and conditions as the Trustees may in their discretion determine.

(e) Servicing Agent. The Trustees may in their discretion from time to time enter into one or more contracts whereby the other party or parties shall undertake to furnish the Trust with Trust and/or Shareholder services. The contract or contracts shall be on such terms and conditions as the Trustees may in their discretion determine.

(f) Fund Accounting. The Trustees may in their discretion from time to time enter into one or more contracts whereby the other party or parties undertakes to handle all or any part of the Trust's accounting responsibilities, whether with respect to the Trust's properties, Shareholders or otherwise. The contract or contracts shall be on such terms and conditions as the Trustees may in their discretion determine.

(g) Custodian and Depository. The Trustees may in their discretion from time to time enter into one or more contracts whereby the other party or parties undertakes to act as depository for and to maintain custody of the property of the Trust or any Class and accounting records in connection therewith. The contract or contracts shall be on such terms and conditions as the Trustees may in their discretion determine.

(h) Parties to Contract. Any contract described in this Article V hereof may be entered into with any corporation, firm, partnership, trust or association, although one or more of the Trustees or officers of the Trust may be an officer, director, trustee, shareholder, or member of such other party to the contract, and no such contract shall be invalidated or rendered void or voidable by reason of the existence of any relationship, nor shall any person holding such relationship be disqualified from voting on or executing the same in his capacity as Shareholder and/or Trustee, nor shall any person holding such relationship be liable merely by reason of such relationship for any loss or expense to the Trust under or by reason of said contract or accountable for any profit realized directly or indirectly therefrom, provided that the contract when entered into was not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article V. The same person (including a firm, corporation, partnership, trust, or association) may be the other party to contracts entered into pursuant to this Article V, and any individual may be financially interested or otherwise affiliated with persons who are parties to any or all of the contracts mentioned in this Section 5.1.

ARTICLE VI

SHAREHOLDER VOTING POWERS AND MEETINGS

Section 6.1 Voting. 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 to the extent required by the 1940 Act; (c) with respect to termination of the Trust or a Class thereof to the extent required by applicable law; and (d) with respect to such additional matters relating to the Trust as may be required by this Trust Instrument, the By-laws or any registration of the Trust as an investment company under the 1940 Act with the Commission (or any successor agency) or as the Trustees may consider necessary or desirable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this declaration, on any matter submitted to a vote of Shareholders, unless the Trustees determine otherwise, all Shares of all Classes then entitled to vote shall be voted in aggregate, provided, however, that: (a) as to any matter with respect to which a separate vote of any Class is required by the 1940 Act or other applicable law or is required by attributes applicable to any Class, such requirements as to a separate vote by that Class shall apply; (b) unless the Trustees determine that this clause (b) shall not apply in a particular case, to the extent that a matter referred to in clause (a) above affects more than one Class and the interests of each such Class in the matter are identical, then the Shares of all such affected Classes shall vote as a single class; and (c) as to any matter which does not affect the interests of a particular Class, only the holders of Shares of the one or more affected Classes shall be entitled to vote. A Shareholder of each Class shall be entitled to one vote for each Share of such Class on any matter on which such Shareholder is entitled to vote. A Shareholder of each Class shall be entitled to a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional Share of such Class on any matter on which such Shareholder is entitled to vote. There shall be no cumulative voting in the election of Trustees. Shares may be voted in person or by proxy or in any manner provided for in the By-laws. A proxy may be given in writing, by telefax, other electronic means or in any other manner provided for in the By-laws. Anything in this Trust Instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, in the event a proposal by anyone other than the officers or Trustees of the Trust is submitted to a vote of the Shareholders of the Trust or one or more Classes thereof, or in the event of any proxy contest or proxy solicitation or proposal in opposition to any proposal by the officers or Trustees of the Trust, Shares may be voted only in person or by written proxy. Until Shares are issued, the Trustees may exercise all rights of Shareholders and may take any action required or permitted by law, this Trust Instrument or any of the By-laws of the Trust to be taken by Shareholders.

Section 6.2 Meetings. Meetings of Shareholders (including meetings involving only the holders of Shares of one or more but less than all the Classes) may be called by the Trustees from time to time to be held at such place within or without the State of Delaware, and on such date as may be designated in the call thereof for the purpose of taking action upon any matter as to which the vote or authority of the Shareholders of any Class or of the Trust is required or permitted as provided in Section 6.1. Special meetings of the Shareholders may be called by the Trustees. To the extent required by the 1940 Act, special meetings of the Shareholders for the purpose of removing one or more Trustees shall be called by the Trustees upon the written request of Shareholders owning at least 10 percent (10%) of the Outstanding Shares of all Classes entitled to vote. Notice shall be sent, postage prepaid, by mail or such other means determined by the Trustees, at least 7 days prior to any such meeting.

Section 6.3 Quorum and Required Vote. Unless a larger percentage is required by law, by any provision of this Trust Instrument or by the Trustees, one-third of the Shares entitled to vote in person or by proxy on a particular matter shall be a quorum for the transaction of business at a Shareholders' meeting with respect to that matter. Any lesser number shall be sufficient for adjournments. Any adjourned session or sessions may be held without the necessity of further notice. Except when a larger vote is required by law, by any provision of this Trust Instrument or by the Trustees, a majority of the Shares voted in person or by proxy on a particular matter at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall decide any questions with respect to that matter and a plurality shall elect a Trustee.

Section 6.4 Action by Written Consent. Subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act and other applicable law, any action taken by Shareholders may be taken without a meeting if a majority of the Shares entitled to vote on the matter (or such larger proportion thereof as shall be required by law, by any provision of this Trust Instrument or by the Trustees) consent to the action in writing. Such consent shall be treated for all purposes as a vote taken at a meeting of Shareholders. The Trustees may adopt additional rules and procedures regarding the taking of Shareholder action by written consents.

ARTICLE VII

DISTRIBUTIONS AND REPURCHASES

Section 7.1 Distributions.

(a) The Trustees may from time to time declare and pay dividends or other distributions with respect to any Class. The amount of such dividends or distributions and the payment of them and whether they are in cash or any other Trust Property shall be wholly in the discretion of the Trustees.

(b) Dividends and other distributions may be paid or made to the Shareholders of record at the time of declaring a dividend or other distribution or among the Shareholders of record at such other date or time or dates or times as the Trustees shall determine, which dividends or distributions, at the election of the Trustees, may be paid pursuant to a standing resolution or resolutions adopted only once or with such frequency as the Trustees may determine. All dividends and other distributions on Shares of a particular Class shall be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders of that Class in proportion to the number of Shares of that Class they held on the record date established for such payment, except that in connection with any dividend or distribution program or procedures the Trustees may determine that no dividend or distribution shall be payable on Shares as to which the Shareholder's purchase order and/or payment in the prescribed form has not been received by the time or times established by the Trustees under such program or procedure. The Trustees may adopt and offer to Shareholders such dividend reinvestment plans, cash dividend payout plans or related plans as the Trustees shall deem appropriate.

(c) Anything in this Trust Instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, the Trustees may at any time declare and distribute a stock dividend pro rata among the Shareholders of a particular Class, as of the record date of that Class fixed as provided in Section (b) hereof. The Trustees shall have full discretion, to the extent not inconsistent with the 1940 Act, to determine which items shall be treated as income and which items as capital; and each such determination and allocation shall be conclusive and binding upon the Shareholders.

Section 7.2 Transfer of Shares.

(a) Any Shares held by a Shareholder may be transferred only (1) by operation of law pursuant to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence, or dissolution of the Shareholder or (2) with the consent of the Trustees (which may be withheld in the Trustees' sole and absolute discretion). If a Shareholder transfers Shares with the approval of the Trustees, the Trustees will as promptly as practicable take all necessary actions so that each transferee or successor to whom or to which the Shares are transferred is admitted to the Trust as a Shareholder. The admission of any transferee as a substituted Shareholder will be effective upon the execution and delivery by, or on behalf of, the substituted Shareholder of an investor application form. Each Shareholder and transferee agrees to pay all expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Trust in connection with any transfer. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Trust may require the Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Shareholder's expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Trustees as to such matters as the Trustees may reasonably request. If a Shareholder transfers all of its Shares, it will not cease to be a Shareholder unless and until the transferee is admitted to the Trust as a substituted Shareholder in accordance with this Section 7.2(a). Any transfer of Shares permitted under this Section 7.2(a) will be effected in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.4 hereof. Pursuant to Section 4.1(k) hereof, the Trustees hereby delegate to the officers of the Trust all power and authority to approve and effect transfers of Shares pursuant to this Section 7.2(a).

(b) Each Shareholder will indemnify and hold harmless the Trust, the Trustees, each other Shareholder and any Affiliated Person of the Trust, the Trustees, the investment adviser, any sub-adviser and each of the other Shareholders against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses or any judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement), joint or several, to which these Persons may become subject by reason of or arising from (1) any transfer made by the Shareholder in violation of this Section 7.2 and (2) any misrepresentation by the transferring Shareholder or substituted Shareholder in connection with the transfer. A Shareholder transferring Shares may be charged reasonable expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Trust in connection with the transfer, by setting off such charges due from such Shareholder from declared but unpaid dividends or distributions owed such Shareholder and/or by reducing the number of shares in the account of such Shareholder by that number of full and/or fractional Shares which represents the outstanding amount of such charges due from such Shareholder.

Section 7.3 Repurchases. Unless the Trustees otherwise determine with respect to a particular Class at the time of establishing and designating the same, each Shareholder of a particular Class shall have the right at such times as may be permitted by the Trustees to require the Trust to repurchase (out of the assets belonging to the applicable Class) all or any part of his Shares at the net asset value thereof as of the repurchase pricing date established by the Trustees, less any repurchase fee established by the Trustees in their discretion, and subject to such conditions as the Trustees may determine, which may include establishing a maximum amount of Shares that may be repurchased and prorating Shares tendered for repurchase if the repurchase is oversubscribed. Payment for said Shares shall be made by the Trust to the Shareholder within seven days after the repurchase pricing date established by the Trustees. The repurchase price may in any case or cases be paid in cash or wholly or partly in kind if the Trustees determine that such payment is advisable in the interest of the remaining Shareholders. Subject to the foregoing, the fair value, selection and quantity of securities or other property so paid or delivered as all or part of the repurchase price shall be determined by or under authority of the Trustees. In no case shall the Trust be liable for any delay of any corporation or other Person in transferring securities selected for delivery as all or part of any payment in kind.

Section 7.4 Redemptions at the Option of the Trust. The Trust shall have the right at its option and at any time to redeem Shares of any Shareholder at the net asset value thereof, unless otherwise permitted by the 1940 Act, for any reason under the terms established by the Trustees from time to time including but not limited to: (i) if at such time such Shareholder owns Shares having an aggregate net asset value of less than an amount determined from time to time by the Trustees; (ii) to the extent that such Shareholder owns Shares equal to or in excess of a percentage of the outstanding Shares determined from time to time by the Trustees; (iii) the failure of a Shareholder to supply a tax identification number or other identification or if the Trust is unable to verify a Shareholder's identity; (iv) the failure of a Shareholder to pay when due the purchase price of Shares; (v) when the Trust is requested or compelled to do so by governmental authority; or (vi) the determination by the Trustees or pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by the Trustees that ownership of Shares is not in the best interest of the remaining Shareholders of the Trust or applicable Class.

Section 7.5 Suspension of the Right of Repurchase. The Trustees may declare a suspension of the right of repurchase or postpone the date of payment as permitted under the 1940 Act. Such suspension shall take effect at such time as the Trustees shall specify and thereafter there shall be no right of repurchase or payment until the Trustees shall declare the suspension at an end. In the event that the Trust is divided into Classes, the provisions of this Section 7.5, to the extent applicable as determined in the discretion of the Trustees and consistent with the 1940 Act, may be equally applied to each such Class.

Section 7.6 Redemption of Shares to Qualify as a Regulated Investment Company. If the Trustees shall, at any time and in good faith, be of the opinion that direct or indirect ownership of Shares has or may become concentrated in any Person to an extent that would disqualify the Trust as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), then the Trustees shall have the power (but not the obligation) by lot or other means deemed equitable by them (i) to call for redemption by any such Person of a number, or principal amount, of Shares sufficient to maintain or bring the direct or indirect ownership of Shares into conformity with the requirements for such qualification and (ii) to refuse to transfer or issue Shares to any Person whose acquisition of Shares in question would result in such disqualification. The redemption shall be effected at the redemption price and in the manner provided herein. The holders of Shares shall upon demand disclose to the Trustees in writing such information with respect to direct and indirect ownership of Shares as the Trustees deem necessary to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority.

Section 7.7 Net Asset Value. The Net Asset Value of each outstanding Share of any Class shall be the quotient obtained by dividing (a) the value of the net assets belonging to that Class less the liabilities belonging to such Class by (b) the total number of Shares of that Class outstanding, all determined in accordance with the methods and procedures, including without limitation those with respect to rounding, established by the Trustees from time to time.

ARTICLE VIII

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION

Section 8.1 Limitation of Liability. Neither a Trustee nor an officer of the Trust, when acting in such capacity, shall be personally liable to any person other than the Trust or a beneficial owner for any act, omission or obligation of the Trust, any Trustee or any officer of the Trust. Neither a Trustee nor an officer of the Trust shall be liable for any act or omission in his capacity as Trustee or as an officer of the Trust, or for any act or omission of any other officer or any employee of the Trust or of any other person or party, provided that nothing contained herein or in the Act shall protect any Trustee or officer against any liability to the Trust or to Shareholders to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the office of Trustee or the duties of such officer hereunder.

Section 8.2 Indemnification. The Trust shall indemnify each of its Trustees, officers and persons who serve at the Trust’s request as directors, officers or trustees of another organization in which the Trust has any interest as a shareholder, creditor, or otherwise, and may indemnify any trustee, director or officer of a predecessor organization (each a “Covered Person”), against all liabilities and expenses (including amounts paid in satisfaction of judgments, in compromise, as fines and penalties, and expenses including reasonable accountants’ and counsel fees) reasonably incurred in connection with the defense or disposition of any action, suit or other proceeding, whether civil or criminal, before any court or administrative, regulatory, or legislative body, in which he may be involved or with which he may be threatened, while as a Covered Person or thereafter, by reason of being or having been such a Covered Person, except that no Covered Person shall be indemnified against any liability to the Trust or its Shareholders to which such Covered Person would otherwise be subject by reason of bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his duties involved in the conduct of such Covered Person’s office (such willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard being referred to herein as “Disabling Conduct”). Expenses, including accountants’ and counsel fees so incurred by any such Covered Person (but excluding amounts paid in satisfaction of judgments, in compromise or as fines or penalties), may be paid from time to time by the Trust in advance of the final disposition of any such action, suit or proceeding upon receipt of (a) an undertaking by or on behalf of such Covered Person to repay amounts so paid to the Trust if it is ultimately determined that indemnification of such expenses is not authorized under this Article VIII and (b) any of (i) such Covered Person provides security for such undertaking, (ii) the Trust is insured against losses arising by reason of such payment, or (iii) a majority of a quorum of disinterested, non-party Trustees, or independent legal counsel in a written opinion, determines, based on a review of readily available facts, that there is reason to believe that such Covered Person ultimately will be found entitled to indemnification.

Section 8.3 Indemnification Determinations. Indemnification of a Covered Person pursuant to Section 8.2 shall be made if (a) the court or body before whom the proceeding is brought determines, in a final decision on the merits, that such Covered Person was not liable by reason of Disabling Conduct or (b) in the absence of such a determination, a majority of a quorum of disinterested, non-party Trustees or independent legal counsel in a written opinion make a reasonable determination, based upon a review of the facts, that such Covered Person was not liable by reason of Disabling Conduct.

Section 8.4 Indemnification Not Exclusive. The right of indemnification provided by this Article VIII shall not be exclusive of or affect any other rights to which any such Covered Person may be entitled. As used in this Article VIII, "Covered Person" shall include such person's heirs, executors and administrators, and a "disinterested, non-party Trustee" is a Trustee who is neither an Interested Person of the Trust nor a party to the proceeding in question.

Section 8.5 Shareholders. Each Shareholder of the Trust and each Class shall not be personally liable for the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred by, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to, the Trust or by or on behalf of any Class. The Trustees shall 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 at any time personally agree to pay pursuant to terms hereof or by way of subscription for any Shares or otherwise.

In case any Shareholder or former Shareholder of any Class shall be held to be personally liable solely by reason of his being or having been a Shareholder of such Class and not because of his acts or omissions or for some other reason, the Shareholder or former Shareholder (or his heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives, or, in the case of a corporation or other entity, its corporate or other general successor) shall be entitled out of the assets belonging to the applicable Class to be held harmless from and indemnified against all loss and expense arising from such liability. The Trust, on behalf of the affected Class, shall, upon request by the Shareholder, assume the defense of any claim made against the Shareholder for any act or obligation of the Class and satisfy any judgment thereon from the assets of the Class. The indemnification and reimbursement required by the preceding sentence shall be made only out of assets of the one or more Classes whose Shares were held by said Shareholder at the time the act or event occurred that gave rise to the claim against or liability of said Shareholder. The rights accruing to a Shareholder under this Section shall not impair any other right to which such Shareholder may be lawfully entitled, nor shall anything herein contained restrict the right of the Trust or any Class thereof to indemnify or reimburse a Shareholder in any appropriate situation even though not specifically provided herein.

ARTICLE IX

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 9.1 Trust Not a Partnership. It is hereby expressly declared that a trust and not a partnership is created hereby. All persons extending credit to, contracting with or having any claim against the Trust or any Class shall look only to the assets of the Trust or such Class for payment under such credit, contract or claim; and neither the Shareholders nor the Trustees, nor any of the Trust's officers, employees or agents, whether past, present or future, shall be personally liable therefor.

Section 9.2 Trustees' and Officers' Good Faith Action, Expert Advice, No Bond or Surety. The exercise by the Trustees of their powers and discretions hereunder shall be binding upon everyone interested. Subject to the provisions of Article VIII: (i) the Trustees and officers shall not be responsible or liable in any event for any neglect or wrongdoing of any agent, employee, consultant, adviser, administrator, distributor or principal underwriter, custodian or transfer, dividend disbursing, shareholder servicing or accounting agent of the Trust, nor shall any Trustee or officer be responsible for the act or omission of any other Trustee; (ii) the Trustees and officers may take advice of counsel or other experts with respect to the meaning and operation of this Trust Instrument and their duties as Trustees or officers, as applicable, and shall be under no liability for any act or omission in accordance with such advice or for failing to follow such advice; and (iii) in discharging their duties, the officers, when acting in good faith shall be entitled to rely upon the books of account of the Trust and upon written reports made to the Trustees and/or officers by any independent public accountant or (with respect to the subject matter of the contract involved) any officer, director, partner or responsible employee of a contracting party appointed by the Trustees; and (iv) in discharging their duties, the Trustees, when acting in good faith, shall be entitled to rely upon the books of account of the Trust and upon written reports made to the Trustees by any officer appointed by the Trustees, any independent public accountant, and (with respect to the subject matter of the contract involved) any officer, partner or responsible employee of a contracting party appointed by the Trustees. The Trustees and officers as such shall not be required to give any bond or surety or any other security for the performance of their duties.

Section 9.3 Establishment of Record Dates. The Trustees may close the Share transfer books of the Trust for a period not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) days preceding the date of any meeting of Shareholders, or the date for the payment of any dividends or other distributions, or the date for the allotment of rights, or the date when any change or conversion or exchange of Shares shall go into effect; or in lieu of closing the stock transfer books as aforesaid, the Trustees may fix in advance a date, not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) days preceding the date of any meeting of Shareholders, or the date for payment of any dividend or other distribution, or the date for the allotment of rights, or the date when any change or conversion or exchange of Shares shall go into effect, as a record date for the determination of the Shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, any such meeting, or entitled to receive payment of any such dividend or other distribution, or to any such allotment of rights, or to exercise the rights in respect of any such change, conversion or exchange of Shares, and in such case such Shareholders and only such Shareholders as shall be Shareholders of record on the date so fixed shall be entitled to such notice of, and to vote at, such meeting, or to receive payment of such dividend or other distribution, or to receive such allotment or rights, or to exercise such rights, as the case may be, notwithstanding any transfer of any Shares on the books of the Trust after any such record date fixed as aforesaid.

Section 9.4 Dissolution and Termination of Trust.

(a) This Trust shall continue without limitation of time but subject to the provisions of sub-sections (b) and (c) of this Section 9.4.

(b) Notwithstanding anything in Section 9.5 to the contrary, the Trustees may without Shareholder approval (unless such approval is required by the 1940 Act) in dissolution of the Trust or any Class, liquidate, reorganize or dissolve the Trust or any Class in any manner or fashion not inconsistent with applicable law, including, without limitation,

- (i) sell and convey all or substantially all of the assets of the Trust or any Class to another trust, partnership, limited liability company, association or corporation, 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 Trust 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
- (ii) at any time sell and convert into money all of the assets of the Trust or any Class.

Following a sale or conversion in accordance with the foregoing sub-Section 9.4(b)(i) or (ii), and upon making reasonable provision, in the determination of the Trustees, for the payment of all liabilities of the Trust 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 Trustees, the excess of the assets allocated to that Class over the liabilities allocated to such Class. The assets so distributable to the Shareholders of any particular Class shall be distributed among such Shareholders in proportion to the number of Shares of that Class held by them and recorded on the books of the Trust.

(c) Upon completion of the distribution of the remaining proceeds or the remaining assets as provided in sub-section (b), the Trust (in the case of a sale or conversion with respect to the Trust) or any affected Class shall terminate and the Trustees and the Trust or any affected Class shall be discharged of any and all further liabilities and duties hereunder and the right, title and interest of all parties with respect to the Trust or such affected Class shall be cancelled and discharged.

Upon termination of the Trust, following completion of winding up of its business, the Trustees shall cause a certificate of cancellation of the Trust's certificate of trust to be filed in accordance with the Act, which certificate of cancellation may be signed by any one Trustee.

Section 9.5 Merger, Consolidation, Incorporation. Anything in this Trust Instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, the Trustees, in order to change the form of organization and/or domicile of the Trust, may, without prior Shareholder approval, (i) cause the Trust 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 Trust to incorporate under the laws of Delaware. Any agreement of merger or consolidation or certificate of merger may be signed by a majority of the Trustees. Pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3815(f) of the Act, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Trust Instrument, an agreement of any merger or consolidation approved in accordance with this Section 9.5 may effect any amendment to the Trust Instrument or effect the adoption of a new trust instrument of the Trust if it is the surviving or resulting trust in the merger or consolidation. Any merger or consolidation of the Trust other than as described in the foregoing provisions of this Section 9.5 shall, in addition to the approval of the Trustees, require a Majority Shareholder Vote. Nothing in this Section 9.5 shall require, however, Shareholder approval of any transaction whereby the Trust or any Class thereof acquires or assumes all or any part of the assets and liabilities of any other entity.

Section 9.6 Filing of Copies, References, Headings. The original or a copy of this Trust Instrument and of each amendment hereof or Trust Instrument supplemental hereto shall be kept at the office of the Trust where it may be inspected by any Shareholder. Anyone dealing with the Trust may rely on a certificate by an officer or Trustee of the Trust as to whether or not any such amendments or supplements have been made and as to any matters in connection with the Trust hereunder, and with the same effect as if it were the original, may rely on a copy certified by an officer or Trustee of the Trust to be a copy of this Trust Instrument or of any such amendment or supplemental Trust Instrument. In this Trust Instrument or in any such amendment or supplemental Trust Instrument, references to this Trust Instrument, and all expressions like "herein," "hereof" and "hereunder," shall be deemed to refer to this Trust Instrument as amended or affected by any such supplemental Trust Instrument. All expressions like "his," "he" and "him," shall be deemed to include the feminine and neuter, as well as masculine, genders. Headings are placed herein for convenience of reference only and in case of any conflict, the text of this Trust Instrument rather than the headings, shall control. This Trust Instrument may be executed in any number of counterparts each of which shall be deemed an original.

Section 9.7 Applicable Law. The trust set forth in this instrument is made in the State of Delaware, and the Trust and this Trust Instrument, and the rights and obligations of the Trustees and Shareholders hereunder, are to be governed by and construed and administered according to the Act and the laws of said State; provided, however, that there shall not be applicable to the Trust, the Trustees or this Trust Instrument (a) the provisions of Section 3540 of Title 12 of the Delaware Code or (b) any provisions of the laws (statutory or common) of the State of Delaware (other than the Act) pertaining to trusts which relate to or regulate: (i) the filing with any court or governmental body or agency of trustee accounts or schedules of trustee fees and charges, (ii) affirmative requirements to post bonds for trustees, officers, agents or employees of a trust, (iii) the necessity for obtaining court or other governmental approval concerning the acquisition, holding or disposition of real or personal property, (iv) fees or other sums payable to trustees, officers, agents or employees of a trust, (v) the allocation of receipts and expenditures to income or principal, (vi) restrictions or limitations on the permissible nature, amount or concentration of trust investments or requirements relating to the titling, storage or other manner of holding of trust assets, or (vii) the establishment of fiduciary or other standards or responsibilities or limitations on the acts or powers of trustees, which are inconsistent with the limitations or liabilities or authorities and powers of the Trustees set forth or referenced in this Trust Instrument. The Trust shall be of the type commonly called a "statutory trust," and without limiting the provisions hereof, the Trust may exercise all powers which are ordinarily exercised by such a trust under Delaware law. The Trust specifically reserves the right to exercise any of the powers or privileges afforded to trusts or actions that may be engaged in by trusts under the Act, and the absence of a specific reference herein to any such power, privilege or action shall not imply that the Trust may not exercise such power or privilege or take such actions.

Section 9.8 Amendments. Except as specifically provided herein, the Trustees may, without Shareholder vote, amend or otherwise supplement this Trust Instrument by making an amendment, a Trust Instrument supplemental hereto or an amended and restated trust instrument. Shareholders shall have the right to vote: (i) on any amendment which would affect their right to vote granted in Section 6.1, (ii) on any amendment to this Section 9.8, (iii) on any amendment for which such vote is required by law and (iv) on any amendment submitted to them by the Trustees. Any amendment required or permitted to be submitted to Shareholders which, as the Trustees determine, shall affect the Shareholders of one or more Classes shall be authorized by vote of the Shareholders of each Class affected and no vote of shareholders of a Class not affected shall be required. Anything in this Trust Instrument to the contrary notwithstanding, any amendment to Article VIII hereof shall not limit the rights to indemnification or insurance provided therein with respect to action or omission of any persons protected thereby prior to such amendment.

Section 9.9 Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Trust shall end on a specified date as determined from time to time by the Trustees.

Section 9.10 Provisions in Conflict with Law. The provisions of this Trust Instrument are severable, and if the Trustees shall determine, with the advice of counsel, that any of such provisions is in conflict with the 1940 Act, the regulated investment company provisions of the Code or with other applicable laws and regulations, the conflicting provision shall be deemed never to have constituted a part of this Trust Instrument; provided, however, that such determination shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Trust Instrument or render invalid or improper any action taken or omitted prior to such determination. If any provision of this Trust Instrument shall be held invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, such invalidity or unenforceability shall attach only to such provision in such jurisdiction and shall not in any manner affect such provisions in any other jurisdiction or any other provision of this Trust Instrument in any jurisdiction.

Section 9.11 Allocation of Certain Expenses. Each Shareholder will, at the discretion of the Trustees, indemnify the Trust against all expenses and losses resulting from indebtedness incurred in connection with facilitating (i) requests pending receipt of the collected funds from investments sold on the date of such Shareholder's redemption request; (ii) redemption requests from such Shareholder who has also notified the Trust of its intention to deposit funds in its accounts on the date of said redemption request; or (iii) the purchase of investments pending receipt of collected funds from such Shareholder who has notified the Trust of its intention to deposit funds in its accounts on the date of the purchase of the investments.

Section 9.12 Delivery by Electronic Transmission or Otherwise. Notwithstanding any provision in this Declaration of Trust to the contrary, any notice, proxy, vote, consent, instrument or writing of any kind referenced in, or contemplated by, this Declaration of Trust or the By-Laws may, in the sole discretion of the Trustees, be given, granted or otherwise delivered by electronic transmission (within the meaning of the Act), including via the internet, or in any other manner permitted by applicable law. All requirements in this Declaration of Trust that any writing be signed shall be deemed to be satisfied by any electronic transmission in such form that is acceptable to the Trustees.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being the Trustees of the Trust, have executed this Declaration of Trust as of the 18th day of December, 2020.

/s/ Jeremy Held
Jeremy Held, as Trustee and not individually

/s/ Jeremy May
Jeremy May, as Trustee and not individually

/s/ Jack Swift
Jack Swift, as Trustee and not individually

/s/ Michael Imhoff
Michael Imhoff, as Trustee and not individually

