

SIERRA TOTAL RETURN FUND

Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L Shares of Beneficial Interest

July 25, 2017

Sierra Total Return Fund (the “Fund”) is a newly organized Delaware statutory trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), as a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end investment management company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund intends to offer to repurchase 5% of its outstanding shares on a quarterly basis. In order to operate as an interval fund, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to make a repurchase offer of each class of outstanding shares at the net asset value (“NAV”) of that class of shares once each calendar quarter of each year. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.” The Fund will be externally managed by STRF Advisors LLC, a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). The Adviser has no experience managing a registered closed-end investment management company.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus concisely provides the information that a prospective investor 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 a Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated July 25, 2017, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The table of contents of the SAI appears on page 83 of this prospectus. The SAI is available upon request and without charge by writing the Fund at c/o DST Systems, Inc., PO Box 219731, Kansas City, MO 64121-9731. You may also request a free copy of the Fund’s SAI, annual and semi-annual reports when available, and other information about the Fund or make shareholder inquiries by calling 1-888-292-3178 or by visiting www.sierratotalreturnfund.com. The SAI, which is incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this prospectus, is also available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC’s website is provided solely for the information of prospective shareholders and is not intended to be an active link.

Investment Objectives. The Fund seeks total return through a combination of current income and long-term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of debt securities and equities.

The Fund expects to pursue its investment objectives by investing its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in the debt and equity of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities, as further described in this prospectus.

Securities Offered. The Fund intends to engage in a continuous offering of Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares of beneficial interest of the Fund. On June 6, 2017, the Fund received an exemptive order from the SEC, which permits the Fund to issue multiple classes of shares and to impose asset-based distribution fees and early-withdrawal fees. The Fund has registered 40,000,000 shares and is authorized as a Delaware statutory trust to issue an unlimited number of shares. The Fund is offering to sell, through its principal underwriter, ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the “Distributor”), under the terms of this prospectus, 40,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, at the NAV per share of the relevant share class, plus any applicable sales load. Any sales load will be deducted from the proceeds paid to the Fund. The maximum upfront sales load is (i) 7.00% of the amount invested in Class A shares, which includes a dealer allowance fee of 5.00% and a dealer manager fee of 2.00% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class A share, (ii) 2.00% of the amount invested in Class T shares, which includes a dealer allowance fee of 0.75% and a dealer manager fee of 1.25%, and (iii) 4.25% of the amount invested in Class L shares, a dealer allowance fee of 3.50% and a dealer manager fee of 0.75% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class L share. Class I and Class S shares are not subject to upfront sales charges. In its capacity as the dealer manager, SC Distributors, LLC, (the “Dealer Manager”) will receive the dealer manager fee of 2.00%, 1.25%, and 0.75% of the amount invested by an investor in Class A, Class T, and Class L shares, respectively. The minimum initial investment by a shareholder for Class A shares is \$2,500 for regular accounts and \$1,000 for retirement plan accounts, and subsequent investments may be made with at least \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program or at least \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the Fund’s automatic investment program. The minimum initial investment by a shareholder for Class T shares is \$2,500 for regular accounts or retirement plan accounts and subsequent investments may be made with at least \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program or at least \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the Fund’s automatic investment program. The minimum initial investment by a shareholder for Class S shares is \$2,500 for regular accounts or retirement accounts, and subsequent investments may be made with at least \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program or at least \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the Fund’s automatic investment program. The minimum initial investment by a shareholder for Class L shares is \$2,500 for regular accounts or retirement accounts, and subsequent investments may be made with at least \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program or at least \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the Fund’s automatic investment program. The Fund has no minimum asset threshold that must be satisfied prior to launch. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund’s shares, but will use best efforts to sell the shares. Funds received will be invested promptly and no arrangements have been made to place such funds in an escrow, trust or similar account. Assets that cannot be invested promptly in fixed-income and fixed-income related securities will be invested in cash or cash equivalents. During the continuous offering, the respective shares of the Fund will be sold at the next determined NAV plus any applicable sales load. See “Plan of Distribution.”

Use of Leverage. The Fund’s investment strategy is not dependent upon leverage and, as an interval fund registered under the 1940 Act, we will be limited in the amount of borrowings we may incur. The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The Fund may invest in public investment funds, managed by unaffiliated institutional asset managers, that are publicly-traded or are publicly registered but non-traded (“Public Investment Funds”) that may engage in leverage subject to limitations under applicable law with respect to such Public Investment Fund. The Fund may also invest in private investment funds, including but not limited to private debt funds and private real estate funds, managed by unaffiliated institutional asset managers (“Private Investment Funds”) that may engage in leverage without limit. Accordingly, the Fund, through its investments in Public Investment Funds and Private Investment Funds, may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs.

	Class A Shares	Class T Shares	Class I Shares	Class S Shares	Class L Shares
Public offering price	\$26.88	\$25.51	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$26.11
Maximum sales load as a percentage of purchase amount ⁽¹⁾	7.00%	2.00%	None	None	4.25%
Proceeds to the Fund ⁽²⁾	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00

(1) The “maximum sales load” includes (i) a dealer allowance fee of 5.00% and a dealer manager fee of 2.00% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class A share, (ii) a dealer allowance fee of 0.75% and a dealer manager fee of 1.25% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class T share and (iii) a dealer allowance fee of 3.50% and a dealer manager fee of 0.75% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class L share. The Adviser or its affiliates, in the Adviser’s discretion and from their own resources (which may include the Adviser’s legitimate profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund), may pay additional compensation to brokers or dealers in connection with the sale and distribution of the Fund’s shares. See “Plan of Distribution.”

(2) In addition to the sales load, we estimate that we will incur in connection with this offering approximately \$1.4 million of offering expenses if the maximum number of 40,000,000 shares is sold at \$25.00 per share. The payment of such expenses, although payable by the Fund, are indirectly paid by investors in this offering and will immediately reduce the NAV of each share purchased in this offering.

See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 26 of this prospectus. Investing in the Fund’s shares involves risks, including (among others) the following:

- Because the Fund is newly organized, its shares have no pricing or performance history.
- The Fund has no minimum asset threshold that must be satisfied prior to launch. The amount of capital actually raised by the Fund may be insufficient to allow the Fund to realize its investment objective, which may adversely affect the Fund’s financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.
- Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any securities exchange, which makes them inherently illiquid.
- There is no secondary market for the Fund’s shares, and it is not anticipated that a secondary market will develop.
- Shares of the Fund are not redeemable.
- In order to provide some liquidity to its shareholders, the Fund intends to offer to repurchase its outstanding shares on a quarterly basis. The Fund’s repurchase offers will be conducted pursuant to a fundamental policy, pursuant to which the Fund intends to offer to repurchase 5% of its outstanding shares on a non-discretionary basis once each calendar quarter of each year. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.” In addition, you will be charged an early withdrawal charge of 1.00% if you elect to have the Fund repurchase your Class T shares during the first year of your purchase.
- You should consider that you may not have access to the money you invest for an indefinite period of time. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”
- Regardless of how the Fund performs, an investor may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate his or her shares whenever such investor would prefer and will be unable to reduce his or her exposure on any market downturn.
- If and to the extent that a public trading market ever develops, shares of closed-end investment companies, such as the Fund, may have a tendency to trade frequently at a discount from their NAV per share, which is determined daily, and initial offering prices.
- 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 from offering proceeds, borrowings, and amounts from the Fund’s affiliates that are subject to repayment by investors.

Investment Adviser
STRF Advisors LLC (the “Adviser”)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PROSPECTUS SUMMARY	1
FUND EXPENSES	11
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	15
THE FUND	15
USE OF PROCEEDS	15
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	15
RISK FACTORS	26
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND	56
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	62
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	64
QUARTERLY REPURCHASES OF SHARES	65
DISTRIBUTION POLICY	68
DISTRIBUTION REINVESTMENT POLICY	69
CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS	70
DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND SHARES	72
ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST	73
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	74
LEGAL MATTERS	81
REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS	81
HOUSEHOLDING	81
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	81
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	82
TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	83

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the shares. You should review the more detailed information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in the SAI, particularly the information set forth under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Unless otherwise noted, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” and the “Fund” refer to Sierra Total Return Fund. We refer to STRF Advisors LLC, our investment advisor, as “STRF Advisors” and the “Adviser.” STRF Advisors is a majority owned subsidiary of Medley LLC, our sponsor, which we refer to as the “Sponsor” or “Medley LLC.” The Sponsor is controlled by Medley Management Inc., a publicly traded asset management firm, which in turn is controlled by Medley Group LLC, an entity wholly-owned by the senior professionals of Medley LLC. “Medley” refers, collectively, to the activities and operations of Medley Capital LLC, Medley LLC, Medley Management Inc., Medley Group LLC, associated investment funds and their respective affiliates.

The Fund. Sierra Total Return Fund is a newly organized, continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end investment management company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund intends to offer to repurchase 5% of its outstanding shares on a quarterly basis. The Fund is an interval fund and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make a repurchase offer of each class of outstanding shares at the NAV of that class of shares once each calendar quarter of each year. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”

Investment Objectives and Policies. The Fund seeks total return through a combination of current income and long-term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of debt securities and equities.

The Fund intends to meet its investment objectives by investing in the debt of U.S. companies with a focus on transactions sourced for the Fund by its Adviser, including in fixed-income oriented funds. The Fund anticipates that a substantial portion of its portfolio will consist of senior and subordinated debt. The Fund’s debt investments may take the form of corporate loans or bonds, may be secured or unsecured and may, in some cases, be accompanied by warrants, options or other forms of equity participation. The Fund may also allocate capital for investment in any part of the capital structure, including distressed and more subordinated positions, where the Adviser believes the borrower and the potential investment present an opportunity for risk-adjusted income and returns. The Fund may separately purchase common or preferred equity interests in transactions. The Fund’s portfolio is expected to include fixed-rate investments that generate absolute returns as well as floating-rate investments that allow coupons to rise in rising interest rate and inflationary environments. The Fund may also invest in non-controlling interests in equity and junior debt tranches of collateralized debt obligations and other structured products, consisting of collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and credit-linked notes, that invest principally in loans and fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics).

The Adviser is an affiliate of Medley Management Inc. (NYSE:MDLY) (“Medley”), an asset management firm with approximately \$5.5 billion of assets under management as of March 31, 2017. “Assets under management” or “AUM” refers to the assets of the various funds managed by Medley, which represents the sum of the NAV of such funds, the drawn and undrawn debt (at the fund level, including amounts subject to restrictions) and uncalled committed capital (including commitments to funds that have yet to commence their investment periods). The Adviser is a newly formed investment adviser that has no experience managing a registered closed-end investment management company. To provide its services, the Adviser draws upon Medley, its management team and their collective investment experience.

The Adviser believes that global economic trends increasingly favor yield oriented investment strategies. On the one hand, slowing global economic growth and sovereign deleveraging may continue to challenge the ability of traditional asset classes and strategies to fully address investors’ needs. On the other hand, increasing government regulation may force some categories of investors such as banks to avoid certain types of yield oriented investments, creating new opportunities for investment. The combination of these trends could enhance the attractiveness of yield oriented asset classes relative to other credit investments while adhering to the liquidity needs of the Fund.

The Fund will only invest in other funds or securities for which the Adviser or its affiliates do not act as the investment adviser or the party responsible for managing and operating the fund to the extent such

investments are permitted under the 1940 Act. Under these limits, except for registered money market funds, the Fund generally cannot acquire more than 3% of the voting stock of any registered investment company or business development company, invest more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets in the securities of one registered investment company or business development company or invest more than 10% of the value of the Fund's total assets in the securities of one or more investment companies. With regard to that portion of the Fund's portfolio invested in securities issued by registered investment companies or business development companies, it should be noted that such investments might indirectly subject our shareholders to additional expenses as they will indirectly be responsible for the costs and expenses of such companies.

The Fund's investment strategy is not dependent upon leverage and, as an interval fund registered under the 1940 Act, we will be limited in the amount of borrowings we may incur. The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The Fund does not plan to issue preferred shares within twelve months of the date of this prospectus. The Fund may also invest in Public Investment Funds and Private Investment Funds that may engage in leverage up to any limitations under applicable law with respect to such Public Investment Funds and Private Investment Funds that may engage in leverage without limit.

The Fund intends to pursue its investment objectives by investing its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in the debt and equity of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities, including real estate securities (defined below).

The Fund defines fixed-income and fixed-income related securities, including real estate securities, to consist of: (i) loans, bonds and other fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics) of corporate borrowers; (ii) real estate securities including common stock, partnership or similar interests, convertible or non-convertible preferred stock, and convertible or non-convertible secured, secured or unsecured debt issued by: (A) private, institutional real estate investment funds managed by institutional investment managers; and (B) publicly traded or publicly registered and non-traded real estate investment trusts; publicly traded or publicly registered and non-traded real estate operating companies; exchange traded funds; index mutual funds; and other investment vehicles such as closed-end funds, mutual funds and unregistered investment funds that invest principally, directly or indirectly, in real estate; (iii) equity of investment funds, which may include (A) public investment funds managed by unaffiliated institutional asset managers ("Public Investment Funds"), including closed and open-end funds, exchange traded funds, exchange traded notes, index mutual funds and business development companies that are publicly-traded or are publicly registered and non-traded, that invest principally in loans and fixed-income (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics), as well as any public real estate related funds as listed above and (B) private investment funds managed by unaffiliated institutional asset managers ("Private Investment Funds") that invest principally in loans and fixed-income (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics), as well as any private real estate related funds as listed above; and (iv) non-controlling interests in equity and junior debt tranches of collateralized debt obligations and other structured products, consisting of collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and credit-linked notes, that invest principally in loans and fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics). With respect to the foregoing investments, the Fund's general investment strategy will be broad and will not be limited to any specific industry, sector, or a minimum or maximum market cap. In addition, the Fund may invest across domestic and foreign markets.

Investment Strategy. The Adviser will seek to achieve the Fund's investment objectives through a disciplined and balanced allocation among four distinct asset strategies. The four strategies are described in more detail below and each offers a different balance of liquidity, yield, and long term appreciation as well as correlation to the equity markets and other markets. Within each investment strategy, the Adviser will further advance its objectives by maintaining the flexibility to invest in both public and private traded securities at all levels of the capital structure. In addition, the Adviser will seek to enhance yield and returns within each investment strategy through asset selection driven by in-depth fundamental research focused on operational and financial metrics as well as relative value.

Loan Strategy. The Adviser will seek to build a portfolio of loans to U.S. companies with a focus on transactions sourced for the Fund by the Adviser. The Fund's debt investments may take the form of corporate loans or bonds, may be secured or unsecured and may, in some cases, be accompanied by warrants, options or other forms of equity participation. The Fund may also allocate capital for investment in any part of the capital structure, including distressed and more subordinated positions, where the Adviser believes the investment presents an opportunity for income and returns. The Fund's portfolio is expected to include fixed-rate investments that generate absolute returns as well as floating-rate investments that allow coupons to increase in rising interest rate and inflationary environments. The Fund anticipates that a substantial portion of its portfolio will consist of senior and subordinated debt.

The Adviser, through its investment team (the "Investment Team") that actively source new investments, will provide the Fund with access to proprietary deal flow. The Fund believes that the Adviser's networks and deal generation strategies create opportunities to deploy capital across a broad range of transactions that have attractive investment characteristics. While the Fund intends to invest primarily in U.S. companies, there is no minimum or maximum limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be invested in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers or borrowers. Furthermore, the Fund invests in debt securities without restriction as to issuer capitalization. The Fund invests in debt securities of any quality, duration or maturity and expects that investments in debt securities typically will have a dollar weighted average maturity of approximately three to ten years.

Public Investment Fund Strategy. The Adviser may seek to invest in a diversified portfolio of Public Investment Funds that principally hold portfolios of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities. Our investment criteria on a macro level will include relative attractiveness of the target Public Investment Fund to the broader market and the impact of the debt capital markets on such Public Investment Fund's equities. On a micro level, the Adviser will examine the attractiveness of the target Public Investment Fund's portfolio; quality and historic success of management; its common stock's relative price-earnings ratio as compared to other stocks within its sector; whether the common stock is trading at a premium or discount to its NAV; internal and external growth prospects to drive earnings growth; expected stability of income; expected distribution yield and distribution coverage from operations; access to debt and equity financing; and target leverage levels. For Public Investment Funds that are not traded, investment criteria will include evaluating the strength of such Public Investment Fund's sponsor and management; the attractiveness of the specific types of securities in which it invests; expected stability of income; expected distribution yield and distribution coverage from operations; access to debt and equity financing; target leverage levels; and potential for a value-add liquidity event (such as sale of the fund or listing on a stock exchange) following the close of the offering.

Private Investment Fund Strategy. The Adviser may seek to invest in a diversified portfolio of Private Investment Funds that principally manage portfolios of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities primarily for institutional investors such as pension funds, insurance companies or family offices. The Fund will limit its investments in Private Investment Funds, which would be required to register as investment companies but for an exemption under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, to no more than 15% of its net assets. Private Investment Funds are typically private equity funds and hedge funds. Using information generally available to investors, the Adviser will evaluate Private Investment Fund managers based on the strength of the sponsor and management; consistency of investment process, prior investment performance of the target fund as well as the performance of other funds managed by the sponsor; the attractiveness of the sectors and geographical allocations of the fund; expected stability of income; expected capital appreciation, target leverage levels; and ability to weather credit cycles by employing effective risk management and mitigation strategies.

Many Private Investment Funds require large minimum investments and impose stringent investor qualification criteria that are intended to limit their direct investors mainly to institutions such as endowments and pension funds. By investing in such Private Investment Funds, the Fund offers its shareholders access to institutional asset managers that may not be otherwise available to them. The Fund will seek to leverage the relationships of the Adviser to gain access to such Private Investment Funds on terms consistent with those offered to

similarly sized institutional investors. Furthermore, the Fund believes that investments in Private Investment Funds will offer opportunities for moderate income and growth as well as lower correlation to equity markets but will also be less liquid.

Structured Product Strategy. The Adviser may seek to invest in a portfolio of non-controlling interests in equity and junior debt tranches of structured credit products, including collateralized debt obligations, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and other structured products that invest principally in loans and fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics). The Adviser believes that such structured products may provide a higher yield than non-structured products with similar credit and tenor characteristics because they are more complicated to analyze and, therefore, appeal to a narrower universe of buyers. In evaluating a particular structured product investment, the Adviser will consider the credit quality and liquidity of the assets underlying the structured product. The Adviser will further evaluate the timing or cash flows for the underlying assets relative to the timing of cash flows for the structured product. The Adviser will also review any unique structural characteristics of the security such as auction call features or optional redemptions.

Diversification. The Fund intends to further its objectives of providing current income, achieving long-term capital appreciation, and maintaining moderate portfolio volatility and correlation by maintaining appropriate diversification. In addition to diversifying into the four investment strategies described above, the Fund will also seek to diversify by holding multiple positions within each strategy. The Adviser will seek to further diversify the portfolio by selecting securities from different regions and industries. While the Adviser will consider opportunities within all industries, the Adviser seeks to prioritize industries having, in its view, favorable characteristics from a lending perspective. The Adviser also seeks diversification by investing across various levels and qualities of the capital structure.

See “Investment Objectives, Policies and Strategies” for further information on the Fund’s investment strategies and portfolio composition.

Investment Adviser. STRF Advisors, the investment adviser of the Fund, is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act, and was formed on April 4, 2016.

The Adviser is an affiliate of Medley, an asset management firm that uses industry specific expertise to generate and administer investment opportunities for its own account and for outside investors.

Management and Incentive Fees. Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser (the “Investment Management Agreement”), and in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a fee consisting of two components — a base management fee and an incentive fee.

The management fee is calculated and payable monthly in arrears at the annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund’s average daily total assets during such period. For purposes of calculating the management fee, the term “total assets” includes any assets, including any assets acquired with the proceeds of leverage.

The incentive fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears in an amount equal to 15% of the Fund’s “pre-incentive fee net investment income” for the immediately preceding quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on the Fund’s “adjusted capital,” equal to 1.50% per quarter, subject to a “catch-up” feature, which allows the Adviser to recover foregone incentive fees that were previously limited by the hurdle rate. For this purpose, “pre-incentive fee net investment income” means interest income, dividend income and any other income accrued during the calendar quarter, minus the Fund’s operating expenses for the quarter (including the management fee, expenses reimbursed to the Adviser for any administrative services provided by the Adviser and any interest expense and distributions paid on any issued and outstanding preferred shares, but excluding the incentive fee). “Adjusted capital” means the cumulative gross proceeds received by the Fund from the sale of the Fund’s shares (including pursuant to the Fund’s distribution reinvestment plan), reduced by amounts paid in connection with purchases of the Fund’s shares pursuant to the Fund’s repurchases. There is no accumulation of amounts on the hurdle rate from quarter to quarter, and accordingly there is no clawback of amounts previously paid to the Adviser if subsequent quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate, and there is no delay of payment to the Adviser if prior quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate.

The calculation of the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income for each quarter is as follows:

- No incentive fee is payable in any calendar quarter in which the Fund's pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate of 1.50% per quarter;
- 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 1.76%. We refer to this portion of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 1.76%) as the "catch-up." The "catch-up" provision is intended to provide the Adviser with an incentive fee of 15.0% on all of the Fund's pre-incentive fee net investment income when our pre-incentive fee net investment income reaches 1.76% in any calendar quarter; and
- 15.0% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 1.76% in any calendar quarter is payable to the Adviser once the hurdle rate is reached and the catch-up is achieved (15.0% of all pre-incentive fee net investment income thereafter will be allocated to the Adviser).

See "Management of the Fund — Investment Adviser" for additional information concerning fees paid to the Fund's Adviser.

Expense Support Agreement

On May 12, 2017, the Fund entered into the Second Amended and Restated Expense Support Agreement (the "Expense Support Agreement") with STRF Advisors. Pursuant to the Expense Support Agreement, STRF Advisors has agreed to reimburse the Fund for expenses the Fund incurs for the purpose of limiting the Fund's payment of certain operating expenses (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, incentive fees, shareholder services expenses, annual dealer manager fees, distribution fees and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs) in any fiscal year to 2.66% per annum of the Fund's average daily gross assets attributable to each of Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S and Class L shares (the "Operational Expense Limit"). The initial term of the Expense Support Agreement was for twelve months, beginning as of the effective date of the Fund's registration statement, November 9, 2016. On July 25, 2017, the Fund entered into the First Amendment to the Expense Support Agreement with STRF Advisors to extend the term of the Expense Support Agreement through July 25, 2018. Following this twelve-month term, STRF Advisors may elect, in its sole discretion, to offer to continue the Expense Support Agreement for successive quarterly periods. Any such continuance must be approved by a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees that are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as such term is defined under the 1940 Act. The Board of Trustees may terminate the Expense Support Agreement at any time, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will renew the Expense Support Agreement after the twelve-month period noted above. The Adviser will be eligible to recoup expense support payments it previously made, both during the term of the Expense Support Agreement and upon its termination by the Board of Trustees, within the three years following the period in which the expenses occurred and the Adviser will recoup an amount from the Fund to the extent the amount recouped does not cause the Fund's average daily gross assets with respect to the respective Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares in the period of recoupment to exceed the lesser of the Operational Expense Limit in effect at the time the Expense Support Payment was made in that period or the Operational Expense Limit in effect at such time STRF Advisors seeks recoupment.

Distributor and Dealer Manager

The Fund entered into a Distribution Agreement with ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"), pursuant to which the Distributor is serving as the Fund's principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions. In addition, the Fund entered into a Dealer Manager Agreement with SC Distributors, LLC, (the "Dealer Manager"), pursuant to which the Dealer Manager receives compensation for certain sales, promotional and marketing services provided to the Fund in connection with the distribution of Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares. In connection with the Dealer Manager's wholesale activities, the Distributor entered into the Wholesale Marketing Agreement with the Dealer Manager, pursuant to which the Dealer Manager will solicit, through participating dealers, purchasers in the Fund's shares and undertake such advertising and promotion as it believes is reasonable in connection with procuring purchasers in the Fund's shares.

Administrator, Sub-Administrator, and Transfer Agent. On November 9, 2016, the Fund entered into an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) with Medley Capital LLC (the “Administrator”), pursuant to which Medley Capital LLC furnishes the Fund with administrative services necessary to conduct its day-to-day operations. In addition, on November 9, 2016, Medley Capital LLC entered into a sub-administration agreement with ALPS Fund Services, Inc. (the “Sub-Administration Agreement”) pursuant to which ALPS Fund Services, Inc. will serve as a sub-administrator for the Fund. DST Systems, Inc. will serve as the transfer agent of the Fund (the “Transfer Agent”). See “Management of the Fund” for additional information.

Distribution Fees. Class T and Class L shares will pay to the Distributor a distribution fee (the “Distribution Fee”) that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.75% and 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class T and Class L shares, respectively, and is payable on a quarterly basis. Class I shares will pay the Dealer Manager a Distribution Fee, which the Fund refers to as the “annual dealer manager fee”, that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares until such time that the annual dealer manager fee paid by the Distributor to the Dealer Manager equals 2.0% of the amount invested by an investor in Class I Shares. The Distribution Fee attributable to Class T, Class I, and Class L shares will be charged until such time that the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341, respectively. Class A and Class S shares are not subject to a Distribution Fee. See “Plan of Distribution.”

Shareholder Services Fee. The Fund has adopted a “Shareholder Services Plan” with respect to its Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares under which the Fund will pay the Distributor an annual shareholder services fee equal to 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares, respectively, which the Distributor will reallow or allocate to participating broker dealers and/or financial advisors for providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed shares of the Fund. Such services may include electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Fund, account reconciliations with the Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and liaison services as the Fund or the Adviser may reasonably request. Class S shares are not subject to an annual shareholder services fee.

Closed-End Fund Structure. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds do not typically redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. Rather, closed-end fund shares typically trade in the secondary market via a stock exchange. Unlike many closed-end funds, however, the Fund’s shares will not be listed on a stock exchange. Instead, the Fund will provide limited liquidity to shareholders by offering to repurchase a limited amount of shares, which is discussed in more detail below. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

Share Classes. The Fund intends to offer five different classes of shares: Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares. On June 6, 2017, the Fund received an exemptive order from the SEC, which permits the Fund to issue multiple classes of shares and to impose asset-based distribution fees and early-withdrawal charges. An investment in any share class of the Fund represents an investment in the same assets of the Fund. However, the purchase restrictions and ongoing fees and expenses for each share class are different. The fees and expenses for the Fund are set forth in “Fund Expenses.” If an investor has hired an intermediary and is eligible to invest in more than one class of shares, the intermediary may help determine which share class is appropriate for that investor. When selecting a share class, you should consider which share classes are available to you, how much you intend to invest, how long you expect to own shares, and the total costs and expenses associated with a particular share class.

Each investor’s financial considerations are different. You should speak with your financial advisor to help you decide which share class is best for you. Not all financial intermediaries offer all classes of shares. If your financial intermediary offers more than one class of shares, you should carefully consider which class of shares to purchase.

Investor Suitability. An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. It is possible that you will lose money. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment. Before making your investment decision, you should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to your investment objectives and personal financial situation and (ii) consider factors such as your personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs.

Quarterly Repurchases of Shares. Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at NAV no less than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund, unless certain limited circumstances occur. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.” The offer to purchase shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer because shareholders, in total, may wish to sell more than the percentage of the Fund’s shares being repurchased. The Fund intends to maintain liquid securities, cash or access to a bank line of credit in amounts sufficient to meet the quarterly redemption offer requirements. Limited liquidity will be provided to shareholders only through the Fund’s quarterly repurchase offers. Quarterly repurchases provide shareholders with a certain minimum amount of liquidity, but can also limit the Fund’s ability to implement its investment strategy if the Fund’s liquidity position is such that it must forego an attractive investment opportunity in order to satisfy a quarterly repurchase offer. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”

Summary of Risks

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks that you assume when you invest in the Fund’s shares. You assume these risks as a result of the Fund’s direct investments, if any, as well through its investments in Public Investment Funds and Private Investment Funds. See “Risk Factors.”

- The Fund is a closed-end investment company with no history of operations;
- An investment in the Fund involves the risk of possibly losing the entire principal amount invested in the Fund due to unpredictable market conditions;
- The Fund may be materially affected by market, economic and political conditions globally and in the jurisdictions and sectors in which it invests;
- Increases in interest rates generally will cause the Fund’s fixed-rate debt securities to decline in price;
- Investments in debt securities with longer terms to maturity are subject to greater volatility than investments in shorter-term obligations;
- The Fund’s investments in various types of debt securities and instruments may be unsecured or unrated, are subject to the risk of non-payment, and may have speculative characteristics;
- Subordinated investments in debt have lower priority in right of payment to any higher ranking obligations of the borrower, and the cash flow and assets of the borrower may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to any higher ranking obligations of the borrower;
- The Fund’s possible use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, will cause the Fund or a Public Investment Fund or Private Investment Fund in which the Fund has invested, to incur additional expenses and significantly magnify the Fund’s losses in the event of underperformance of the Fund’s (or Public Investment Fund’s or Private Investment Fund’s) underlying investments;
- The Fund may make purchases on “margin,” which is speculative and involves certain risks. The Fund may sustain losses in excess of cash and any other assets deposited as collateral with the dealer or securities margin financier;
- The Fund is subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. Because the Fund may use debt to finance investments, changes in interest rate may have a material adverse effect on the Fund’s net investment income;

- The Fund may invest in Public Investment Funds and Private Investment Funds, which are subject to their strategy specific risks such as leverage risk, derivatives risk and market risk. Fund shareholders will indirectly bear sales loads and asset-based fees and expenses, which may include upfront and ongoing fees relating to the Fund's purchase of shares of Public Investment Funds and/or Private Investment Funds, and fees payable by Public Investment Funds and/or Private Investment Funds to compensate their management teams through asset-based fees, including: (i) a base management fee in the range of 2.0% of such fund's total assets; and (ii) an incentive fee in the range of 20% of such underlying fund's net investment income and, in most cases, in the range of 20% of such underlying fund's capital gains. In addition, Private Investment Funds are subject to illiquidity risk. These expenses are in addition to the management fee and incentive fee that the Adviser will receive from the Fund, which are also indirectly paid by the Fund's shareholders;
- The Fund may invest in securities of exchange traded funds and exchange traded notes, which are subject to all of the risks of a direct investment in the underlying securities that the exchange traded fund and exchange traded note holds;
- The Fund may invest in real estate securities, and as a result its portfolio may be impacted by the performance of the real estate market. In addition, the Fund may invest in real estate equity or debt and therefore may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investment in real property. The value of the Fund's shares will be affected by factors affecting the value of real estate and the earnings of companies engaged in the real estate industry;
- Investments (directly or indirectly) in real estate investment trusts will subject the Fund to various risks. Share prices of a real estate investment trust may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values, which may be affected by a variety of factors:
- Real estate operating companies, like real estate investment trusts, expose the Fund to the risks of the real estate market, which may be affected by a variety of factors. These risks can include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties; destruction of underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in vacancies; competition; property taxes; capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting the real estate industry;
- The underlying funds in which the Fund may invest are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying funds and also may be higher than other funds that invest directly in securities. The underlying funds are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the specific underlying fund;
- The underlying funds in which the Fund invests may utilize financial leverage, which may not be subject to any regulatory limitations. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the Fund's total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well;
- The Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations and other structured products, consisting of collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and credit-linked notes. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk. Investments in the lowest tranches bear the highest level of risk. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. Collateralized loan obligations and credit-linked notes are typically privately offered and sold;
- Below investment grade instruments (commonly known as high-yielding, high risk investments or as "junk" investments) may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns, which could cause losses;
- The Fund's NAV may be more volatile because it invests in medium and small capitalization companies, which have fewer capital resources and shorter operating histories as compared to larger companies;
- During periods of declining interest rates, borrowers or issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled;
- Certain investments will be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with whom the Fund deals;

- The Fund may be required to pay the Adviser incentive compensation for a quarter even if there is a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio or if the Fund incurs a net loss for that quarter because the Adviser is entitled to receive incentive compensation on income regardless of any capital losses;
- The incentive fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser may create an incentive for the Adviser to make investments on the Fund's behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement and may encourage the Adviser to use leverage to increase the return on the Fund's investments;
- Foreign securities or other instruments of foreign issuers or borrowers may be traded in undeveloped, inefficient and less liquid markets and may experience greater price volatility and changes in value;
- The Fund's shares are not listed on any securities exchange and are not publicly traded. There is currently no secondary market for the shares and only a limited liquidity is expected to be provided to shareholders through the Fund's quarterly repurchases at NAV;
- The Fund may invest in illiquid and restricted securities that may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so;
- The Adviser has no experience managing a registered closed-end investment management company;
- The Adviser depends on the efforts, skills, reputations and business contacts of its key personnel and the loss of the services of any of them could have a material adverse effect on the Fund and could harm the Adviser's ability to manage the Fund;
- The Adviser will experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Fund, relating to the allocation of the Adviser's time and resources between the Fund and other investment activities;
- The Fund's distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio;
- Payment for repurchases of shares by the Fund may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover;
- The Fund is prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with certain of its affiliates without the prior approval of a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund or STRF Advisors as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act and are "independent" as determined by the Board of Trustees (the "Independent Trustees") and, in some cases, the SEC;
- The valuation of securities or instruments that lack a central trading place (such as loans or fixed-income instruments) may carry greater risk than those which trade on an exchange;
- As a "non-diversified" fund under the 1940 Act, the Fund may be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by any single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence;
- The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year, which may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to Fund shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income;
- The Adviser cannot be certain that due diligence investigations with respect to any investment opportunity for the Fund will reveal or highlight all relevant facts (including fraud) that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, or that its due diligence investigations will result in investments for the Fund being successful;
- Although the U.S. credit markets are not currently experiencing the same extreme volatility and market disruption as occurred during 2008 to 2009, extreme volatility or market disruption may recur in the future;

- Disasters, instability in the Middle East, and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world may result in market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide;
- The instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities or structured products in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities or structured products, in ways that are unforeseeable; and
- To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies (“RICs”) and their shareholders under Subchapter M of 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.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year for taxation as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC, it must meet income and asset-diversification tests each year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain minimum distribution requirements, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on RICs to the extent they do not meet certain minimum distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund generally anticipates meeting these minimum distribution requirements. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Distribution Reinvestment Policy.

The Fund’s distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. The level of quarterly distributions (including any return of capital) is targeted to represent an amount equivalent to an annual rate of 6.00%, 5.25%, 5.50%, 6.25% and 5.75% of the Fund’s current NAV per Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares, respectively. However, this distribution policy is subject to change and there is no guarantee the target rate will be achieved. Unless a shareholder elects otherwise, the shareholder’s distributions will be reinvested in additional shares under the Fund’s distribution reinvestment policy. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Fund’s distribution reinvestment policy will receive all distributions in cash paid to the shareholder of record (or, if the shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee). See “Distribution Reinvestment Policy.” A shareholder is subject to the same tax liability regardless of whether he or she received distributions in additional shares or cash. For information on how shareholders can make an election to withdraw from the distribution reinvestment policy, see the section entitled “Distribution Reinvestment Policy” on page 69 of this prospectus. The Fund’s distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder’s assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund’s expense ratio. For more information, see “Risk Factors — Distribution Policy Risk” on page 49 of this prospectus and the section entitled “Distribution Reinvestment Policy” on page 69 of this prospectus.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A. will serve as the Fund’s custodian (the “Custodian”). See “Management of the Fund.”

FUND EXPENSES

	Class A	Class T	Class I	Class S	Class L
Shareholder Transaction Expenses⁽¹³⁾					
Maximum Sales Load ⁽¹⁾ (as a percent of offering price)	7.00%	2.00%	None	None	4.25%
Offering Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%	0.87%
Early Withdrawal Charges on Shares Repurchased Within 365 Days of Purchase ⁽³⁾ (as a percent of original purchase price).	None	1.00%	None	None	None
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to shares)⁽¹³⁾					
Management Fees ⁽⁴⁾	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%
Incentive Fees (15%) ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%
Shareholder Services Expenses ⁽⁸⁾	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	None	0.25%
Distribution Fee ⁽⁹⁾	None	0.75%	0.50%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	1.49%	1.49%	1.49%	1.49%	1.49%
Total Gross Annual Expenses	4.70%	5.45%	5.20%	4.45%	4.95%
Expense Support	(1.36)%	(1.36)%	(1.36)%	(1.36)%	(1.36)%
Total Net Annual Expenses ⁽¹²⁾	3.34%	4.09%	3.84%	3.09%	3.59%

The Fund Expenses table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$2,500 for regular accounts or \$1,000 for retirement plan accounts. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class T and Class L shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$2,500 for regular accounts and retirement plan accounts. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in “Plan of Distribution — Purchasing Shares” starting on page 75 of this prospectus. More information about management fees, incentive fees, and other expenses is available in “Management of the Fund” starting on page 56 of this prospectus.

- (1) The “maximum sales load” includes (i) a dealer allowance fee of 5.00% and a dealer manager fee of 2.00% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class A share, (ii) a dealer allowance fee of 0.75% and a dealer manager fee of 1.25% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class T share, and (iii) a dealer allowance fee of 3.50% and a dealer manager fee of 0.75% of the Fund’s public offering price per Class L share. In no event will the aggregate dealer manager fees exceed 7.00%, 2.00%, and 4.25% of the gross offering proceeds received attributable to Class A, Class T and Class L shares, respectively. Class A, Class T, and Class L shares are subject to a total sales charge cap, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and the ongoing Distribution Fee, of 7.25%, 6.25%, and 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341, respectively. Class I and Class S shares are sold at the prevailing NAV for such share without any upfront sales load.
- (2) Amount reflects estimated offering expenses to be paid by the Fund of up to \$0.5 million if the Fund raises \$165.0 million in proceeds (net of the sales load) in this offering during the first twelve months. The offering expenses consist of costs incurred by the Adviser and its affiliates on the Fund’s behalf for legal, accounting, printing and other offering expenses, including, but not limited to, costs associated with technology integration between the Fund’s systems and those of its broker-dealers. The Fund will also pay a \$25.00 fee to Strategic Capital Advisory Services, LLC (“Strategic Capital”), an affiliate of the Dealer Manager, for each subscription agreement that Strategic Capital reviews and/or processes.
- (3) Shareholders tendering Class T shares, through a quarterly repurchase offer request, fewer than 365 days after the original purchase date may be subject to an early withdrawal charge of 1.00%, which will be deducted from the repurchase proceeds of Class T shares, if (i) the original purchase was for amounts of \$1 million or less and (ii) the selling broker received the reallowance of the dealer-manager fee. Class A, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares are not subject to an early withdrawal charge.

- (4) The Management Fee is calculated and payable monthly in arrears at the annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund's average daily total assets during such period. Average daily total assets is defined as the value of the securities the Fund holds plus cash or other assets, including interest accrued but not yet received, as of each day, divided by the number of days in such monthly period. For purposes of calculating the management fee, the term "total assets" includes any assets acquired with the proceeds of leverage.
- (5) The incentive fee is based on the Fund's performance and will not be paid unless the Fund achieves certain performance targets. The Fund expects the incentive fee the Fund pays to increase to the extent the Fund earns greater income through its investments. The incentive fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears in an amount equal to 15% of the Fund's "pre-incentive fee net investment income" for the immediately preceding quarter and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return of the Fund's adjusted capital, equal to 1.50%, subject to a "catch-up" feature, which allows the Adviser to recover foregone incentive fees that were previously limited by the hurdle rate. See "Management of the Fund — Investment Adviser" for a full explanation of how the incentive fee is calculated. Because the example following this table assumes a 5.0% annual return, as required by the SEC, no incentive fee would be payable in the current fiscal year. Based on the Fund's current business plan, the Fund anticipates that it may have investment income that could result in the payment of an incentive fee to the Adviser in the current fiscal year. However, because the fund is a new offering with no performance history, its performance may not be accurately predicted.
- (6) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. These indirect costs may include performance fees paid to the acquired fund's adviser or its affiliates. It does not include brokerage or transaction costs incurred by the acquired funds. The operating expenses in this "Fund Expenses" table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund. Costs associated with certain investment vehicles, such as real estate investment trusts and private equity funds, are not included in the presentation of the Fund's fees and expenses due to the fact that such indirect costs are excluded for purposes of this line item. The Fund may invest in such funds whose fees and expenses are excluded from this "Fund Expenses" table above, and in that event the Fund would indirectly incur costs relating to such investments.
- (7) Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- (8) The shareholder services fee relates to activities for which service fees may be paid as contemplated by the Conduct Rules of FINRA, which are administrative support services, not primarily intended to result in the sale of shares. Such shareholder services include, but are not limited to: (i) responding to customer inquiries of a general nature regarding the Fund; (ii) crediting distributions from the Fund to customer accounts; (iii) arranging for bank wire transfer of funds to or from a customer's account; (iv) responding to customer inquiries and requests regarding SAI, shareholder reports, notices, proxies and proxy statements, and other Fund documents; (v) forwarding prospectuses, SAI, tax notices and annual and semi-annual reports to beneficial owners of Fund shares; (vi) assisting the Fund in establishing and maintaining shareholder accounts and records; (vii) assisting customers in changing account options, account designations and account addresses, and (viii) providing such other similar services as the Fund may reasonably request to the extent the an authorized service provider is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules, or regulations.
- (9) The Distribution Fee attributable to Class T, Class I, and Class L shares will be charged until such time that the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341, respectively. Class A and Class S shares are not subject to a Distribution Fee.
- (10) Other expenses include accounting, legal and auditing fees of the Fund, as well as the reimbursement of the compensation of the Fund's chief compliance officer and other administrative personnel and fees payable to the Trustees who do not also serve in an executive officer capacity for the Fund or the Adviser. Other expenses also include approximately \$0.6 million of upfront offering and organizational expenses in connection with the Fund's initial setup and launch. Other expenses as an annual percentage of net assets excluding the impact of these upfront expenses is 1.09%.
- (11) Based on estimated amounts the Fund expects to pay during the current fiscal year and does not include preferred pricing arrangements the Fund may receive from certain parties as newly-formed entities.
- (12) The Adviser and the Fund have entered into the Expense Support Agreement, pursuant to which the Adviser has agreed to reimburse the Fund for expenses the Fund incurs for the purpose of limiting the Fund's payment of certain operating expenses (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, incentive fees, shareholder services expenses, annual dealer manager fees,

distribution fees and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs) in any fiscal year to 2.66% per annum of the Fund's average daily gross assets attributable to each of Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares (the "Operational Expense Limit"). The Adviser will be eligible to recoup expense support payments it previously made, both during the term of the Expense Support Agreement and upon its termination by the Board of Trustees, within the three years following the period in which the expenses occurred and the Adviser will recoup an amount from the Fund to the extent the amount recouped does not cause the Fund's average daily gross assets with respect to the respective Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares in the period of recoupment to exceed the lesser of the Operational Expense Limit in effect at the time the Expense Support Payment was made in that period or the Operational Expense Limit in effect at such time the Adviser seeks recoupment. The initial term of the Expense Support Agreement was for twelve months, beginning as of the effective date of the Fund's registration statement, November 9, 2016. The Adviser and the Fund have agreed to extend the term of the Expense Support Agreement beyond November 9, 2017, for a new twelve-month period beginning as of the date of this prospectus. The Board of Trustees may terminate the Expense Support Agreement at any time, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will renew the Expense Support Agreement after the twelve-month period noted above.

- (13) Amount assumes we sell \$165 million worth of our shares of beneficial interest in the next twelve months, which includes approximately \$33 million of Class A shares, Class T shares, Class I shares, Class L shares, and Class S shares. Actual expenses will depend on the number of shares we sell in this offering and the amount of leverage we employ. For example, if we were to raise less than \$165 million, our expenses as a percentage of average net assets may be significantly higher. Assuming we raise approximately \$165 million over the twelve months, we would receive net proceeds of approximately \$159 million. There can be no assurance that we will sell \$165 million worth of our shares of beneficial interest in the next twelve months.

Examples

The following example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment assuming annual expenses attributable to shares remain unchanged and shares earn a 5% annual return. The examples give effect to the Expense Support Agreement for only year one.

5% Return

Share Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	\$110	\$198	\$287	\$511
Class T Shares	\$ 69	\$175	\$280	\$520
Class I Shares	\$ 47	\$151	\$255	\$512
Class S Shares	\$ 40	\$130	\$221	\$454
Class L Shares	\$ 86	\$181	\$276	\$515

The following example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would pay on \$1,000 investment assuming annual expenses attributable to shares remain unchanged, shares earn a 5% annual return, and you redeemed your shares in full at the end of such period. The examples give effect to the Expense Support Agreement for only year one.

5% Return, redemption

Share Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	\$110	\$198	\$287	\$511
Class T Shares	\$ 79*	\$175	\$280	\$520
Class I Shares	\$ 47	\$151	\$255	\$512
Class S Shares	\$ 40	\$130	\$221	\$454
Class L Shares	\$ 86	\$181	\$276	\$515

* The Early Withdrawal Charge applies. See “Early Withdrawal Charge” under “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”

If shareholders request repurchase proceeds be paid by wire transfer, such shareholders will be assessed an outgoing wire transfer fee at prevailing rates charged by DST Systems, Inc., currently \$5. The purpose of the above table is to help a holder of shares understand the fees and expenses that such holder would bear directly or indirectly. The Fund may also pay organizational and offering costs in connection with the initial offering of the shares estimated to be \$1.4 million. The organizational expenses are recorded as they are incurred, while the offering expenses will be amortized over the first twelve months of the Fund’s operations. The Fund’s offering costs and organizational expenses are borne by the Fund’s shareholders as an expense of the Fund. **The example should not be considered a representation of actual future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund is newly formed and has no performance history as of the date of this prospectus, a financial highlights table for the Fund has not been included in this Prospectus.

THE FUND

The Fund is a newly organized, continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end investment management company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on January 26, 2016 and has no operating history. The Fund's principal office is located at 280 Park Ave, 6th Floor East, New York, NY 10017, and its telephone number is (212) 759-0777.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the continuous offering of shares, after payment of the sales load (if applicable), will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies (as stated below) as soon as practicable after receipt. There is no minimum threshold amount that must be raised prior to the Fund's investment of net proceeds. The Fund will pay its organizational and offering expenses incurred with respect to its initial and continuous offering. Pending investment of the net proceeds in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies, the Fund will invest in money market or short-term, high quality fixed-income mutual funds. Investors should expect, therefore, that before the Fund has fully invested the proceeds of the offering in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, the Fund's assets would earn interest income at a modest rate which may be less than the Fund's distribution rate. As a result, the Fund's distributions during this period may consist, in whole or in part, of a return of capital. Any invested capital that is returned to the shareholder will be reduced by the Fund's fees and expenses, as well as the applicable sales load, all of which is non-refundable. The Fund's distributions may consist, in whole or in part, of a return of capital even after the Fund is fully invested.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives and Policies

The Fund seeks total return through a combination of current income and long-term capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of debt securities and equities.

The Fund intends to pursue its investment objectives by investing its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in the debt and equities of "fixed-income and fixed-income related securities," including real estate securities. The Fund may invest without limitation in fixed-income and fixed-income related securities of any sector of any industry.

The Fund defines fixed-income and fixed-income related securities, including real estate securities, to consist of:

- (i) loans, bonds and other fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics) of corporate borrowers;
- (ii) real estate securities including common stock, partnership or similar interests, convertible or non-convertible preferred stock, and convertible or non-convertible secured, secured or unsecured debt issued by: (A) private, institutional real estate investment funds managed by institutional investment managers; and (B) publicly traded or publicly registered and non-traded real estate investment trusts; publicly traded or publicly registered and non-traded real estate operating companies; exchange traded funds; index mutual funds; and other investment vehicles such as closed-end funds, mutual funds and unregistered investment funds that invest principally, directly or indirectly, in real estate;
- (iii) equity of investment funds, which may include (A) Public Investment Funds, including closed and open-end funds, exchange traded funds, exchange traded notes, index mutual funds and business development companies that are publicly-traded or are publicly registered and non-traded, that invest principally in loans and fixed-income (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics), as well as any public real estate related funds as listed above and (B) Private Investment Funds that invest principally in loans and fixed-income (or other instruments,

including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics), as well as any private real estate related funds as listed above; and

- (iv) non-controlling interests in equity and junior debt tranches of collateralized debt obligations and other structured products, consisting of collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and credit-linked notes, that invest principally in loans and fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics).

With respect to the foregoing investments, the Fund's general investment strategy will be broad and will not be limited to any specific industry, sector, or a minimum or maximum market cap. In addition, the Fund may invest across domestic and foreign markets.

The Fund's SAI contains a list of the fundamental (those that may not be changed without a shareholder vote) and non-fundamental (if any) investment policies of the Fund under the heading "Investment Objectives and Policies."

The Adviser's Strategy

The Adviser believes that global economic trends increasingly favor yield oriented investment strategies. Slowing global economic growth and sovereign deleveraging may continue to challenge the ability of traditional asset classes and strategies to fully address investors' needs. Increasing government regulation may force some categories of investors, such as banks, to avoid certain types of yield oriented investments, opening up new opportunities for investment. The combination of these trends could enhance the attractiveness of yield oriented asset classes. The Adviser believes that it can capitalize on these trends to provide attractive risk-adjusted income and returns relative to other credit investments while adhering to the liquidity needs of the Fund.

The Adviser will seek to achieve the Fund's investment objectives through a disciplined and balanced allocation among four distinct asset strategies. The four strategies are described in more detail below and each offers a different balance of liquidity, yield, and long term appreciation as well as correlation to the equity markets and other markets. Within each investment strategy, the Adviser will further advance the Fund's objectives by maintaining the flexibility to invest in both public and private securities at all levels of the capital structure. In addition, the Adviser will seek to enhance yield and returns within each investment strategy through asset selection driven by in-depth fundamental research focused on both operational and financial metrics as well as relative value.

Loan Strategy

The Adviser will seek to build a portfolio of debt investments to U.S. companies with a focus on transactions sourced for the Fund by the Adviser. The Fund's debt investments may take the form of corporate loans or bonds, may be secured or unsecured and may, in some cases, be accompanied by warrants, options or other forms of equity participation. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate (e.g. mortgage loans evidenced by notes or other writings defined to be a type of security), mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts). The Fund may also allocate capital for investment in any part of the capital structure, including distressed and more subordinated positions, where the Adviser believes the investment presents an opportunity for risk-adjusted income and returns. The Fund may separately purchase common or preferred equity interests in transactions. The Fund's portfolio is expected to include fixed-rate investments that generate absolute returns as well as floating-rate investments that allow coupons to increase in rising interest rate and inflationary environments.

The Adviser, through its industry relationships and the Investment Team that actively source new investments, provides the Fund with access to proprietary deal flow. The Fund believes that the Adviser's networks and deal generation strategies create opportunities to deploy capital across a broad range of transactions that have attractive investment characteristics. While the Fund intends to invest primarily in U.S. companies, there is no minimum or maximum limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be invested in securities or other instruments of non-U.S. issuers or borrowers.

Public Investment Fund Strategy

The Adviser will seek to invest in a diversified portfolio of Public Investment Funds that principally hold portfolios of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities. Our investment criteria on a macro level will include relative attractiveness of the target Public Investment Fund to the broader market and the impact of the debt capital markets on such Public Investment Fund's equities. On a micro level, the Adviser will examine the attractiveness of the target Public Investment Fund's portfolio; quality and historic success of management; its common stock's relative price-earnings ratio as compared to other stocks within its sector; whether the common stock is trading at a premium or discount to its NAV; internal and external growth prospects to drive earnings growth; expected stability of income; expected distribution yield and distribution coverage from operations; access to debt and equity financing; and target leverage levels. For Public Investment Funds that are not traded, investment criteria will include evaluating the strength of the such Public Investment Fund's sponsor and management; the attractiveness of the specific types of securities in which it invests; expected stability of income; expected distribution yield and distribution coverage from operations; access to debt and equity financing; target leverage levels; and potential for a value-add liquidity event (such as sale of the fund or listing on a stock exchange) following the close of the offering.

Within the Public Investment Fund strategy described above, the Fund will limit its exposure to any one company. While the Fund does not have a specific policy that limits the amount that the Fund may invest in any one company, maintaining a well-diversified portfolio is a part of the Adviser's general investment strategy. The Adviser will monitor the Fund's portfolio on an ongoing basis and will consider its current level of diversification before making a material investment in any one company. The Fund will also seek to diversify its Public Investment Fund investment portfolio across underlying strategies including:

- **Secured Credit Opportunities.** An investment strategy focused on first or second lien, senior secured loans. This may also include unitranche loans, which combine both senior and mezzanine debt, typically in a first lien position.
- **Unsecured Credit Opportunities.** An investment strategy focused on loans subordinate to senior loans. This is typically mezzanine debt.
- **Equity Investments.** An investment strategy focused on assuming equity positions, typically through warrants, as a part of an issued loan.
- **Public Real Estate Securities.** An investment strategy focused on "real estate securities", including real estate investment trusts and real estate operating companies.

Private Investment Fund Strategy

The Adviser may seek to invest in a diversified portfolio of Private Investment Funds that principally manage portfolios of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities primarily for institutional investors, such as pension funds, insurance companies or family offices. The Fund will limit its investments in Private Investment Funds, which would be required to register as investment companies but for an exemption under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, to no more than 15% of its net assets. Private Investment Funds are typically private equity funds and hedge funds. Private Investment Funds may benefit from longer investment horizons, access to deal flow due to relationships with investment banks and other sources of deal flow, access to proprietary deal flow, or proprietary analytics. Using information generally available to investors, the Adviser will evaluate Private Investment Fund managers based on the strength of the sponsor and management; consistency of investment process, prior investment performance of the target fund as well as the performance of other funds managed by the sponsor; the attractiveness of the sectors and geographical allocations of the fund; expected stability of income; and expected capital appreciation, target leverage levels and ability to weather credit cycles by employing effective risk management and mitigation strategies.

Within the Private Investment Fund strategy described above, the Fund will limit its exposure to any one manager. The Fund will also seek to diversify its Private Investment Fund investment portfolio across underlying strategies including:

- **Debt Opportunities.** A long/short investment strategy in corporate debt securities of leveraged companies and financially distressed firms and other investments.

- **Credit Opportunities.** A long/short investment strategy in corporate debt securities to capture credit opportunities in all market environments.
- **Structured Credit.** A long/short investment strategy in structured securities.
- **Private Real Estate Securities.** An investment strategy focused on “real estate securities,” including private, institutional real estate investment funds managed by institutional investment managers.

Many Private Investment Funds require large minimum investments and impose stringent investor qualification criteria that are intended to limit their direct investors mainly to institutions such as endowments and pension funds. By investing in such Private Investment Funds, the Fund offers its shareholders access to institutional asset managers that may not be otherwise available to them. The Fund will seek to leverage the relationships of the Adviser to gain access to such Private Investment Funds on terms consistent with those offered to similarly sized institutional investors. Furthermore, the Fund believes that investments in Private Investment Funds will offer opportunities for moderate income and growth as well as lower correlation to equity markets but will also be less liquid.

Structured Product Strategy

The Adviser may seek to invest in a portfolio of equity and debt tranches of structured credit products, including collateralized debt obligations, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, credit-linked notes and other structured products, that invest principally in loans and fixed-income instruments (or other instruments, including derivative instruments, with similar economic characteristics). The Adviser believes that such structured products may provide a higher yield than non-structured products with similar credit and tenor characteristics because they are more complicated to analyze and, therefore, appeal to a narrower universe of buyers. In evaluating a particular structured product investment, the Adviser will consider the credit quality and liquidity of the assets underlying the structured product. The Adviser will further evaluate the timing or cash flows for the underlying assets relative to the timing of cash flows for the structured product. The Adviser will also review any unique structural characteristics of the security such as auction call features or optional redemptions.

Diversification

The Fund intends to further its objectives of providing current income, achieving long-term capital appreciation, and maintaining moderate portfolio volatility and correlation by maintaining appropriate diversification. In addition to diversifying into the four investment strategies described above, the Fund will also seek to diversify by holding multiple positions within each strategy. The Adviser will seek to further diversify the portfolio by selecting securities from different regions and industries. While the Adviser will consider opportunities within all industries, the Adviser seeks to prioritize industries having, in its view, favorable characteristics from a lending perspective.

Other Information Regarding Investment Strategy

The Fund may, from time to time, take defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, geo-political or other conditions. During such times, the Adviser may determine that the Fund should invest a significant amount of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, consisting of money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, as well as other hedging instruments and puts. In these and in other cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser may invest the Fund’s cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate. The Adviser expects that such investments will be made, without limitation and as permitted under the 1940 Act, in money market funds, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities, municipal bonds and bank accounts. Any income earned from such investments is ordinarily reinvested by the Fund in accordance with its investment program. Many of the considerations entering into recommendations and decisions of the Adviser and the Adviser’s investment committee (the “Investment Committee”).

The Board of Trustees may decide to issue preferred shares in the future, subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act, which generally require that a fund have asset coverage of at least 300% after such issuance of preferred shares. The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or

to finance repurchases of its shares, as permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Fund may be deemed to incur economic leverage embedded in instruments in which it may invest.

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the “portfolio turnover rate”) will vary from year to year. The portfolio turnover rate is not expected to exceed 100%, but may vary greatly from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser deems portfolio changes appropriate. Although the Fund generally does not intend to trade for short-term profits, the Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover would likely result in higher brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous federal tax rates. See “Tax Status” in the Fund’s SAI.

There is no assurance what portion, if any, of the Fund’s investments will qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. Given the Fund’s investment strategies, it is not anticipated that a significant portion of the Fund’s income will be eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

In addition, the Fund generally will not be permitted to co-invest with certain of its affiliates in privately negotiated transactions unless we obtain an exemptive order from the SEC or the transaction is otherwise permitted under existing regulatory guidance. For example, we may co-invest with affiliates consistent with guidance promulgated under the no-action position of the SEC set forth in Mass Mutual Life Ins. Co. (SEC No-Action Letter, June 7, 2000), on which similarly-situated funds like us rely in order to co-invest in a single class of privately placed securities so long as certain conditions are met, including that no term other than price is negotiated. On March 29, 2017, we received an exemptive order from the SEC (the “Exemptive Order”) that permits us to co-invest in privately negotiated transaction with registered investment companies, private funds, and business development companies, each of whose investment adviser is Medley LLC, subject to certain conditions therein, including the condition that, in the case of each co-investment transaction, the Board of Trustees determines that it would be in our best interest to participate in the transaction. However, neither we nor the entities with which the Exemptive Order permits us to co-invest are obligated to invest or co-invest when investment opportunities are referred to us or them.

On May 24, 2017, the Fund, STRF Advisors and certain of our affiliates filed an exemptive application for a co-investment order that would supersede the Exemptive Order (the “New Exemptive Order”) and would allow, in addition to the entities already covered by the Exemptive Order, Medley LLC and its subsidiary, Medley Capital LLC, to the extent they hold financial assets in a principal capacity, and any direct or indirect, wholly- or majority-owned subsidiary of Medley LLC that is formed in the future, to participate in co-investment transactions with us that would otherwise be prohibited by either or both of Sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance if and when we will receive the Exemptive Order. The Exemptive Order will remain in effect unless and until the New Exemptive Order is granted by the SEC. The terms of the New Exemptive Order, if received, would be substantially similar to the Exemptive Order.

Investment Process

Medley has cultivated a disciplined and repeatable process for sourcing, executing, monitoring, structuring and exiting investments.

Identification

Medley’s experience and reputation have allowed it to generate a substantial and continuous flow of attractive investment opportunities. Medley maintains a strong and diverse network which results in sustained and high quality deal flow. We believe that the breadth and depth of experience of the Investment Team across strategies and asset classes, coupled with significant relationships built over the last 20 years, make them particularly qualified to uncover, evaluate and pursue attractive investment opportunities. We believe that the Investment Team will compile a robust pipeline of transactions ready for possible inclusion in our portfolio by leveraging Medley’s deal flow network.

Disciplined Underwriting

The Investment Team will perform thorough due diligence and focus on several key criteria in its underwriting process, including strong underlying business fundamentals, a meaningful equity cushion, experienced management, conservative valuation and the ability to deleverage through cash flows. Medley's disciplined underwriting process also involves engagement of industry experts and third-party consultants.

Prior to making an investment, the Investment Team may subject each potential borrower to an extensive credit review process, which will typically begin with an analysis of the market opportunity, business fundamentals, company operating metrics and historical and projected financial analysis. The Investment Team may also compare liquidity, operating margin trends, leverage, free cash flow and fixed charge coverage ratios for each potential investment to industry metrics. Areas of additional underwriting focus will include management or sponsor (typically a private equity firm) experience, management compensation, competitive landscape, regulatory environment, pricing power, defensibility of market share and tangible asset values. Background checks will typically be conducted and tax compliance information may also be requested on management teams and key employees. In addition, the Investment Team may contact customers, suppliers and competitors and performs on-site visits as part of a routine business due diligence process.

Our disciplined underwriting process will also involve the engagement of industry experts and third-party consultants. The Investment Team may routinely use third-party consultants and market studies to corroborate valuation and industry specific due diligence, as well as provide quality of earnings analysis. Experienced legal counsel will be engaged to evaluate and mitigate regulatory, insurance, tax or other company-specific risks.

After the Investment Team completes its final due diligence, each proposed investment will be presented to the Adviser's investment committee and subjected to extensive discussion and follow-up analysis, if necessary. A formal memorandum for each investment opportunity typically includes the results of business due diligence, multi-scenario financial analysis, risk-management assessment, results of third-party consulting work, background checks (where applicable) and structuring proposals. The Investment Committee typically require a majority vote to approve any investment, although unanimous agreement is sought.

Active Credit Management

The Adviser will employ active credit management. The Adviser's process will typically include frequent interaction with management, monthly or quarterly review of financial information and attendance at Board of Trustees' meetings as observers. Investment professionals with deep restructuring and workout experience may support our credit management effort. The Investment Team also will evaluate financial reporting packages provided by portfolio companies that detail operational and financial performance. Data will be entered in the Adviser's Asset Management System ("AMS"), its proprietary, centralized electronic credit management database. AMS creates a centralized, dynamic electronic repository for all of our portfolio company data. The Adviser's AMS system generates comprehensive, standardized reports which aggregate operational updates, portfolio company financial performance, asset valuations, macro trends, management call notes and account history. AMS will enable the Investment Team to have real-time access to the most recent information on our portfolio investments.

In addition to the data provided by our borrowers, the Adviser may also utilize various third-parties to provide checks and balances throughout the credit management process. Independent valuation firms may be engaged to provide appraisals of asset and collateral values or external forensic accounting groups may be engaged to verify portfolio company financial reporting or perform cash reconciliation. The Adviser believes this hands-on approach to credit management is a key contributor to our investment performance.

Borrowings

The Fund's investment strategy is not dependent upon leverage and, as an interval fund registered under the 1940 Act, we will be limited in the amount of borrowings we may incur. The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, subject to the limits of the asset coverage requirement of the 1940 Act. The Fund also may borrow money to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The 1940 Act requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time of incurrence of indebtedness. This means that the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not

exceed one-third of the value of its total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness. Private Investment Funds may utilize leverage in their investment activities. However, any borrowings of a Private Investment Fund that the Fund invests in will not be subject to the asset coverage requirement. Accordingly, the Fund, through its investments in Private Funds, may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs.

Portfolio Composition

The Fund may invest in the following types of securities, subject to certain limitations as set forth below. The Fund is under no obligation to invest in any of these securities.

First Lien Senior Secured Debt

We intend to provide senior debt financing to our portfolio companies. We expect that the senior debt we invest in will generally have stated terms of three to seven years and may provide for limited principal payments in the first few years of the term. We will generally seek to obtain security interests in the assets of the portfolio company, which will serve as collateral in support of the repayment of our senior debt investments. This collateral is expected to take the form of senior priority liens on the assets of the portfolio company. Our senior secured debt may bear interest at fixed or floating rates, though we expect the majority to bear interest at floating rates which are typically set at a margin to the London Interbank Offer Rate, or LIBOR.

Second Lien Secured Debt

We may provide second-lien secured debt financing to our portfolio companies. We anticipate structuring these investments as junior secured debt that have stated terms of three to ten years. We intend to obtain security interests in the assets of these portfolio companies that will serve as collateral in support of the repayment of such debt. This collateral may take the form of second-priority liens on the assets of a portfolio company and we may enter into an intercreditor agreement with the holders of the portfolio company's senior secured debt. These investments typically provide for moderate debt amortization in the initial years, with the majority of the amortization deferred until maturity. Our senior secured debt may bear interest at fixed or floating rates, though we expect the majority to bear interest at floating rates which are typically set at a margin to LIBOR.

Subordinated Debt

We may provide subordinated debt financing to our portfolio companies. We expect the subordinated debt we invest in will generally have stated terms of five to ten years and provide for interest-only payments in the early years, with amortization of principal deferred to the later years. We expect that most of this subordinated debt will either be unsecured or collateralized by a subordinated lien on some or all of the assets of the borrower. This subordinated debt may bear interest at fixed or floating rates. In either event, we expect to structure our subordinated debt investments with relatively high interest rates that provide us with significant current interest income. In some cases, we may invest in subordinated debt that, as defined by its terms, converts into equity or additional debt securities or initially defers interest payments.

Our subordinated debt investments may include equity features, such as warrants or options to buy a significant common equity ownership interest in the portfolio company. If a portfolio company appreciates in value, we may achieve additional investment returns from any equity interests we hold. If we are a minority interest holder, we may structure the warrants to provide provisions protecting our rights as a minority-interest holder such as the right to sell the warrants back to the company upon the occurrence of specified events. We will also seek to obtain registration rights in connection with these equity interests that enhance transferability.

We expect to hold many of our subordinated debt investments until maturity or repayment, but we may sell our investments earlier if a liquidity event takes place, such as the sale or recapitalization of the issuer, or if there is an attractive opportunity to sell the investment in a secondary market transaction. Occasionally, we may sell some or all of our subordinated debt or equity interests in a portfolio company to a third-party, such as an existing investor in the portfolio company, through a privately negotiated transaction.

Equity

We may acquire equity, in the form of preferred or common equity, in connection with a buyout or recapitalization of a portfolio company or an investment in its debt. With respect to equity investments, we

intend to target an investment return substantially higher than our investments in senior or subordinated debt. However, we can offer no assurance that we can achieve such a return with respect to any investment or our portfolio as a whole.

Preferred equity generally has a preference as to distributions, and upon the event of liquidation, a preference over an issuer's common stock, but ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure. Preferred equity generally pays distributions in cash (or additional shares of preferred equity) at a defined rate, but, unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred equity distributions are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of trustees. Distributions on preferred equity may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more distribution payments on the preferred equity, no distributions may be paid on the issuer's common stock until all unpaid preferred equity distributions have been paid. Preferred equity may also be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions. Generally, common equity does not have any current income and its full value is realized, if at all, upon the sale of the business or following the portfolio company's initial public offering

Closed-End Funds

Subject to the Fund's investment restrictions, the Fund may invest its assets in "closed-end" investment companies, including business development companies, (or "closed-end funds") that invest primarily in fixed-income and fixed-income related securities. A business development company is a form of investment company that is required to invest at least 70% of its total assets in securities of private companies, thinly traded U.S. public companies, or short-term high quality debt securities. Such securities then may be listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (commonly known as "NASDAQ") and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets. In other cases, shares of closed-end funds, such as business development companies, may be publicly registered and non-traded. Because the shares of closed-end funds cannot be redeemed upon demand to the issuer like the shares of an open end investment company, or to do so without incurring a substantial penalty with respect to business development companies, investors seek to buy and sell shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market.

The Fund generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds, including business development companies, in the secondary market that are both traded and non-traded. The Fund will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases similar to the expenses that the Fund would incur for the purchase of securities of any other type of issuer in the secondary market. The Fund may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Adviser, based on a consideration of the nature of the closed-end fund's proposed investments, the prevailing market conditions and the level of demand for such securities, they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if the Fund purchased such securities in the secondary market.

Open-End Funds (Mutual Funds)

Subject to the Fund's investment restrictions, the Fund may invest in open-end investment companies, commonly known as mutual funds. The Fund may invest in mutual funds that invest primarily in fixed-income and fixed-income related securities.

Exchange Traded Funds

The Fund may invest its assets in exchange traded funds that invest primarily in fixed-income and fixed-income related securities. Exchange traded funds are typically passive funds that track their related index and have the flexibility of trading like a security. They are managed by professionals and provide the investor with diversification, cost and tax efficiency, liquidity, marginability, are useful for hedging, have the ability to go long and short, and some provide quarterly distributions. Additionally, some exchange traded funds are unit investment trusts, which are unmanaged portfolios overseen by trustees and some exchange traded funds may be grantor trusts.

An exchange traded fund typically holds a portfolio of securities or contracts designed to track a particular market segment or index. Exchange traded funds generally have two markets. The primary market is where institutions swap "creation units" in block-multiples of, for example, 50,000 shares for in-kind securities and

cash in the form of distributions. The secondary market is where individual investors can trade as little as a single share during trading hours on the exchange. This is different from mutual funds that are traded after hours once the NAV is calculated. Exchange traded funds share many similar risks with mutual funds and closed-end funds.

Exchange traded funds are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange. Exchange traded funds shares may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such shares. Investments in exchange traded funds are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Exchange traded funds also are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in exchange traded funds and may be higher than other funds that invest exclusively in stocks and bonds. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the exchange traded fund in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Finally, because the value of exchange traded funds shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Index Mutual Funds

An index mutual fund is a mutual fund with an investment objective of seeking to replicate the performance of a specific securities index. Most index mutual funds are not actively managed and generally provide broad market exposure, low operating expenses and low portfolio turnover.

Private Investment Funds

Private Investment Funds are funds managed by institutional asset managers with expertise in managing portfolios of fixed-income and fixed-income related securities. Private Investment Funds are exempt from registration under the 1940 Act. Many Private Investment Funds require large minimum investments and impose stringent investor qualification criteria intended to limit their direct investors mainly to institutions such as endowments and pension funds.

The Fund's typical investments in Private Investment Funds will be made through the purchase of common stock or limited partnership or membership interests in such funds, which commonly include, but are not limited to, private debt funds, private real estate funds, and private equity funds, which would be required to register as investment companies but for an exemption under Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

A collateralized debt obligation is a form of structured vehicle that issues debt securities in several tranches with different levels of seniority. The most senior tranche generally will attract the highest investment-grade rating, with the more junior, subordinated tranches attracting successively lower ratings. The most junior, unrated tranche of securities issued by a collateralized debt obligation generally will be entitled to residual cash flows that remain after payment or interest and principal on more senior tranches. Securities either rated below investment grade, or unrated securities possessing similar credit characteristics as below investment grade securities, are known as "junk" and "high risk" securities. The Fund has not implemented any minimum or maximum level of investment amounts that may be invested in collateralized debt obligations.

Collateralized debt obligations may be collateralized by a range of financial assets. Collateralized debt obligations collateralized primarily by corporate loans, generally to non-investment grade and middle market borrowers, are referred to as collateralized loan obligations. See "Portfolio Investments — Collateralized Loan Obligations" for further discussion of collateralized loan obligations. Other structured products include collateralized debt obligations, collateralized bond obligations, by trust preferred securities issued by banks and insurance companies, and by other forms of asset-backed securities.

Cash flows in a collateralized debt obligation are split into two or more tranches, varying in risk and yield. Normally, collateralized debt obligations are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in collateralized debt obligations may be characterized as illiquid securities. Collateralized debt obligations carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default or decline in value or be downgraded, if rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; (iii) the Fund is likely to invest in tranches of collateralized debt obligations that are subordinate to

other tranches; (iv) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; (v) the investment return achieved by the Fund could be significantly different than those predicted by financial models; (vi) the lack of a readily available secondary market for collateralized debt obligations; (vii) risk of forced “fire sale” liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (viii) the collateralized debt obligations manager may perform poorly. While the Fund does not have a policy that limits its ability to invest in any particular tranche of a collateralized debt obligation, the Fund does not expect to invest a material percentage of its assets in any one tranche.

Collateralized Loan Obligations

A collateralized loan obligation is a financing company, generally called a special purpose vehicle, created to reapportion the risk and return characteristics of a pool of assets. While the assets underlying collateralized loan obligations are typically secured loans, the assets may also include (i) unsecured loans, (ii) debt securities that are rated below investment grade, (iii) debt tranches of other collateralized loan obligations and (iv) equity securities incidental to investments in secured loans. The Fund may invest in lower tranches of collateralized loan obligations, which typically experience a lower recovery, greater risk of loss or deferral or non-payment of interest than more senior tranches of the collateralized loan obligation. While the Fund does not have a policy that limits its ability to invest in any particular tranche of a collateralized loan obligation, the Fund does not expect to invest a material percentage of its assets in any one tranche. In addition, the Fund intends to invest in collateralized loan obligations consisting primarily of individual secured loans of borrowers rather than repackaged collateralized loan obligations from other high risk pools, although the Fund does intend to invest in some repackaged collateralized loan obligations. The underlying secured loans purchased by collateralized loan obligations are generally performing at the time of purchase but may become non-performing, distressed or defaulted. Collateralized loan obligations with underlying assets of non-performing, distressed or defaulted loans are not contemplated to comprise a significant portion of the Fund’s investments in collateralized loan obligations. The key feature of the collateralized loan obligation structure is the prioritization of the cash flows from a pool of debt securities among the several classes of the collateralized loan obligation. The special purpose vehicle is a company founded solely for the purpose of securitizing payment claims arising out of this diversified asset pool. On this basis, marketable securities are issued by the special purpose vehicle which, due to the diversification of the underlying risk, generally represent a lower level of risk than the original assets. The redemption of the securities issued by the special purpose vehicle typically takes place at maturity out of the cash flow generated by the collected claims.

Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities represent participations in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as motor vehicle installment sales, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements and other categories of receivables. Such assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations. Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trust or corporation, or other credit enhancements may be present.

The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities. Such securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of loans underlying asset-backed securities can be expected to accelerate. Accordingly, the Fund’s ability to maintain positions in such securities will be affected by reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments, and its ability to reinvest the returns of principal at comparable yields is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time. To the extent that the Fund invests in asset-backed securities, the values of the Fund’s portfolio securities will vary with changes in market interest rates generally and the differentials in yields among various kinds of asset-backed securities.

Asset-backed securities present certain additional risks because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors on such receivables are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles rather than residential real property. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the

asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. Therefore, if the issuer of an asset-backed security defaults on its payment obligations, there is the possibility that, in some cases, the Fund will be unable to possess and sell the underlying collateral and that the Fund's recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our shares involves a number of significant risks. In addition to the other information contained in this prospectus, you should consider carefully the following information before making an investment in our shares. The risks below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not presently deemed material by us may also impair our operations and performance. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, the NAV of our shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

New Offering with No Operating History

The Fund is a closed-end investment management company with no history of operations. It is designed for long-term investors and not as a trading vehicle. If the Fund commences operations under inopportune market or economic conditions, it may not be able to achieve its investment objectives. In addition, because the Fund has no minimum asset threshold that must be satisfied prior to launch, the Fund will experience high expenses as a percentage of net assets subject to the Expense Support Agreement, to the extent it raises few assets. See “Fund Expenses.”

Minimal Capitalization Risk

The Fund is not obligated to raise any specific amount of capital prior to commencing operations. There is a risk that the amount of capital actually raised by the Fund through the offering of its shares may be insufficient to achieve profitability or allow the Fund to realize its investment objective. An inability to raise additional capital may adversely affect the Fund’s financial condition, liquidity and results of operations, as well as its compliance with regulatory requirements.

Investment Risk

An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to the his or her investment objectives and personal situation and (ii) consider factors such as his or her personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs. An investment in the Fund’s shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund’s shares represents an indirect investment in the portfolio of loans and fixed-income instruments, short positions and other securities and derivative instruments owned by the Fund, and the value of these securities and instruments may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and such investment is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. At any point in time, an investment in the Fund’s shares may be worth less than the original amount invested, even after taking into account distributions paid by the Fund and the ability of shareholders to reinvest distributions.

Market Risk

The Fund may be materially affected by market, economic and political conditions globally and in the jurisdictions and sectors in which it invests or operates, including factors affecting interest rates, the availability of credit, currency exchange rates and trade barriers. These factors are outside the Adviser’s control and could adversely affect the liquidity and value of the Fund’s investments, and may reduce the ability of the Fund to make attractive new investments.

In particular, economic and financial market conditions began to significantly deteriorate approximately six years ago as compared to prior periods. Global financial markets experienced considerable declines in the valuations of debt and equity securities, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and the failure of a number of leading financial institutions. As a result, certain government bodies and central banks worldwide, including the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S. Federal Reserve, undertook unprecedented intervention programs, the effects of which remain uncertain. The U.S. economy has experienced and continues to experience relatively high levels of unemployment and constrained lending. Although certain financial markets have shown some recent signs of the improvement, to the extent economic conditions experienced over the last five years continue, they may adversely impact the investments of the Fund. Low interest rates related to

monetary stimulus and economic stagnation may also negatively impact expected returns on investments in such an environment. Trends and historical events do not imply, forecast or predict future events and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that the assumptions made or the beliefs and expectations currently held by the Adviser will prove correct, and actual events and circumstances may vary significantly.

The Fund may be subject to risk arising from a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution may cause a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as “systemic risk” and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Fund interacts on a daily basis.

Debt Securities Risk

When the Fund invests in debt securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, possibly causing the Fund’s share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Fixed-Income Instruments Risk

The Fund will invest in loans and other types of fixed-income instruments and securities. Such investments may be secured, partially secured or unsecured and may be unrated, and whether or not rated, may have speculative characteristics. The market price of the Fund’s investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. Generally, when interest rates rise, the values of fixed-income instruments fall, and vice versa. In typical interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-income instruments generally fluctuate more than the prices of shorter-term fixed-income instruments as interest rates change. These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historically low levels. The obligor of a fixed-income instrument may not be able or willing to pay interest or to repay principal when due in accordance with the terms of the associated agreement. An obligor’s willingness and ability to pay interest or to repay principal due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow. Commercial bank lenders may be able to contest payments to the holders of other debt obligations of the same obligor in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. See also “Risks Factors — Credit Risk.”

The Fund will invest in loans and other similar forms of debt. Such forms of indebtedness are different from traditional debt securities in that debt securities are part of a large issue of securities to the public and loans and similar debt instruments may not be securities, but may represent a specific commercial loan to a borrower. Loan participations typically represent direct participation, together with other parties, in a loan to a corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. The Fund may participate in such syndications, or can buy part of a loan, becoming a part lender. When purchasing indebtedness and loan participations, the Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. Members of a syndicate in which the Fund participates may have different and sometimes superior rights to those of the Fund. Where the Fund invests as a sub-participant in syndicated debt, it may be subject to certain risks as a result of having no direct contractual relationship with the underlying borrower. As a result, the Fund will generally be dependent on the lender to enforce its rights and obligations under the loan arrangements in the event of a default by the underlying borrower and will generally not have any direct rights against the underlying borrower, any direct rights in the collateral, if any, securing such borrowing, or any right to deal directly with such borrower. The lender will, in general, retain the right to determine whether remedies provided for in the underlying loan arrangement will be exercised, or waived. In the event that the Fund enters into such an investment, there can be no assurance that its ability to realize upon a participation will not be interrupted or impaired in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any of the borrower or the lender or that in such circumstances, the Fund will benefit from any set-off between the lender and the

borrower. Successful claims by third parties arising from these and other risks may be borne by the Fund. The Fund may invest in debtor-in-possession financings. In such investments, there is a risk that the underlying borrower may not successfully come out of Chapter 11 proceedings and may be forced to liquidate its assets in which case the Fund's only recourse will be against the security provided by the borrower (which may not be sufficient to cover related losses).

Senior Loans Risk

Senior loans hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower. Senior loans in most circumstances are fully collateralized by assets of the borrower. Thus, they are generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trade creditors, and preferred or common stockholders. Substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack resources to meet higher debt service requirements. The value of the Fund's assets may also be affected by other uncertainties such as economic developments affecting the market for senior secured term loans or affecting borrowers generally. Moreover, the security for the Fund's investments in secured debt may not be recognized for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make required filings by lenders, trustees or other responsible parties and, as a result, the Fund may not have priority over other creditors as anticipated.

Senior loans usually include restrictive covenants, which must be maintained by the borrower. The Fund may have an obligation with respect to certain senior secured term loan investments to make additional loans upon demand by the borrower. Such instruments, unlike certain bonds, usually do not have call protection. This means that such interests, while having a stated term, may be prepaid, often without penalty. The rate of such prepayments may be affected by, among other things, general business and economic conditions, as well as the financial status of the borrower. Prepayment would cause the actual duration of a senior loan to be shorter than its stated maturity. Senior loans typically will be secured by pledges of collateral from the borrower in the form of tangible and intangible assets. In some instances, the Fund may invest in senior loans that are secured only by stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries or affiliates. The value of the collateral may decline below the principal amount of the senior secured term loans subsequent to an investment by the Fund.

Senior loans generally are not registered with the SEC, or any state securities commission, and are not listed on any national securities exchange. There is less readily available or reliable information about most senior loans than is the case for many other types of securities, including securities issued in transactions registered under the Securities Act, or registered under the Exchange Act. No active trading market may exist for some senior loans, and some senior loans may be subject to restrictions on resale. A secondary market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, which may impair the Fund's ability to realize full value and thus cause a material decline in the Fund's NAV. In addition, the Fund may not be able to readily dispose of its senior loans at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such loans if they were more widely traded and, as a result of such illiquidity, the Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. During periods of limited supply and liquidity of senior loans, the Fund's yield may be lower. See "Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk."

If legislation or government regulations impose additional requirements or restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to make loans, the availability of senior loans for investment by the Fund may be adversely affected. In addition, such requirements or restrictions could reduce or eliminate sources of financing for certain borrowers. This would increase the risk of default.

If legislation or government regulations require financial institutions to increase their capital requirements, this may cause financial institutions to dispose of senior loans that are considered highly levered transactions. Such sales could result in prices that, in the opinion of the Adviser, do not represent fair value. If the Fund attempts to sell a senior loan at a time when a financial institution is engaging in such a sale, the price the Fund could get for the senior loan may be adversely affected.

The Fund may acquire senior loans through assignments or participations. The Fund will typically acquire senior loans through assignment and may elevate a participation interest into an assignment as soon as practicably possible. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, the purchaser's rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution, and the Fund

may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to any associated collateral. A participation typically results in a contractual relationship only with the institution offering the participation, not with the borrower. Sellers of participations typically include banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions and lending institutions. The Adviser has adopted best execution procedures and guidelines to mitigate credit and counterparty risk in the atypical situation when the Fund must acquire a senior loan through a participation. The Adviser has established a pricing committee that regularly reviews each broker-dealer counterparty for, among other things, its quality and the quality of its execution. The established procedures and guidelines require trades to be placed for execution only with broker-dealer counterparties approved by the pricing committee of the Adviser. The factors considered by the pricing committee when selecting and approving brokers and dealers include, but are not limited to: (i) quality, accuracy, and timeliness of execution, (ii) review of the reputation, financial strength and stability of the financial institution, (iii) willingness and ability of the counterparty to commit capital, (iv) ongoing reliability and (v) access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets. In purchasing participations, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation. Further, in purchasing participations in lending syndicates, the Fund will not be able to conduct the due diligence on the borrower or the quality of the senior loan with respect to which it is buying a participation that the Fund would otherwise conduct if it were investing directly in the senior loan, which may result in the Fund being exposed to greater credit or fraud risk with respect to the borrower or the senior loan than the Fund expected when initially purchasing the participation.

Subordinated and Unsecured or Partially Secured Loans Risk

The Fund may invest in unsecured loans and secured subordinated loans, including second and lower lien loans. Second lien loans are generally second in line in terms of repayment priority. A second lien loan may have a claim on the same collateral pool as the first lien or it may be secured by a separate set of assets. Second lien loans generally give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale. The priority of the collateral claims of third or lower lien loans ranks below holders of second lien loans and so on. Such junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured or partially secured status, such loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower.

Leverage Risk

The Fund is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin facilities, the issuance of preferred shares or notes and leverage attributable to reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. The Fund may use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, at any time based on the Fund's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment. The use of leverage, including purchasing securities on margin, will cause the Fund or a Public Investment Fund or Private Investment Fund in which the Fund has invested, to incur additional expenses and significantly magnify the Fund's losses in the event of underperformance of the Fund's (or Public Investment Fund's or Private Investment Fund's) underlying investments.

The Fund's investment strategy is not dependent upon leverage and, as an interval fund registered under the 1940 Act, we will be limited in the amount of borrowings we may incur.

The 1940 Act generally limits the extent to which the Fund may utilize borrowings and "uncovered" transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage, including reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions, together with any other senior securities representing indebtedness, to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's assets at the time utilized. In addition, the 1940 Act limits the extent to which the Fund may issue preferred shares to 50% of the Fund's assets (less the Fund's obligations under senior securities representing indebtedness). "Covered" reverse repurchase

agreements, dollar rolls, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions will not be counted against the foregoing limits under the 1940 Act. The Fund will “cover” its derivative positions, if applicable, by segregating an amount of cash and/or liquid securities as required by the 1940 Act and applicable SEC interpretations and guidance from time to time. Alternatively, the Fund may enter into an offsetting position or own positions covering its obligations with respect to the transaction; otherwise, this transaction will be considered “uncovered.” The Fund may not cover an applicable derivative transaction if it does not need to do so to comply with the foregoing 1940 Act requirements and, in the view of the Adviser, the assets that would have been used to cover could be better used for a different purpose. However, these transactions, even if covered, may represent a form of economic leverage and will create risks. The potential loss on derivative instruments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. In addition, these segregation and coverage requirements could result in the Fund maintaining securities positions that it would otherwise liquidate, segregating assets at a time when it might be disadvantageous to do so or otherwise restricting portfolio management. Such segregation and cover requirements will not limit or offset losses on related positions.

Use of leverage creates an opportunity for increased income and return for shareholders but, at the same time, creates risks, including the likelihood of greater volatility in the NAV and market price of, and distributions on, the shares. Increases and decreases in the value of the Fund’s portfolio will be magnified if the Fund uses leverage. In particular, leverage may magnify interest rate risk, which is the risk that the prices of portfolio securities will fall (or rise) if market interest rates for those types of securities rise (or fall). In the event that the Fund purchases securities on margin and the equity or debt instruments of an underlying investment in which the Fund has invested declines in value, the Fund could be subject to a “margin call” or “collateral call,” pursuant to which the Fund must either deposit additional collateral with the lender or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. As a result, leverage may cause greater changes in the Fund’s NAV, which will be borne entirely by the Fund’s shareholders. These restrictions may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or portfolio requirements will significantly impede the Adviser in managing the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies. Nonetheless, if these covenants or guidelines are more restrictive than those imposed by the 1940 Act, the Fund may not be able to utilize as much leverage as it otherwise could have, which could reduce the Fund’s investment returns. In addition, the Fund expects that any notes it issues or credit facility it enters into would contain covenants that, among other things, will likely impose geographic exposure limitations, credit quality minimums, liquidity minimums, concentration limitations and currency hedging requirements on the Fund. These covenants would also likely limit the Fund’s ability to pay distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations. Such restrictions could cause the Adviser to make different investment decisions than if there were no such restrictions and could limit the ability of the Board of Trustees and shareholders to change fundamental investment policies.

The costs of a financial leverage program (including the costs of offering preferred shares and notes) will be borne entirely by shareholders and consequently will result in a reduction of the NAV of the shares. If the Fund uses leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage because the investment advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund’s assets, which includes proceeds from (and assets subject to) any credit facility, margin facility, any issuance of preferred shares or notes, any reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls or similar transactions. This will create a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and shareholders, on the other hand. To monitor this potential conflict, the Board of Trustees intends to periodically review the Fund’s use of leverage, including its impact on Fund performance and on the Adviser’s fees. See “Conflicts of Interest.”

The Fund may also offset derivative positions against one another or against other assets to manage the effective market exposure resulting from derivatives in its portfolio. In addition, to the extent that any offsetting positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected, the Fund may perform as if it were leveraged. The Fund’s possible use of leverage could create the opportunity for a higher return for shareholders but would also result in special risks for shareholders and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on the securities and investments purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of the leverage, the return on the shares will be greater than if leverage had not been used.

Conversely, if the income and gains from the securities and investments purchased with such proceeds do not cover the cost of leverage, the return on the shares will be less than if leverage had not been used. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for shareholders, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the distribution rates on any preferred shares that the Fund may pay will reduce the return to the shareholders or will result in fluctuations in the distribution paid on the shares;
- the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the shares; and
- when the Fund uses certain types of leverage, the investment advisory fee payable to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage.

The Fund may continue to use leverage if the benefits to the Fund's shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position are believed to outweigh any current reduced return.

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund is subject to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. Because the Fund uses debt to finance investments, its net investment income depends, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which the Fund borrows funds and the rate at which it invests those funds. As a result, the Fund can offer no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on its net investment income. In periods of rising interest rates when the Fund has debt outstanding, the cost of funds will increase, which could reduce net investment income. An increase in interest rates would make it easier for the Fund to meet or exceed the incentive fee hurdle rate and may result in a substantial increase of the amount of incentive fees payable to the Adviser with respect to pre-incentive fee net investment income. See "Management of the Fund — The Adviser." In addition, interest rates have recently been at or near historic lows. In the event of a significant rising interest rate environment, the Fund's portfolio companies with adjustable-rate loans could see their payments increase and there may be a significant increase in the number of the Fund's portfolio companies who are unable or unwilling to pay interest and repay their loans. Investments in companies with adjustable-rate loans may also decline in value in response to rising interest rates if the rates at which they pay interest do not rise as much, or as quickly, as market interest rates in general. Similarly, during periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's investments with fixed rates may decline in value because the fixed coupon rate is below market yield.

The Fund may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. These techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities to the extent such activities are not prohibited by the 1940 Act. These activities may limit the Fund's ability to participate in the benefits of lower interest rates with respect to the hedged portfolio. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates or hedging transactions could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Public Investment Funds Risk

The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the Public Investment Fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Public Investment Fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Public Investment Fund managers and the Adviser's ability to select Public Investment Fund managers and strategies effectively allocate Fund assets among them. Fund shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses: asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund level, and asset-based fees, which may include incentive allocations or fees and expenses at the Public Investment Fund level.

The Fund is subject to, and indirectly invests in Public Investment Funds that are subject to, the risks associated with legal and regulatory changes applicable to financial institutions generally or to Public

Investment Funds in particular. The Fund may not be able to invest in certain Public Investment Funds that are oversubscribed or closed, or the Fund may be able to allocate only a limited amount of assets to a Public Investment Fund that has been identified as an attractive opportunity. The Fund's investments in certain Public Investment Funds may be subject to lock-up periods, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. The Fund may invest indirectly a substantial portion of its assets in Public Investment Funds that follow a particular type of investment strategy, which may expose the Fund to the risks of that strategy.

Public Investment Fund returns may exhibit greater correlations among each other or with fixed-income or equity indices than anticipated by the Adviser, particularly during times of general market turmoil. Public Investment Fund managers may invest the Public Investment Funds' assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including those in emerging markets, and the Fund's assets may be invested in Public Investment Funds that may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies, thereby exposing the Fund to various risks that may not be applicable to U.S. securities. Public Investment Fund managers may focus on a particular industry, which would subject the Public Investment Funds, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broad range of industries. Public Investment Fund managers may focus on a particular country or geographic region, which may subject Public Investment Funds, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broad range of geographic regions.

Public Investment Fund managers may use derivatives for speculative or hedging purposes. Public Investment Fund managers may have limited operating histories upon which to evaluate their performance. Public Investment Funds may incur leverage for investment or other purposes, which may increase the volatility of the Public Investment Funds. Public Investment Fund managers may sell short securities held by Public Investment Funds, which presents the theoretical risk of unlimited loss because of increases in the market price of the security sold short, and the risk that Public Investment Funds' short selling activities may be adversely affected by regulatory restrictions that may be imposed at any time. Public Investment Fund managers may invest the Public Investment Funds' assets without limitation in restricted and illiquid securities. Public Investment Fund managers may invest the Public Investment Funds' assets in equity securities without limitation as to market capitalization. Public Investment Funds may invest in equity securities issued by smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies, the prices of which may be subject to erratic market movements.

Business Development Companies Risk

Business development companies may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. Business development company securities are not redeemable at the option of the shareholder and they may trade in the market at a discount to their NAV. A business development company is a form of investment company that is required to invest at least 70% of its total assets in securities (typically debt) of private companies, thinly traded U.S. public companies, or short-term high quality debt securities. The business development companies held by the Fund may leverage their portfolios through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a business development company, this leverage also subjects a business development company to increased risks, including the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that a business development company's common share income will fall if the distribution rate of the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. A significant portion of a business development company's investments are recorded at fair value as determined by its board of directors which may create uncertainty as to the value of the business development company's investments. In addition, by investing in business development companies, the Fund may incur upfront and ongoing fees relating to the Fund's purchase of shares of business development companies, and fees payable by such business development companies to compensate their management teams through asset-based fees, including: (i) a base management fee in the range of 2.0% of such fund's total assets; and (ii) an incentive fee in the range of 20% of such business development company's net investment income, and a capital gains incentive fee, which in most cases is in the range of 20% of such business development company's capital gains. The Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a portion of such expenses.

Non-Traded Business Development Companies Risk

Non-traded business development companies are subject to the following risks in addition to those described in "Business Development Company Risk." Non-traded business development companies are subject to

significant commissions, expenses, and offering and organizational costs that reduce the value of an investor's (including the Fund's) investment. Non-traded business development companies are not liquid, and investments in non-traded business development companies may not be accessible for an extended period of time. Redemption programs offered by non-traded business development companies may have significant restrictions, such as caps on the amount of shares that can be redeemed annually, limits on the amounts and sources of funds that may be used to fund redemptions and the ability of the business development companies to suspend or terminate the program at its discretion. There is no guarantee of any specific return on the principal amount or the repayment of all or a portion of the principal amount invested in non-traded business development companies. In addition, there is no guarantee that investors (including the Fund) will receive a distribution. Distributions from non-traded business development companies may be derived from the proceeds of the offering, from borrowings, or from the sale of assets. Payments of distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations will decrease or diminish an investor's interest. Distributions paid by non-traded business development companies may vary based on economic risks, geopolitical risks, changes in the credit market, performance of the regulatory changes, and key personnel changes. Distributions from non-traded business development companies can be suspended for a period of time or halted altogether. In addition, by investing in non-traded business development companies, the Fund may incur upfront and ongoing fees relating to the Fund's purchase of shares of non-traded business development companies, and fees payable by such non-traded business development companies to compensate their management teams through asset-based fees, including: (i) a base management fee in the range of 2.0% of such fund's total assets; and (ii) an incentive fee in the range of 20% of such non-traded business development company's net investment income, and a capital gains incentive fee, which in most cases is in the range of 20% of such non-traded business development company's capital gains. The Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a portion of such expenses.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk

The Fund may invest in securities of exchange traded funds. Investments in exchange traded funds are subject to a variety of risks, including all of the risks of a direct investment in the underlying securities that the exchange traded fund holds. Exchange traded funds are also subject to certain additional risks, including, without limitation, the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the prices of the underlying securities they are designed to track, and the risk of trading in an exchange-traded fund halting due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies of the exchange upon which the exchange traded fund trades. Exchange traded fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV because the supply and demand in the market for exchange traded funds shares at any point in time may not be identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying securities. Some exchange traded funds are highly leveraged and therefore would subject the Fund to the additional risks associated with leverage. See "Risk Factors — Leverage Risk." In addition, the Fund may bear, along with other shareholders of an exchange traded fund, its pro rata portion of the exchange traded fund's expenses, including management fees. Accordingly, in addition to bearing their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses, shareholders may also indirectly bear similar expenses of an exchange traded fund.

Private Investment Funds Risk

The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the Private Investment Fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Private Investment Fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Private Investment Fund managers and the Adviser's ability to select Private Investment Fund managers and strategies and effectively allocate Fund assets among them. Fund shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses: asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund level, and asset-based fees, which may include incentive allocations or fees and expenses at the Private Investment Fund level.

The Fund is subject to, and indirectly invests in Private Investment Funds that are subject to, risks associated with legal and regulatory changes applicable to financial institutions generally or to Private Investment Funds in particular. The Fund may not be able to invest in certain Private Investment Funds that are oversubscribed or closed, or the Fund may be able to allocate only a limited amount of assets to a Private Investment Fund that has been identified as an attractive opportunity. The Fund's investments in certain Private Investment Funds may be subject to lock-up periods, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. The Fund may invest indirectly a substantial portion of its assets in Private Investment Funds that follow a particular type of investment strategy, which may expose the Fund to the risks of that strategy. Many of the Fund's

assets will be priced in the absence of a readily available market and may be priced based on determinations of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate. The Fund, upon its redemption of all or a portion of its interest in a Private Investment Fund, may receive an in-kind distribution of securities that are illiquid or difficult to value and difficult to dispose of.

Private Investment Fund returns may exhibit greater correlations among each other or with fixed-income or equity indices than anticipated by the Adviser, particularly during times of general market turmoil. Private Investment Fund managers may invest the Private Investment Funds' assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including those in emerging markets, and the Fund's assets may be invested in Private Investment Funds that may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies, thereby exposing the Fund to various risks that may not be applicable to U.S. securities. Private Investment Fund managers may focus primarily on a particular industry, which would subject the Private Investment Funds, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of industries. Private Investment Fund managers may focus on a particular country or geographic region, which may subject Private Investment Funds, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of geographic regions. Private Investment Fund managers may use derivatives for speculative or hedging purposes. Private Investment Funds may incur leverage for investment or other purposes, which may increase the volatility of the Private Investment Funds. Private Investment Fund managers may sell short securities held by Private Investment Funds, which presents the theoretical risk of unlimited loss because of increases in the market price of the security sold short, and the risk that Private Investment Funds' short selling activities may be adversely affected by regulatory restrictions that may be imposed at any time. Private Investment Fund managers may change their investment strategies at any time. Private Investment Fund managers may invest the Private Investment Funds' assets without limitation in restricted and illiquid securities. Private Investment Fund managers may invest the investment funds' assets in equity securities without limitation as to market capitalization. Private Investment Funds may invest in equity securities issued by smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies, the prices of which may be subject to erratic market movements.

Private Investment Funds are not publicly traded and therefore are not liquid investments. Please see "Liquidity Risk" for a description of risks associated with illiquid securities. As a result, the Fund may consider information provided by the asset manager to determine the value of the Fund's investment in the Private Investment Fund. The valuation provided by an asset manager as of a specific date may vary from the actual sale price that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third-party. The Adviser will use reasonable due diligence to value securities and may also consider information provided by the Private Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to value accurately the Fund's shares. Private Investment Funds that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued.

In addition to valuation risk, shareholders of Private Investment Funds are not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act. For example, Private Investment Funds need not have independent boards, may not require shareholder approval of advisory contracts, may leverage to an unlimited extent, and may engage in joint transactions with affiliates. As a result, Private Investment Funds may make significant use of leverage, which has the potential to magnify losses versus funds that do not employ leverage. Please see "Leverage Risk" above for a description of risks associated with the use of leverage. Additionally, Private Investment Fund managers may have limited operating histories upon which to evaluate their performance, and some Private Investment Fund managers may not be registered under the Advisers Act. Further, Private Investment Fund managers may charge investors (such as the Fund) asset-based fees and incentive allocations or fees of as much as 20% of a Private Investment Fund's net profits (or more in certain limited circumstances), which may create incentives for Private Investment Fund managers to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than in the absence of these fees. These characteristics present additional risks, including the possibility of total risk of loss, for shareholders.

Real Estate Industry Risk

The Fund may invest in real estate securities, and as a result its portfolio may be impacted by the performance of the real estate market. In addition, the Fund may invest in real estate equity or debt and therefore may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investment in real property. The value of the Fund's shares will be affected by factors affecting the value of real estate and the earnings of

companies engaged in the real estate industry. These factors include, among others: (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing; and (ix) changes in interest rates. Many real estate companies utilize leverage, which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. The value of securities of companies in the real estate industry may go through cycles of relative under-performance and over-performance in comparison to equity securities markets in general.

There are also special risks associated with particular real estate sectors or real estate operations generally as described below:

Retail Properties. Retail properties are affected by the overall health of the economy and may be adversely affected by, among other things, the growth of alternative forms of retailing, bankruptcy, departure or cessation of operations of a tenant, a shift in consumer demand due to demographic changes, changes in spending patterns and lease terminations.

Office Properties. Office properties are affected by the overall health of the economy, and other factors such as a downturn in the businesses operated by their tenants, obsolescence and non-competitiveness.

Industrial Properties. Industrial properties are affected by the overall health of the economy and other factors such as downturns in the manufacture, processing and shipping of goods.

Hospitality Properties. The risks of hotel, motel and similar hospitality properties include, among other things, the necessity of a high level of continuing capital expenditures, competition, increases in operating costs which may not be offset by increases in revenues, dependence on business and commercial travelers and tourism, increases in fuel costs and other expenses of travel, and adverse effects of general and local economic conditions. Hotel properties tend to be more sensitive to adverse economic conditions and competition than many other commercial properties.

Healthcare Properties. Healthcare properties and healthcare providers are affected by several significant factors, including federal, state and local laws governing licenses, certification, adequacy of care, pharmaceutical distribution, rates, equipment, personnel and other factors regarding operations, continued availability of revenue from government reimbursement programs and competition on a local and regional basis. The failure of any healthcare operator to comply with governmental laws and regulations may affect its ability to operate its facility or receive government reimbursements.

Multifamily Properties. The value and successful operation of a multifamily property may be affected by a number of factors such as the location of the property, the ability of the management team, the level of mortgage interest rates, the presence of competing properties, adverse economic conditions in the locale, oversupply and rent control laws or other laws affecting such properties.

Residential Properties. Residential properties can be significantly affected by the national, regional and local real estate markets. This segment of the real estate industry also is sensitive to interest rate fluctuations which can cause changes in the availability of mortgage capital and directly affect the purchasing power of potential homebuyers. Thus, residential properties can be significantly affected by changes in government spending, consumer confidence, demographic patterns and the level of new and existing home sales.

Shopping Centers. Shopping center properties are dependent upon the successful operations and financial condition of their tenants, particularly certain of their major tenants, and could be adversely affected by bankruptcy of those tenants. In some cases a tenant may lease a significant portion of the space in one center, and the filing of bankruptcy could cause significant revenue loss, including the loss of revenue from smaller tenants with co-tenancy rights. Like others in the commercial real estate industry, community centers are subject to environmental risks and interest rate risk. They also face the need to enter into new leases or renew leases on favorable terms to generate rental revenues. Community center properties could be adversely affected by changes in the local markets where their properties are located, as well as by adverse changes in national economic and market conditions.

Self-Storage Properties. The value and successful operation of a self-storage property may be affected by a number of factors, such as the ability of the management team, the location of the property, the presence of competing properties, changes in traffic patterns and effects of general and local economic conditions with respect to rental rates and occupancy levels.

Other factors may contribute to the risk of real estate investments:

Development Issues. Certain real estate companies may engage in the development or construction of real estate properties. These companies in which the Fund invests are exposed to a variety of risks inherent in real estate development and construction, such as the risk that there will be insufficient tenant demand to occupy newly developed properties, and the risk that prices of construction materials or construction labor may rise materially during the development.

Lack of Insurance. Certain of the portfolio companies in the Fund's portfolio may fail to carry comprehensive liability, fire, flood, earthquake extended coverage and rental loss insurance or the insurance in place may be subject to various policy specifications, limits and deductibles. Should any type of uninsured loss occur, the portfolio company could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, a number of properties and, as a result, adversely affect the Fund's investment performance.

Dependence on Tenants. The value of the Fund's portfolio companies' properties and the ability of these companies to make distributions to their shareholders depend upon the ability of the tenants at the properties to generate enough income in excess of their tenant operating expenses to make their lease payments. Changes beyond the control of our portfolio companies may adversely affect their tenants' ability to make their lease payments and, in such event, would substantially reduce both their income from operations and ability to make distributions to our portfolio companies and, consequently, the Fund.

Financial Leverage. Real estate companies may be highly leveraged and financial covenants may affect the ability of real estate companies to operate effectively.

Environmental Issues. In connection with the direct or indirect ownership, operation, management, and development of real properties that may contain hazardous or toxic substances, a portfolio company may be considered an owner, operator, or responsible party of such properties and, therefore, may be potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other costs, including governmental fines and liabilities for injuries to persons and property. The existence of any such material environmental liability could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and cash flow of any such portfolio company and, as a result, the amount available to make distributions on shares of the Fund could be reduced.

Financing Issues. Financial institutions in which the Fund may invest are subject to extensive government regulation. This regulation may limit both the amount and types of loans and other financial commitments a financial institution can make, and the interest rates and fees it can charge. In addition, interest and investment rates are highly sensitive and are determined by many factors beyond a financial institution's control, including general and local economic conditions (such as inflation, recession, money supply and unemployment) and the monetary and fiscal policies of various governmental agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board. These limitations may have a significant impact on the profitability of a financial institution since profitability is attributable, at least in part, to the institution's ability to make financial commitments such as loans. Profitability of a financial institution is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of the institution's funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk

Investments (directly or indirectly) in real estate investment trusts will subject the Fund to various risks. Share prices of a real estate investment trust may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. Real estate investment trusts often invest in highly leveraged properties. Returns from real estate investment trust, which typically are small or medium capitalization stocks, may trail returns from the overall stock market. In addition, changes in interest rates may hurt real estate values or make shares of a real estate investment trust less attractive than other

income-producing investments. Real estate investment trusts are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation.

Qualification as a real estate investment trust under the Code in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that an entity in which the Fund invests with the expectation that it will be taxed as a real estate investment trust will, in fact, qualify as a real estate investment trust. An entity that fails to qualify as a real estate investment trust would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. If the Fund were to invest in an entity that failed to qualify as a real estate investment trust, such failure could significantly reduce the Fund's yield on that investment. Real estate investment trusts can be classified as equity real estate investment trusts, mortgage real estate investment trusts and hybrid real estate investment trusts. Equity real estate investment trusts invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. They may also realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity real estate investment trusts will be affected by conditions in the real estate rental market and by changes in the value of the properties they own. Mortgage real estate investment trusts invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties. Mortgage real estate investment trusts will be affected by changes in creditworthiness of borrowers and changes in interest rates. Hybrid real estate investment trusts invest both in real property and in mortgages. Equity and mortgage real estate investment trusts are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects.

Distributions paid by real estate investment trusts will not generally qualify for the reduced U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. The Fund's investments in real estate investment trusts may include an additional risk to shareholders. Some or all of a real estate investment trust's annual distributions to its investors may constitute a non-taxable return of capital. Any such return of capital will generally reduce the Fund's basis in the real estate investment trust investment, but not below zero. To the extent the distributions from a particular real estate investment trusts exceed the Fund's basis in such real estate investment trust, the Fund will generally recognize gain. In part because real estate investment trust distributions often include a nontaxable return of capital, Fund distributions to shareholders may also include a nontaxable return of capital. Shareholders that receive such a distribution will also reduce their tax basis in their shares of the Fund, but not below zero. To the extent the distribution exceeds a shareholder's basis in the Fund's shares, such shareholder will generally recognize a capital gain.

Real Estate Operating Companies Risk

Real estate operating companies, like real estate investment trusts, expose the Fund to the risks of the real estate market. These risks can include fluctuations in the value of underlying properties; destruction of underlying properties; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; increases in vacancies; competition; property taxes; capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political or regulatory occurrences affecting the real estate industry. Real estate operating companies may also be affected by risks similar to investments in debt securities, including changes in interest rates and the quality of credit extended. Real estate operating companies require specialized management and pay management expenses; may have less trading volume; may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets; and may invest in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area, or in a single property type which increase the risk that the portfolio could be unfavorably affected by the poor performance of a single investment or investment type. In addition, defaults on or sales of investments that the real estate operating companies hold could reduce the cash flow needed to make distributions to investors.

Structured Products Risk

The Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations and other structured products, consisting of collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and credit-linked notes. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk.

The Fund may have the right to receive payments only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. Moreover, with respect

to collateralized debt obligations, the Fund is likely to invest in tranches that are subordinate to other tranches and therefore such investments would be required to absorb all of the losses and expenses of the investment before the more senior tranches would be required to do so. While certain structured products enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in structured products generally pay their share of the structured product's administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of indices and securities underlying structured products will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of structured products) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the issuer of a structured product uses shorter term financing to purchase longer term securities, the issuer may be forced to sell its securities at below market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the structured products owned by the Fund. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. Collateralized loan obligations and credit-linked notes are typically privately offered and sold.

Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk

In addition to the general risks associated with debt securities and structured products discussed herein, collateralized loan obligations carry additional risks, including, but not limited to (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the investments in collateralized loan obligations are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Collateralized loan obligation equity and junior debt securities that the Fund may acquire are subordinated to more senior tranches of collateralized loan obligation debt. Collateralized loan obligation equity and junior debt securities are subject to increased risks of default relative to the holders of superior priority interests in the same securities. For example, such investments would be required to absorb all of the losses and expenses of the investment before the more senior tranches would be required to do so. In addition, at the time of issuance, collateralized loan obligation equity securities are under-collateralized in that the liabilities of a collateralized loan obligation at inception exceed its total assets. Though not exclusively, the Fund will typically be in a first loss or subordinated position with respect to realized losses on the assets of the collateralized loan obligations in which it is invested. The Fund may recognize phantom taxable income from its investments in the subordinated tranches of collateralized loan obligations and structured notes. See "Tax Status" in the Fund's SAI.

Between the closing date and the effective date of a collateralized loan obligation, the collateralized loan obligation collateral manager will generally expect to purchase additional collateral obligations for the collateralized loan obligation. During this period, the price and availability of these collateral obligations may be adversely affected by a number of market factors, including price volatility and availability of investments suitable for the collateralized loan obligation, which could hamper the ability of the collateral manager to acquire a portfolio of collateral obligations that will satisfy specified concentration limitations and allow the collateralized loan obligation to reach the initial par amount of collateral prior to the effective date. An inability or delay in reaching the target initial par amount of collateral may adversely affect the timing and amount of interest or principal payments received by the holders of the collateralized loan obligation debt securities and distributions of the collateralized loan obligation on equity securities and could result in early redemptions which may cause collateralized loan obligation debt and equity investors to receive less than face value of their investment. The failure by a collateralized loan obligation in which the Fund invests to satisfy financial covenants, including with respect to adequate collateralization and/or interest coverage tests, could lead to a reduction in the collateralized loan obligation's payments to the Fund. In the event that a collateralized loan obligation fails certain tests, holders of collateralized loan obligation senior debt may be entitled to additional payments that would, in turn, reduce the payments the Fund would otherwise be entitled to receive. Separately, the Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with a defaulting collateralized loan obligation or any other investment the Fund may make. If any of these occur, it could adversely affect the Fund's operating results and cash flows.

Underlying Funds Risk

The underlying funds in which the Fund may invest are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying funds and also may be higher than other funds that invest directly in securities. Additionally, the market value of shares of underlying funds that are closed-end funds may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for fund shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities.

In addition, the underlying funds in which we may invest will be subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the specific underlying fund. For example, the Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in issuers domiciled in emerging markets. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include: (i) the smaller market capitalization of securities markets; which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; (ii) significant price volatility; (iii) restrictions on foreign investment; and (iv) possible repatriation of investment income and capital. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the underlying fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such underlying fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such underlying fund managers, and the Adviser's ability to select underlying fund managers and strategies and effectively allocate Fund assets among them.

Use of Leverage by Underlying Funds

The underlying funds in which the Fund invests may utilize financial leverage. The underlying funds may be able to borrow, subject to the limitations of their charters and other operative documents. In the case of Private Investment Funds, such funds are not subject to the limitations imposed by the 1940 Act regarding the use of leverage with respect to which registered investment companies, including the Fund, are subject. Furthermore, underlying funds typically will hold their investments in entities organized as real estate investment trusts, corporations or other entities and this may allow the Fund's risk of loss to be limited to the amount of its investment in the underlying fund. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing the Fund's total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well.

Mezzanine Securities Risk

Most of the Fund's mezzanine securities and other investments (if any) are expected to be unsecured and made in companies whose capital structures have significant indebtedness ranking ahead of the investments, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. While the securities and other investments may benefit from the same or similar financial and other covenants as those enjoyed by the indebtedness ranking ahead of the investments and may benefit from cross-default provisions and security over the portfolio company's assets, some or all of such terms may not be part of particular investments. Mezzanine securities and other investments generally are subject to various risks including, without limitation: (i) a subsequent characterization of an investment as a "fraudulent conveyance"; (ii) the recovery as a "preference" of liens perfected or payments made on account of a debt in the 90 days before a bankruptcy filing; (iii) equitable subordination claims by other creditors; (iv) so-called "lender liability" claims by the issuer of the obligations; and (v) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations.

Below Investment Grade Instruments Risk

The Fund may invest in debt securities and instruments that are rated below investment grade by recognized rating agencies or will be unrated and face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions and the issuer's failure to make timely interest and principal payments. Such securities and instruments are generally not exchange-traded and, as a result, trade in the over-the-counter marketplace, which is less transparent than the exchange-traded marketplace. In addition, the Fund may invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments. The Fund's investments in below investment grade instruments expose it to a

substantial degree of credit risk and interest rate risk. The market for high yield securities has recently experienced periods of significant volatility and reduced liquidity. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt investments tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than those of higher-rated investments, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Major economic recessions such as those recently (and in some cases, currently) experienced globally may disrupt severely the market for such securities, and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and interest thereon, thereby increasing the incidence of default of such securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the value and liquidity of these high yield debt securities.

Derivatives Risk

The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Fund, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Fund's portfolio; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party (or counterparty) to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security.

The counterparty risk for cleared derivative transactions is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter derivatives since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing house, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Fund.

Certain of the derivative investments in which the Fund may invest may, in certain circumstances, give rise to a form of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. Furthermore, the ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of derivative investments to generate income, for purposes of hedging, currency or interest rate management or other purposes may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require the Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices below or above the current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise want to sell. In addition, there may be situations in which the Adviser elects not to use derivative investments that result in losses greater than if they had been used. Amounts paid by the Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

Over-the-counter derivatives may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other investments. Although both over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience a lack of liquidity, over-the-counter non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by "daily price fluctuation limits" established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by the Fund, the Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments

of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivatives transactions positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. Over-the-counter derivatives that are not cleared are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the Fund's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund's rights as a creditor (*e.g.*, the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). In addition, the use of certain derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of income or short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates).

While the Fund does not have a specific policy with respect to evaluating the creditworthiness of each potential counterparty to an over-the-counter derivatives contract, or a policy that limits the amount of exposure to any one counterparty or group of affiliated counterparties in connection with an over-the-counter derivatives contract, the Adviser's general investment guidelines will dictate the Fund's activities with respect thereto. In that regard, although the Adviser will monitor the Fund's overall exposure with the goal of avoiding derivative transactions that would expose the Fund to a material counterparty credit risk, and will undertake a thorough due diligence process before choosing any counterparty, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's general investment guidelines, monitoring of counterparty risk or due diligence will be able to prevent material losses to the Fund or to shareholders as a result of its counterparty transactions.

The derivatives markets have become subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. In particular, in the United States, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") regulates the over-the-counter derivatives market by, among other things, requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared and traded on an exchange, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether. Rulemaking proposed or implemented under the Dodd-Frank Act could potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use these instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using these instruments or affect the pricing or other factors relating to these instruments, or may change availability of certain investments.

The Fund's investments in regulated derivatives instruments, such as swaps, futures and options, may be subject to maximum position limits established by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and U.S. and foreign futures exchanges. Under the exchange rules all accounts owned or managed by advisers, such as the Adviser, their principals and affiliates generally are combined for position limit purposes. In order to comply with the position limits established by the CFTC and the relevant exchanges, the Adviser may in the future reduce the size of positions that would otherwise be taken for the Fund or not trade in certain markets on behalf of the Fund in order to avoid exceeding such limits. A violation of position limits by the Adviser could lead to regulatory action resulting in mandatory liquidation of certain positions held by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will liquidate positions held on behalf of all the Adviser's accounts in a proportionate manner or at favorable prices, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Fund.

Convertible Securities Risk

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles its holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a distribution that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying

common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics; and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security’s investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income instrument. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. Although under normal market conditions longer-term convertible debt securities have greater yields than do shorter-term convertible debt securities of similar quality, they are subject to greater price fluctuations.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments

Securities may be purchased on a “forward commitment” or “when-issued” basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. However, the return on a comparable security when the transaction is consummated may vary from the return of the security at the time that the forward commitment or when-issued transaction was made. From the time of entering into the transaction until delivery and payment is made at a later date, the securities that are the subject of the transaction are subject to market fluctuations. In forward commitment or when-issued transactions, if the seller or buyer, as the case may be, fails to consummate the transaction, the counterparty may miss the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions may occur a month or more before delivery is due. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction.

Risk of Investments in Equity Securities or Warrants Incidental to Investments in Loans and Fixed-Income Instruments

From time to time, the Fund also may invest in or hold common stock and other equity securities or warrants incidental to the purchase or ownership of a loan or fixed-income instrument or in connection with a reorganization of a borrower or issuer. Investments in equity securities incidental to investments in loans or fixed-income instruments entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in loans or fixed-income instruments. The value of equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock and convertible stock, will fluctuate in response to factors affecting the particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. Moreover, in the event of a company’s bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of common stock holders and are likely to have varying types of priority over holders of preferred and convertible stock. These risks may increase fluctuations in the Fund’s NAV. The Fund frequently may possess material non-public information about a borrower or issuer as a result of its ownership of a loan or fixed-income instrument of a borrower or issuer. Because of prohibitions on trading securities while in possession of material non-public information, the Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of the borrower or issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Medium and Small Capitalization Company Risk

Many of the issuers of securities in which the Fund will invest are medium or small capitalization companies which may be newly formed or have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. The risks associated with those investments are generally greater than those associated with investments in the securities of larger, more established companies. This may cause the Fund's NAV to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies.

Generally, securities of medium and small capitalization companies are more likely to experience sharper swings in market value, less liquid markets in which it may be more difficult for the Adviser to sell at times and at prices that the Adviser believes appropriate and generally are more volatile than those of larger companies. Compared to large companies, smaller companies are more likely to have (i) less information publicly available, (ii) more limited product lines or markets and less mature businesses, (iii) fewer capital resources, (iv) more limited management depth and (v) shorter operating histories. Further, the equity securities of smaller companies are often traded over the counter and generally experience a lower trading volume than is typical for securities that are traded on a national securities exchange. Consequently, the Fund may be required to dispose of these securities over a larger period of time (and potentially at less favorable prices) than would be the case for securities of larger companies, offering greater potential for gains and losses and associated tax consequences.

Credit Risk

The Fund's debt investments will be subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal by the borrowers with respect to such investments. Such non-payment would likely result in a reduction of income to the Fund and a reduction in the value of the debt investments experiencing non-payment.

Although the Fund may invest in investments that the Adviser believes are secured by specific collateral, the value of which may exceed the principal amount of the investments at the time of initial investment, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments with respect to such investment, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing an investment. Under certain circumstances, collateral securing an investment may be released without the consent of the Fund. The Fund may also invest in high yield instruments and other unsecured investments, each of which involves a higher degree of risk than senior loans. The Fund's right to payment and its security interest, if any, may be subordinated to the payment rights and security interests of more senior creditors. Certain of these investments may have an interest-only payment schedule, with the principal amount remaining outstanding and at risk until the maturity of the investment. In this case, a portfolio company's ability to repay the principal of an investment may be dependent upon a liquidity event or the long-term success of the company, the occurrence of which is uncertain.

Companies in which the Fund invests could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in their business, a change in the competitive environment or an economic downturn. As a result, companies that the Fund expected to be stable may operate, or expect to operate, at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to support their operations or maintain their competitive position, or may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress.

Inflation/Deflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of certain assets or income from the Fund's investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the shares and distributions on the shares can decline. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, the distribution rates or borrowing costs associated with the Fund's use of leverage would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to shareholders.

Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time — the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse affect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Short Selling Risk

Short selling involves a number of risks. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security or other instrument that it does not own but can borrow in the market. If a security sold short increases in price, the Fund may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions earlier than it had expected. Thus, the Fund may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

Until the Fund replaces a security borrowed in connection with a short sale, it may be required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Fund's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker becomes bankrupt, insolvent or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances, the Fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral and may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in these circumstances. Additionally, the Fund must maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral pledged to the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover the borrowed securities obligations. This may limit the Fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet other current obligations.

Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot decrease below zero. In addition, engaging in short selling may limit the Fund's ability to fully benefit from increases in the fixed-income markets.

By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Fund's exposure to long securities positions and make any change in the Fund's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that any leveraging strategy the Fund employs will be successful during any period in which it is employed. See "Leverage Risk."

In times of unusual or adverse market, economic, regulatory or political conditions, the Fund may not be able, fully or partially, to implement its short selling strategy. Periods of unusual or adverse market, economic, regulatory or political conditions generally may exist for as long as six months and, in some cases, much longer.

Risks Relating to Purchases of Securities on Margin

The Fund may borrow money from banks, brokers, or financial institutions for investment purposes. This practice, known as making purchases on "margin," is speculative and involves certain risks. The Fund may sustain losses in excess of cash and any other assets deposited as collateral with the dealer or securities margin financier. Market conditions may make it impossible to execute contingent orders, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders.

Although leverage will increase investment returns if the Fund earns a greater return on the investments purchased with borrowed funds than it pays for use of those funds, the use of leverage will decrease investment returns if the Fund fails to earn as much on investments purchased with borrowed funds as it pays for the use of those funds. Therefore, the use of leverage will magnify the volatility of changes in the value of the Fund's underlying investments. In the event that the equity or debt instruments purchased by the Fund on margin decline in value, the Fund could be subject to a "margin call" or "collateral call," pursuant to which the Fund must either deposit additional collateral with the lender or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value.

Prepayment Risk

Prepayment risk occurs when a debt investment held by the Fund can be repaid in whole or in part prior to its maturity. The amount of prepayable obligations in which the Fund invests from time to time may be affected by general business conditions, market interest rates, borrowers' financial conditions and competitive conditions among lenders. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may prepay investments more quickly than anticipated, reducing the yield to maturity and the average life of the relevant investment. Moreover, when the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment in these circumstances, it will likely receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the security that was prepaid. To the extent that the Fund purchases the relevant investment at a premium, prepayments may result in a loss to the extent of the premium paid. If the Fund buys such investments at a discount, both scheduled payments and unscheduled prepayments will increase current and total returns and unscheduled prepayments will also accelerate the recognition of income which may be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders. In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments of investments may occur at a slower than expected rate, creating maturity extension risk. This particular risk may effectively change an investment that was considered short- or intermediate-term at the time of purchase into a longer-term investment. Since the value of longer-term investments generally fluctuates more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term investments, maturity extension risk could increase the volatility of the Fund. When interest rates decline, the value of an investment with prepayment features may not increase as much as that of other fixed-income instruments, and, as noted above, changes in market rates of interest may accelerate or delay prepayments and thus affect maturities.

Regulatory Risk — Regulation as a Commodity Pool

The Adviser will claim an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act and Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulations promulgated thereunder and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as such. The Adviser will be limited in its ability to use futures or options on futures or engage in swaps transactions on behalf of the Fund as a result of claiming the exclusion. In the event the Adviser fails to qualify for the exclusion and is required to register as a “commodity pool operator,” the Adviser will become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Fund, which may increase the Fund's expenses.

Counterparty Risk

Certain Fund investments will be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the dealers, brokers and exchanges through which, the Fund deals, whether in exchange-traded or over-the-counter transactions. The Fund may be subject to the risk of loss of Fund assets on deposit or being settled or cleared with a broker in the event of the broker's bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of any clearing broker through which the broker executes and clears transactions on behalf of the Fund, the bankruptcy of an exchange clearing house or the bankruptcy of any other counterparty. In the case of any such bankruptcy, the Fund might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the Fund, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the counterparty's customers and counterparties. Such an amount may be less than the amounts owed to the Fund. Such events would have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund. Certain counterparties may have general custody of, or title to, the Fund's assets (including, without limitation the Custodian). The failure of any such counterparty may result in adverse consequences to the NAV of the Fund.

The Fund's investments may be structured through the use of over-the-counter options and swaps or other indirect investment transactions. Such transactions may be entered into with a small number of counterparties resulting in a concentration of counterparty risk. The exercise of counterparty rights under such arrangements, including forced sales of securities, may have a significant adverse impact on the Fund and its NAV.

With respect to purchases of securities on margin, counterparty risks are magnified in light of the fact that any securities pledged by the Fund in a margin facility are subject to the claims of the counterparty's creditors. In that regard, securities pledged by the Fund in a margin account with a counterparty that subsequently becomes insolvent or becomes the subject of a bankruptcy case, the margin account may be terminated in accordance with its terms and the Fund's ability to realize its rights under the margin facility could be adversely affected. If a counterparty to a margin facility becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to

financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery (including recovery of any collateral it has provided to the counterparty) in a dissolution, assignment for the benefit of creditors, liquidation, winding-up, bankruptcy, or other analogous proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a margin facility, the margin facility would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the margin facility and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to any underlying security or asset. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Lender Liability Risk

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

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

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

Special Situations and Distressed Investments

The Fund intends to invest in securities and other obligations of companies that are in special situations involving significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may result in significant returns for the Fund, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in distressed assets is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the Fund’s investments or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action in respect of any company. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund’s original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Troubled company investments and other distressed asset-based investments require active monitoring.

U.S. Government Debt Securities Risk

U.S. government debt securities generally do not involve the credit risks associated with investments in other types of debt securities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. government debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from other securities. Like other debt securities, however, the values of U.S. government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund’s NAV. Since the magnitude of these fluctuations will generally be greater at times when the Fund’s average maturity is longer, under certain market conditions the Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, accept lower current income from short-term investments rather than investing in higher yielding long-term securities. In 2008, the FHFA placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. As conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director

of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the assets of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remains liable for all of its respective obligations, including guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. There is no assurance that the obligations of such entities will be satisfied in full, or that such obligations will not lose value or default. Any Fund investments issued by Federal Home Loan Banks, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac may ultimately lose value.

Foreign Investment Risk

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments — the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices — government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information — foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; and limited markets — the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile.

To the extent the Fund invests in investment vehicles that hold securities that are denominated in foreign currencies, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad. These currency movements may negatively impact the value of the Fund even when there is no change in the value of the security in the issuer's home country. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Liquidity Risk

The Fund is a closed-end investment management company and designed for long-term investors. Unlike many closed-end funds, the Fund's shares are not listed on any securities exchange and are not publicly traded, and does not currently intend to list its shares on any securities exchange. There is currently no secondary market for the shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. Therefore, shareholders should expect that they will be unable to sell their shares for an indefinite time or at a desired price. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchases. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase. The Fund's share repurchases may provide a limited opportunity for shareholders to have their shares repurchased, subject to certain restrictions and limitations, at a price which may reflect a discount from the purchase price the shareholder paid for the shares being repurchased. See "Quarterly Repurchases of Shares" for detailed description of the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers.

The Fund's investments are also subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. The Fund may invest without limit in securities that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. The Fund may also invest in restricted securities. Investments in restricted securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase these securities.

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. Illiquid and restricted securities are also more difficult to value, especially in challenging markets. The Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid and restricted securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. In order to dispose of an unregistered security, the Fund, where it has contractual rights to do so, may have to cause such security to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made

to sell the security and the time the security is registered, thereby enabling the Fund to sell it. Contractual restrictions on the resale of securities vary in length and scope and are generally the result of a negotiation between the issuer and acquiror of the securities. In either case, the Fund would bear market risks during that period.

Some loans and fixed-income instruments are not readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. Loans and fixed-income instruments may not be listed on any national securities exchange and no active trading market may exist for certain of the loans and fixed-income instruments in which the Fund will invest. Where a secondary market exists, the market for some loans and fixed-income instruments may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, events occurring subsequent to an investment by the Fund, including, for example, withdrawals, changes in market, political or other relevant circumstances, may cause some loans and fixed-income instruments that were liquid at the time of acquisition to become illiquid or otherwise cause the Fund's concentration in illiquid investments to increase.

Issuer Risk

The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of an issuer's securities that are held in the Fund's portfolio may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Management Risk

The Fund's NAV changes daily based on the performance of the securities and derivatives in which it invests. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests (directly or indirectly) may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, the Adviser's judgments about the potential performance of a Private Investment Fund or a Public Investment Fund may also prove incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Adviser is a newly formed investment adviser that has no experience managing a registered closed-end investment management company.

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk

The Adviser depends on the efforts, skills, reputations and business contacts of its key personnel, the information and deal flow they and others generate during the normal course of their activities and the synergies among the diverse fields of expertise and knowledge held by the Adviser's professionals. The loss of the services of any of them could have a material adverse effect on the Fund and could harm the Adviser's ability to manage the Fund. The Adviser's principals and other key personnel possess substantial experience and expertise and have strong business relationships with members of the business community. The loss of these personnel could jeopardize the Adviser's relationships with members of the business community and could result in fewer investment opportunities for the Fund. For example, if any of the Adviser's principals were to join or form a competing firm, the Fund's results and financial condition could suffer.

Conflicts of Interest Risk

The Adviser and/or its affiliates manage the assets of and/or provide advice to other investment funds and separately managed accounts, as well as to the Fund. The Fund has no interest in the activities of the Adviser's other clients. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates, and any of their respective officers, Trustees, partners, members or employees, may invest for their own accounts in various investment opportunities, including in investment funds, private investment companies or other investment vehicles in which the Fund will have no interest. However, there are no affiliations or arrangements between the Adviser's clients, the Private Investment Funds and Public Investment Funds and the asset managers to the Private Investment Funds and Public Investment Funds. The Adviser will experience conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Fund, relating to the allocation of the Adviser's time and resources between the Fund and other investment activities; the allocation of investment opportunities by the Adviser and its affiliates; compensation to the Adviser; services that may be provided by the Adviser and its affiliates to issuers in

which the Fund invests; investment by the Fund and other clients of the Adviser, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act; the formation of additional investment funds by the Adviser; differing recommendations given by the Adviser to the Fund versus other clients; the Adviser's use of information gained from issuers in the Fund's portfolio investments by other clients, subject to applicable law; and restrictions on the Adviser's use of "inside information" with respect to potential investments by the Fund. See "Conflicts of Interest."

Conflicts of Interest Risk Related to the Dealer Manager

In exchange for the provision of certain non-investment advisory services to STRF Advisors, and pursuant to a written agreement, an affiliate of our dealer manager, SC Distributors, LLC (the "Dealer Manager"), Strategic Capital, is entitled to receive 20% of the net income of STRF Advisors, which includes the management and incentive fees payable by us to STRF Advisors in its capacity as our investment adviser. The purpose of this arrangement is to permit STRF Advisors to capitalize upon the expertise of the executives of Strategic Capital and its affiliates in providing administrative and operational services with respect to non-exchange traded investment vehicles similar to us. Strategic Capital also holds a limited voting interest in STRF Advisors which entitles it to 20% of the net proceeds received in connection with the sale or other strategic transaction involving STRF Advisors.

As a result of this compensation arrangement, the Dealer Manager will have a financial interest in the performance of the assets recommended by STRF Advisors. The Dealer Manager may face conflicts of interest as a result and may create an incentive for the Dealer Manager to influence STRF Advisors to select investments that may not be in our best interest.

Distribution Policy Risk

The Fund's distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio. A return of capital may also reduce a shareholder's tax basis, resulting in higher taxes when the shareholder sells his shares, and may cause a shareholder to pay taxes even if he sells his shares for less than the original purchase price. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain. The initial distribution will be declared on a date determined by the Board of Trustees. If the Fund's investments are delayed, the initial distribution may consist principally of a return of capital.

Repurchase Policy Risks

The Fund's quarterly repurchases typically will be funded from available cash, access to a bank line of credit in amounts sufficient to meet the quarterly redemption offer requirements, or sales of portfolio securities. However, payment for repurchased shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Adviser may take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance quarterly repurchases, interest on any such borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in the Fund's quarterly repurchases by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase proceeds by selling investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its gross assets in less liquid securities. Also, the sale of securities to fund quarterly repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.

The Fund's quarterly repurchases will tend to reduce the amount of outstanding shares and, depending upon the Fund's investment performance, its net assets. A reduction in the Fund's net assets may increase the Fund's expense ratio to the extent that additional shares are not sold. In addition, quarterly repurchases of shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders.

Risks Related to Limitations on Transactions with Affiliates

The Fund may be unable to take advantage of certain investment opportunities otherwise available to it to the extent those opportunities involve one or more persons with which the Fund is affiliated. The 1940 Act

prohibits a registered investment company like the Fund from participating in certain transactions with certain of its affiliates without the prior approval of the SEC. Although the Fund has obtained the Exemptive Order, which permits it to engage in certain co-investment transactions with specified affiliates under certain conditions, the limitations on the Fund's ability to enter into transactions involving affiliates may cause the Fund to be unable to enter into transactions that the Adviser would otherwise deem appropriate for the Fund.

Risks Related to Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Members of the Investment Team have managed and will continue to manage investment vehicles with similar or overlapping investment strategies. When we invest alongside other clients managed by the Adviser or one of its affiliates, we will do so in a manner consistent with the Adviser's allocation policy. Under this allocation policy, a fixed percentage of each opportunity, which may vary based on asset class and investment objectives, among other things, will be offered to us and similar eligible accounts, as periodically determined by the Adviser. It is the Adviser's policy to base determinations as to the amount of capital available for investment on such factors as: the amount of cash on-hand, existing commitments and reserves, the targeted leverage level, the targeted asset mix and diversification requirements and other investment policies and restrictions set by the Board of Trustees or imposed by applicable laws, rules, regulations or interpretations. We expect that these determinations will be made similarly for other accounts. In situations where investing alongside other clients managed by the Adviser or one of its affiliates is not permitted or appropriate, such as when there is an opportunity to invest in different securities of the same issuer, the Adviser will need to decide whether we or such other entity or entities will proceed with the investment. The Adviser will make these determinations based on its allocation policy, which generally requires that such opportunities be offered to eligible accounts on an alternating basis that will be fair and equitable over time.

In situations where co-investment with other clients managed by the Adviser or one of its affiliates is not permitted under the 1940 Act and related rules, existing or future SEC staff guidance, or the terms and conditions of the Exemptive Order granted to the Fund by the SEC, the Adviser will need to decide which client or clients will proceed with the investment. Generally, the Fund will not have an entitlement to make a co-investment in these circumstances and, to the extent that another client elects to proceed with the investment, the Fund will not be permitted to participate. Moreover, except in certain circumstances, the Fund may be unable to invest in any issuer in which an affiliate's other client holds a controlling interest. These restrictions may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund.

Incentive Fee Risk

The Adviser is entitled to receive incentive compensation on income regardless of any capital losses. In such case, the Fund may be required to pay the Adviser incentive compensation for a quarter even if there is a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio or if the Fund incurs a net loss for that quarter.

Any incentive fee payable by the Fund that relates to its net investment income may be computed and paid on income that may include interest that has been accrued but not yet received or interest received in the form of securities rather than cash (i.e., paid-in-kind income). If a portfolio company defaults on a loan that is structured to provide accrued interest, it is possible that accrued interest previously included in the calculation of the incentive fee will become uncollectible. The Adviser is not under any obligation to reimburse the Fund for any part of the incentive fee it received that was based on accrued income that the Fund never received as a result of a default by an entity on the obligations that resulted in the accrual of such income, and such circumstances would result in the Fund's paying an incentive fee on income it never received. Paid-in-kind income will be counted toward the incentive fee that the Fund is obligated to pay to the Adviser even though the Fund does not receive the income in the form of cash. The incentive fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser may create an incentive for it to make investments on the Fund's behalf that are risky or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. The way in which the incentive fee payable to the Adviser is determined may encourage it to use leverage to increase the return on the Fund's investments. Under certain circumstances, the use of leverage may increase the likelihood of default, which would disfavor the shareholders. Such a practice could result in the Fund's investing in more speculative securities than would otherwise be in its best interests, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during cyclical economic downturns.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

Legal and regulatory changes could occur which may materially adversely affect the Fund. The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. securities and futures markets and investment funds such as the Fund has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change may continue.

The Dodd-Frank Act contains changes to the existing regulatory structure in the United States and is intended to establish rigorous oversight standards to protect the U.S. economy and American consumers, investors and businesses, including provisions that would significantly alter the regulation of commodity interests and comprehensively regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets for the first time in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules that have been or will be promulgated thereunder by relevant regulators may negatively impact the ability of the Fund to meet its investment objectives either through limits or requirements imposed on it or upon its counterparties. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act will occur over a period of time, and it is unknown in what form, when and in what order significant regulatory initiatives may be implemented or the impact any such implemented regulations will have on the Fund, the markets or instruments in which the Fund invests or the counterparties with which the Fund conducts business. The effect of the Dodd-Frank Act or other regulatory change on the Fund, while impossible to predict, could be substantial, adverse and potentially limit or completely restrict the ability of the Fund to use derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. In addition, the practice of short selling has been the subject of numerous temporary restrictions, and similar restrictions may be promulgated at any time. Such restrictions may adversely affect the returns of the Fund.

In Europe, the Financial Stability Board, which monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system, issued a report in October 2011 that recommended strengthening oversight and regulation of the so-called “shadow banking” system in Europe, broadly described as credit intermediation involving entities and activities outside the regular banking system. The report outlined initial steps to define the scope of the shadow banking system and proposed general governing principles for a monitoring and regulatory framework. While at this stage it is difficult to predict the scope of any new regulations, if such regulations were to extend the regulatory and supervisory requirements, such as capital and liquidity standards, currently applicable to banks, or the Fund was considered to be engaged in “shadow banking,” the regulatory and operating costs associated therewith could adversely impact the implementation of the Fund’s investment strategy and returns and may become prohibitive.

Event Driven Investing

The Fund may invest in companies in expectation of a specific event or catalyst, which may be external (e.g., a macro event impacting relevant markets) or an event that is idiosyncratic to the company (e.g., a Chapter 11 filing). Such event-driven investing requires the investor to make predictions about (i) the likelihood that an event will occur and (ii) the impact such event will have on the value of the Fund’s investment in the relevant company. If the event fails to occur or it does not have the effect foreseen, losses can result. For example, the adoption of new business strategies or completion of asset dispositions or debt reduction programs by a company may not be valued as highly by the market as the Adviser had anticipated, resulting in losses. In addition, a company may announce a plan of restructuring which promises to enhance value and fail to implement it, resulting in losses to investors. In liquidations and other forms of corporate reorganization, the risk exists that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful, will be delayed or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the investment in respect of which such distribution was made.

Valuation Risk

Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for loans or fixed-income instruments to trade. Loans and fixed-income instruments generally trade on an over-the-counter market, which may be anywhere in the world where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of loans or fixed-income instruments may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes

may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently than the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that when a loan or fixed-income instrument is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund is less than the value of such loans or fixed-income instruments carried on the Fund's books.

Non-Diversification Risk

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act. As a result, it can invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer than a "diversified" fund. While the Fund will seek to maintain a well-diversified portfolio, there can be no assurance that it will identify investment opportunities across a broad range of issuers, industries or asset types. The Fund may therefore be more susceptible than a diversified fund to being adversely affected by any single corporate, economic, political or regulatory occurrence. The Fund intends to qualify for the special tax treatment available to RICs under the Code, and thus intends to satisfy the diversification requirements of Subchapter M under the Code, including its diversification requirements that apply to the percentage of the Fund's total assets that are represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and certain other securities. The diversification requirements that the Fund intends to satisfy in order to qualify as a RIC under the Code are less stringent than the diversification requirements imposed under the 1940 Act in order for the Fund to qualify as "diversified" investment company.

In addition, certain of the Public Investment Funds and the Private Investment Funds in which the Fund may invest may compensate their management teams through asset-based fees, including: (i) a base management fee in the range of 2.0% of such fund's total assets; and (ii) an incentive fee in the range of 20% of such underlying fund's net investment income, and in most cases in the range of 20% of such underlying fund's capital gains. The Fund, through its investments in such entities, indirectly bears a portion of such expenses.

Portfolio Turnover Risk

The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its annual portfolio turnover rate, it is not expected to exceed 100% under normal circumstances. However, portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Fund. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of net short-term capital gains by the Fund which, when distributed to shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. A high portfolio turnover may increase the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, resulting in a greater portion of the Fund's distributions being treated as a distribution to the Fund's shareholders. In addition, a higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by the Fund.

Availability of Investment Opportunities; Competition

The activity of identifying, completing and realizing the types of investment opportunities targeted by the Adviser for the Fund is highly competitive and involves a significant degree of uncertainty. The Fund competes for investment opportunities with other investment companies and private investment vehicles, as well as the public debt markets, individuals and financial institutions, including investment banks, commercial banks and insurance companies, business development companies, strategic industry acquirers, hedge funds and other institutional investors, investing directly or through affiliates. Over the past several years, a number of such investment vehicles have been formed (and many such existing entities have grown in size). Additional entities 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, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to the Fund. Such supply-side competition may adversely affect the terms upon which investments can be made by the Fund. Moreover, transaction sponsors unaffiliated with the Fund or the Adviser may be reluctant to present investment opportunities to the Fund because of its affiliation with the Adviser. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy the Fund's primary investment objectives or to realize upon their values.

Material Risks of Significant Methods of Analysis

The Adviser seeks to conduct reasonable and appropriate due diligence based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an

investment for the Fund, the Adviser relies on available resources, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. As a result, the due diligence process may at times be subjective with respect to recently organized companies for which only limited information is available. Accordingly, the Adviser cannot be certain that due diligence investigations with respect to any investment opportunity for the Fund will reveal or highlight all relevant facts (including fraud) that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, or that its due diligence investigations will result in investments for the Fund being successful. There can be no assurance that the projected results of an investment opportunity will be achieved for the Fund, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections. General economic, natural, and other conditions, which are not predictable, can have an adverse impact on the reliability of such projections. Assumptions or projections about asset lives; the stability, growth, or predictability of costs; demand; or revenues generated by an investment or other factors associated therewith may, due to various risks and uncertainties including those described herein, differ materially from actual results.

Market Developments

Although the market is not currently experiencing the same levels of disruption as during 2008 to 2009, extreme volatility or market disruption may recur in the future. Instability in the credit markets may make it more difficult for a number of issuers of debt securities to obtain financing or refinancing for their investment or lending activities or operations. In particular, because of volatile conditions in the credit markets, issuers of debt securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue.

For example, certain borrowers may, due to macroeconomic conditions, be unable to repay secured loans. A borrower's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of the secured loans and foreclosure on its secured assets, which could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize the borrower's ability to meet its obligations under its debt securities. The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting borrower. In addition, if one of the borrowers were to commence bankruptcy proceedings, even though the Fund may have structured its interest as senior debt, depending on the facts and circumstances, a bankruptcy court might recharacterize the Fund's debt holding and subordinate all or a portion of its claim to that of other creditors. Adverse economic conditions also may decrease the value of collateral securing some of the Fund's loans and the value of its equity investments. A recession, such as the current recession, could lead to financial losses in the Fund's portfolio and a decrease in revenues, net income and the value of the Fund's assets.

These developments may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by the Fund. These developments also may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. These developments could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to use leverage for investment purposes and increase the cost of such leverage, which would reduce returns to the holders of shares. These developments also may adversely affect the broader economy, which in turn may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by the Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, leading to lower credit ratings of the issuer and increased defaults by the issuer. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the value of securities owned by the Fund and adversely affect the NAV.

Market Disruptions from Natural Disasters or Geopolitical Risks

Natural disasters, instability in the Middle East, and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world may result in market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Fund cannot predict the effects of natural disasters or geopolitical events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets.

Government Intervention in the Financial Markets

The instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory

agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take additional actions that affect the regulation of the securities or structured products in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such securities or structured products, in ways that are unforeseeable. Borrowers under secured loans held by the Fund may seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Fund's Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could deprive the holders of shares of opportunities to sell their shares at NAV. In addition, pursuant to the Fund's Declaration of Trust, each Trustee shall serve during the continued lifetime of the Fund and will not be subject to a term limit. Also, the Fund does not intend to hold annual meetings of its shareholders.

Complex Transactions/Contingent Liabilities/Guarantees and Indemnities

The Adviser may pursue complex investment opportunities for the Fund, which may involve substantial business, regulatory or legal complexity. Such complexity presents risks, as such transactions can be more difficult, expensive and time-consuming to finance and execute; it can be more difficult to manage or realize value from the assets acquired in such transactions; and such transactions sometimes entail a higher level of regulatory scrutiny or a greater risk of contingent liabilities. Additionally, in connection with certain transactions, the Fund may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of a portfolio company, provide guarantees in respect of payments by portfolio companies and other third parties and provide indemnities against losses caused by portfolio companies and other third parties. The Fund may also 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 by the Fund, even after the disposition of an investment and ultimately in material losses.

Uncertain Tax Treatment

The Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in below investment grade instruments. Investments in these types of instruments may present special tax issues for the Fund. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless instruments, how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income and whether exchanges of debt obligations in a bankruptcy or workout context are taxable. These and other issues will be addressed by the Fund, to the extent necessary, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to ensure that it does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Risks Relating to Fund's RIC Status

To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs and their shareholders under the Code, the Fund must meet certain source-of-income, asset-diversification and annual distribution requirements. Very generally, in order to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in stock or other securities and currencies. The Fund must also meet certain asset-diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of each of its taxable years. Failure to meet these diversification requirements on the last day of a quarter may result in the Fund having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices or times, and may result in substantial losses to the Fund. In addition, in order to be eligible for the special tax treatment accorded RICs, the Fund must meet the annual distribution requirement, requiring it to distribute to its shareholders with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its "investment company taxable income" (generally

its net taxable ordinary income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized net long-term capital losses, if any) and its net tax-exempt income (if any), to its shareholders. If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason and becomes subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, the resulting corporate income taxes could substantially reduce its net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of its distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on the Fund and its Shareholders. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions in order to re-qualify as a RIC.

RIC-Related Risks of Investments Generating Non-Cash Taxable Income

Certain of the Fund's investments will require the Fund to recognize taxable income in a taxable year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. In particular, the Fund expects to invest in loans and other debt obligations that will be treated as having "market discount" and/or original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because the Fund may be required to recognize income in respect of these investments before, or without receiving, cash representing such income, the Fund may have difficulty satisfying the annual distribution requirements applicable to RICs and avoiding Fund-level U.S. federal income and/or excise taxes. Accordingly, the Fund may be required to sell assets, including at potentially disadvantageous times or prices, borrow, raise additional equity capital, make taxable distributions of its shares or debt securities, or reduce new investments, to obtain the cash needed to make these income distributions. If the Fund liquidates assets to raise cash, the Fund may have to sell such assets at disadvantageous times or when the Fund would not otherwise sell such assets. In addition, the Fund may realize gain or loss on such liquidations; in the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such liquidation transactions, its shareholders may receive larger capital gain distributions than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Risk of not Qualifying as a "Publicly Offered Regulated Investment Company"

A "publicly offered regulated investment company" is a RIC whose shares are either (i) continuously offered pursuant to a public offering, (ii) regularly traded on an established securities market or (iii) held by at least 500 persons at all times during the taxable year. If we are not a publicly offered RIC for any period, a non-corporate stockholder's allocable portion of our affected expenses, including our management fees, will be treated as an additional distribution to the stockholder that constitute miscellaneous itemized deductions. For non-corporate shareholders, including individuals, trusts, and estates, miscellaneous itemized deductions are deductible only to the extent they exceed 2% of such a stockholder's adjusted gross income, and are not deductible for alternative minimum tax purposes. While we anticipate that we will constitute a publicly offered RIC for our first taxable year, there can be no assurance that we will in fact so qualify for any of our taxable years.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our Board of Trustees. The responsibilities of the Board of Trustees include, among other things, the oversight of our investment activities, the quarterly valuation of our assets, oversight of our financing arrangements and corporate governance activities. Our Board of Trustees will consist of five members, three of whom will not be “interested persons” of the Fund or of STRF Advisors, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act and are “independent,” as determined by our Board of Trustees. We refer to these individuals as our Independent Trustees. Our Board of Trustees elects our executive officers, who serve at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

The name and business address of the Board of Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, as well as a description of committees of the Board, are set forth under “Management” in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

STRF Advisors, located at 280 Park Ave, 6th Floor East, New York, NY 10017, serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company formed on April 4, 2016. The Adviser has no experience managing a registered closed-end investment management company. STRF Advisors is an affiliate of Medley Management Inc., a New York Stock Exchange traded company (NYSE:MDLY), a specialized asset management company that uses industry specific expertise to generate and administer investment opportunities for its own account and for outside investors. Medley has approximately \$5.5 billion under management as of March 31, 2017.

Under the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser will carry out the investment and reinvestment of the net assets of the Fund, will furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Fund, and determine which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged. In addition, the Adviser will supervise and provide oversight of the Fund’s service providers. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the management of the Fund. The Adviser may employ research services and service providers to assist in the Adviser’s market analysis and investment selection. The Adviser will compensate all Adviser personnel who provide services to the Fund.

Investment Management Agreement

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser, and in consideration of the advisory services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a fee consisting of two components — a base management fee and an incentive fee.

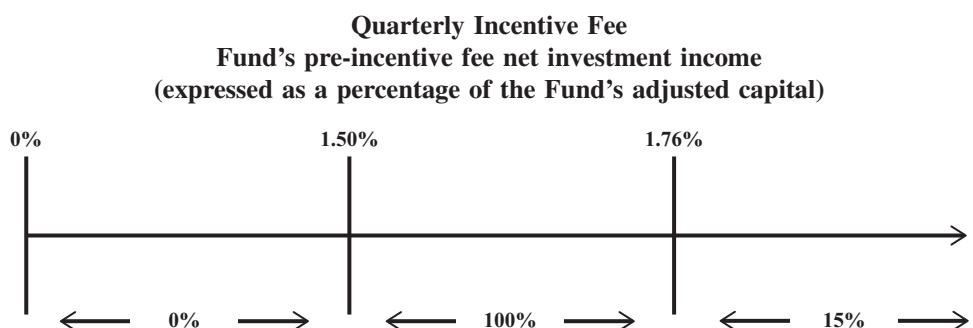
The management fee is calculated and payable monthly in arrears at the annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund’s average daily total assets during such period. For purposes of calculating the management fee, the term “total assets” includes any assets acquired with the proceeds of leverage.

The incentive fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears in an amount equal to 15.0% of the Fund’s “pre-incentive fee net investment income” for the immediately preceding quarter, and is subject to a hurdle rate, expressed as a rate of return on the Fund’s “adjusted capital,” equal to 1.50% per quarter, subject to a “catch-up” feature, which allows the Adviser to recover foregone incentive fees that were previously limited by the hurdle rate. For this purpose, “pre-incentive fee net investment income” means interest income, dividend income and any other income accrued during the calendar quarter, minus the Fund’s operating expenses for the quarter (including the management fee, expenses reimbursed to the Adviser and any interest expenses and distributions paid on any issued and outstanding preferred shares, but excluding the incentive fee). “Adjusted capital” means the cumulative gross proceeds received by the Fund from the sale of shares (including pursuant to the Fund’s distribution reinvestment plan), reduced by amounts paid in connection with purchases of shares pursuant to the Fund’s quarterly repurchases. There is no accumulation of amounts on the hurdle rate from quarter to quarter, and accordingly there is no clawback of amounts previously paid to the Adviser if subsequent quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate, and there is no delay of payment to the Adviser if prior quarters are below the quarterly hurdle rate.

The calculation of the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income for each quarter is as follows:

- No incentive fee is payable in any calendar quarter in which the Fund’s pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the hurdle rate of 1.50% per quarter;
- 100% of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 1.76%. We refer to this portion of our pre-incentive fee net investment income (which exceeds the hurdle rate but is less than or equal to 1.76%) as the “catch-up.” The “catch-up” provision is intended to provide the Adviser with an incentive fee of 15.0% on all of the Fund’s pre-incentive fee net investment income when our pre-incentive fee net investment income reaches 1.76% in any calendar quarter; and
- 15.0% of the amount of our pre-incentive fee net investment income, if any, that exceeds 1.76% in any calendar quarter is payable to the Adviser once the hurdle rate is reached and the catch-up is achieved (15.0% of all pre-incentive fee net investment income thereafter will be allocated to the Adviser).

The following is a graphical representation of the calculation of the Incentive Fee:



Below are examples of the Incentive Fee:

Example — Incentive Fee on Income, Determined on a Quarterly Basis

Assumptions

First Quarter: Pre-incentive fee net investment income equals 1.30%.

Second Quarter: Pre-incentive fee net investment income equals 1.65%.

Third Quarter: Pre-incentive fee net investment income equals 2.00%.

The incentive fee on income in this example would be:

First Quarter: Pre-incentive fee net investment income does not exceed the 1.50% preferred return rate, therefore, there is no catch up or split incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income.

Second Quarter: Pre-incentive fee net investment income falls between the 1.50% preferred return rate and the catch up of 1.76%, therefore, the incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income is 100% between the 1.50% preferred return and 1.65%.

Third Quarter: Pre-incentive fee net investment income exceeds the 1.50% preferred return and the 1.76% catch up provision. Therefore, the catch up provision is fully satisfied by the 2.00% of pre-incentive fee net investment income above the 1.50% preferred return rate and there is a 15% incentive fee on pre-incentive fee net investment income above the 1.76% “catch up.”

Duration and Termination

The Investment Management Agreement was approved by the Board of Trustees on August 18, 2016. The term of the Investment Management Agreement shall begin on the date on the date of its initial execution, November 9, 2016, and shall continue in effect with respect to the Fund for a period of two years. Unless earlier terminated as described below, the Investment Advisory Agreement shall remain in effect from year to

year thereafter, if such continuance is approved at least annually by (a) a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by vote of the Board of Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval, and (b) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Investment Management Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party without penalty upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the other. The Investment Management Agreement may also be terminated, without penalty, upon the vote of a majority of our outstanding voting securities.

Indemnification

The Investment Management Agreement provides that, absent willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of any such persons in the performance of its duties or by reason of reckless disregard by any of such persons of his or her obligations and duties, STRF Advisors and trustees, officers, employees, shareholders, members, agents, control persons or affiliates of any thereof are entitled to indemnification from us for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by the Fund in connection with, any error of judgment, mistake of law, any act or omission connected with or arising out of any services rendered under, or payments made pursuant to, the Investment Management Agreement or any other matter to which the Investment Management Agreement relates.

Approval of the Investment Management Agreement

The Board of Trustees determined at a meeting held on August 18, 2016 to approve the Investment Management Agreement. In its consideration of the approval of the Investment Management Agreement, the Board of Trustees considered information it had received relating to, among other things:

- the nature, quality and extent of the advisory and other services to be provided to the Fund by the Adviser;
- the investment performance of individuals affiliated with the Fund and the Adviser;
- comparative data with respect to advisory fees or similar expenses paid by other non-traded closed-end funds with similar investment objectives;
- the Fund's projected operating expenses and expense ratio compared to non-traded closed-end funds with similar investment objectives;
- any existing and potential sources of indirect income to the Adviser from its relationships with the Fund and the profitability of those relationships;
- information about the services to be performed and the personnel performing such services under the Investment Management Agreement;
- the organizational capability and financial condition of the Adviser and its affiliates;
- the Adviser's practices regarding the selection and compensation of brokers that may execute portfolio transactions for the Fund and the brokers' provision of brokerage and research services to the Adviser; and
- the possibility of obtaining similar services from other third-party service providers or through an internally managed structure.

Based on the information reviewed and related discussions, the Board of Trustees concluded that fees payable to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement were reasonable in relation to the services to be provided. The Board of Trustees did not assign relative weights to the above factors or the other factors considered by it. In addition, the Board of Trustees did not reach any specific conclusion on each factor considered, but conducted an overall analysis of these factors.

Administrator, Sub-Administrator, and Transfer Agent

On November 9, 2016, the Fund entered into the Administration Agreement with Medley Capital LLC (the “Administrator”), pursuant to which the Administrator furnishes the Fund with administrative services necessary to conduct its day-to-day operations. On November 9, 2016, Medley Capital LLC entered into the Sub-Administration Agreement. The term of the Administration Agreement shall begin on the date that the Fund commences investment operations, and shall continue in effect with respect to the Fund for a period of two years. Unless earlier terminated as described below, the Administration Agreement shall remain in effect from year to year thereafter, if such continuance is approved at least annually by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Administration Agreement may be terminated (i) by the Fund without penalty upon 120 days’ written notice to the Administrator upon the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by the vote of the Independent Trustees and (ii) by the Administrator without penalty upon 120 days’ written notice to the Fund.

ALPS Fund Services, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203, serves as the Sub-Administrator. DST Systems, Inc., located at P.O. Box 219731, Kansas City, MO 64121-9731, serves as the Transfer Agent.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A. with principal offices at One Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110, serves as custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund’s portfolio. Under a Custody Agreement, U.S. Bank, N.A. holds the Fund’s assets in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties.

Estimated Fund Expenses

The Adviser is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services stated in the Investment Management Agreement, including compensation of its officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management of the Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund must reimburse the Adviser for certain of these expenses.

The Administrator is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by an Administration Agreement, including compensation of its officers and employees and administration of the Fund. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the terms of the Administration Agreement, the Fund must reimburse the Administrator for certain of these expenses. DST Systems, Inc. is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by an agency agreement (transfer agent), including compensation for its officers and employees providing transfer agent services to the Fund.

The Fund shall bear all costs and expenses for the administration of its business and shall reimburse the Administrator for any such costs and expenses that have been paid by the Administrator on behalf of the Fund on the terms and conditions set forth in the Administration Agreement. These costs and expenses shall include, but not be limited to: (a) corporate, organizational and offering expenses relating to offerings of the Fund’s shares of beneficial interest, subject to limitations included in Section 3 of the Investment Management Agreement; (b) the cost of calculating the Fund’s NAV, including the related fees and cost of any third-party valuation services; (c) the allocable costs of providing managerial assistance to those portfolio companies that require it; (d) the compensation and expenses of any employees of the Fund and of any other persons rendering any services to the Fund; (e) clerical and shareholder staff salaries; (f) fees, dues, and expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with membership in investment Fund organizations; (g) fees and expenses associated with independent audits, accountants, and outside legal costs, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the 1940 Act and applicable federal and state securities laws; (h) insurance expenses; (i) travel expenses in monitoring financial and legal affairs for the Fund and in monitoring the Fund’s investments and enforcing the Fund’s rights in respect of such investments; (j) fees and expenses of the custodian, transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent, shareholder service agent, plan agent, administrator, accounting and pricing services agent and underwriter of the Fund; (k) direct costs and expenses of administration and operation, including printing, mailing, long distance telephone, copying, and secretarial costs; (l) all direct and indirect costs and expenses incurred by the Adviser for office space rental, office

equipment, utilities and other non-compensation related overhead allocable to performance of investment advisory services under the Investment Management Agreement by the Adviser, including the costs and expenses of due diligence of potential investments, monitoring performance of the Fund's investments, serving as directors/trustees and/or officers of portfolio companies, enforcing the Fund's rights in respect of its investments and disposing of investments; (m) the cost of effecting sales and repurchases of shares of the Fund's shares of beneficial interest and other securities; (n) fees payable to third parties, including agents, consultants or other advisers, relating to, or associated with, monitoring the Fund's financial and legal affairs, making investments, valuing investments, including fees and expenses associated with performing due diligence reviews of prospective investments, and disposing of investments; (o) expenses of registering shares under federal and state securities law, including expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with the organization and initial registration of shares of the Fund; (p) all costs of registration and listing the Fund's shares on any securities exchange; (q) expenses, including clerical expenses, of issue, sale, redemption or repurchase of shares of the Fund; (r) the cost of preparing and filing reports, proxy statements or other notices, stock certificates, prospectuses, statements of additional information or other documents required by the SEC, including printing and mailing costs; (s) expenses of shareholders' meetings and proxy solicitations; (t) the Fund's allocable portion of the fidelity bond, trustees and officers/errors and omissions liability insurance and any other insurance premiums; (u) advertising, promotion and other expenses incurred directly or indirectly in connection with the sale or distribution of the Fund's shares that the Fund is authorized to pay pursuant to any servicing plan; (v) all brokerage fees and commissions for the Fund's investments; federal, state and local taxes; borrowing costs (such as (i) interest payable on debt, if any, incurred to finance the investment advisory and management fees payable under the Investment Management Agreement and (ii) dividend expenses on securities sold short); (w) fees and expenses of the Independent Trustees and such extraordinary or nonrecurring expenses as may arise, including litigation to which the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Fund's trustees and officers with respect thereto; (x) all other expenses incurred by the Fund or the Administrator in connection with administering the Fund's business, including expenses incurred by the Administrator in performing its obligations, including, but not limited to, any payments made by the Administrator to any Sub-Administrator; and (y) the reimbursement of the compensation of the Fund's chief financial officer and chief compliance officer and their respective staffs, whose salaries are paid by the Administrator, to the extent that each such reimbursement amount is subject to the limitations included in the Administration Agreement.

On the basis of the anticipated size of the Fund after its first twelve months of operation, it is estimated that the Fund's annual operating expenses will be approximately \$6.1 million, which includes offering costs and does not take into account the effect, if any, of the Expense Support Agreement. However, no assurance can be given, in light of the Fund's investment objectives and policies and the fact that the Fund's offering is continuous and shares are sold on an ongoing basis that actual annual operating expenses will not be substantially more or less than this estimate.

The initial operating expenses for a new fund, including start-up costs, which may be significant, may be higher than the expenses of an established fund. Costs incurred in connection with the organization of the Fund, estimated at \$0.3 million, will be borne by the Fund's shareholders as an expense of the Fund. The Fund may pay organizational costs and offering expenses incurred with respect to the offering of its shares from the proceeds of the offering. For tax purposes, offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Fund's shareholders. Therefore, for tax purposes, the expenses incident to the offering and issuance of shares to be issued by the Fund will be recorded as a reduction of capital of the Fund attributable to the shares.

The Fund has adopted a "Shareholder Services Plan" with respect to its Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares under which the Fund will pay the Distributor an annual shareholder services fee equal to 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to the respective share class, which the Distributor will reallocate or allocate to participating broker dealers and/or financial advisors for providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed shares of the Fund. The shareholder services fee relates to activities for which service fees may be paid as contemplated by the Conduct Rules of FINRA, which are administrative support services, not primarily intended to result in the sale of shares. Such shareholder services include, but are not limited to: (i) responding to customer inquiries of a general nature regarding the Fund; (ii) crediting distributions from the Fund to customer accounts; (iii) arranging for bank wire transfer of

funds to or from a customer's account; (iv) responding to customer inquiries and requests regarding SAI, shareholder reports, notices, proxies and proxy statements, and other Fund documents; (v) forwarding prospectuses, SAI, tax notices and annual and semi-annual reports to beneficial owners of Fund shares; (vi) assisting the Fund in establishing and maintaining shareholder accounts and records; (vii) assisting customers in changing account options, account designations and account addresses, and (viii) providing such other similar services as the Fund may reasonably request to the extent the an authorized service provider is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules, or regulations.

The Investment Management Agreement authorizes the Adviser to select brokers or dealers (including affiliates) to arrange for the purchase and sale of Fund securities, including principal transactions. Any commission, fee or other remuneration paid to an affiliated broker or dealer is paid in compliance with the Fund's procedures adopted in accordance with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act.

Expense Support Agreement

On May 12, 2017, the Fund entered into the Expense Support Agreement with STRF Advisors. Pursuant to the Expense Support Agreement, STRF Advisors has agreed to reimburse the Fund for expenses the Fund incurs for the purpose of limiting the Fund's payment of certain operating expenses (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, incentive fees, shareholder services expenses, annual dealer manager fees, distribution fees and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs) in any fiscal year to 2.66% per annum of the Fund's average daily gross assets attributable to each of Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares (the "Operational Expense Limit"). The initial term of the Expense Support Agreement was for twelve months, beginning as of the effective date of the Fund's registration statement, November 9, 2016. On July 25, 2017, the Fund entered into the First Amendment to the Expense Support Agreement with STRF Advisors to extend the term of the Expense Support Agreement through July 25, 2018. Following this twelve-month term, STRF Advisors may elect, in its sole discretion, to offer to continue the Expense Support Agreement for successive quarterly periods. Any such continuance must be approved by a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees that are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as such term is defined under the 1940 Act. The Board of Trustees may terminate the Expense Support Agreement at any time, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser will renew the Expense Support Agreement after the twelve-month period noted above. The Adviser will be eligible to recoup expense support payments it previously made, both during the term of the Expense Support Agreement and upon its termination by the Board of Trustees, within the three years following the period in which the expenses occurred and the Adviser will recoup an amount from the Fund to the extent the amount recouped does not cause the Fund's average daily gross assets with respect to the respective Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares in the period of recoupment to exceed the lesser of the Operational Expense Limit in effect at the time the Expense Support Payment was made in that period or the Operational Expense Limit in effect at such time STRF Advisors seeks recoupment.

Control Persons

A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund could be deemed to be under control of the Adviser, which had voting authority with respect to approximately 100% of the value of the outstanding interests in the Fund on such date. However, it is expected that once the Fund commences investment operations and its shares are sold to the public that the Adviser's control will be diluted until such time as the Fund is controlled by its unaffiliated shareholders.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of shares of the Fund is determined daily, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). Each time the Fund calculates NAV, it will accrue as a liability any amounts owed to the Adviser as payment for incentive fees, which could vary over time. Each Class A, Class T, and Class L share will be offered at its respective NAV plus the applicable sales load, while each Class I and Class S share will be offered at its respective NAV. During the continuous offering, the price of the shares will increase or decrease on a daily basis according to the NAV of the shares. In computing NAV, portfolio securities of the Fund are valued at their current market values determined on the basis of market quotations. If market quotations are not readily available, as in the case of Private Investment Funds and non-traded business development companies (“Non-Traded Funds”), securities are valued at fair value as determined by the Board of Trustees. As a general matter, fair value represents the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive if the Fund’s investment in the security were sold at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time the valuation is made and that the Board of Trustees believes to be reliable. In connection with the Fund’s daily determination of NAV of the respective share classes, the pricing committee of the Fund acting under the Board of Trustee’s supervision and pursuant to policies implemented by the Board of Trustees, will assist the Board in calculating the fair value of the Fund’s securities that are not priced on the basis of market quotations in accordance with the Fund’s valuation policies and procedures. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Non-Traded Funds will be difficult to value, particularly to the extent that their underlying investments are not publicly traded. In the event a Non-Traded Fund does not report a value to the Fund on a timely basis, the Adviser, acting under the Board of Trustee’s supervision and pursuant to policies implemented by the Board of Trustees, will determine the fair value of the Fund’s investment based on the most recent value reported by the Non-Traded Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Fund values its investments. Following procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, in the absence of specific transaction activity in a particular investment fund, the Adviser will consider whether it is appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value the Fund’s investment at the NAV reported by the Non-Traded Fund at the time of valuation or to adjust the value to reflect a premium or discount.

There is no single standard for determining fair value of a security. Rather, the Adviser’s fair value calculations will involve significant professional judgment in the application of both observable and unobservable attributes, and as a result, the calculated NAVs of the Non-Traded Funds’ assets may differ from their actual realizable value or future fair value. In determining the fair value of a security for which there are no readily available market quotations, the Adviser, acting under the Board of Trustee’s supervision and pursuant to policies implemented by the Board of Trustees, may consider several factors, including fundamental analytical data relating to the investment in the security, the nature and duration of any restriction on the disposition of the security, the cost of the security at the date of purchase, the liquidity of the market for the security and the recommendation of the Fund’s portfolio manager. The Adviser may also consider periodic financial statements (audited and unaudited) or other information provided by the issuer to investors or prospective investors. As part of its due diligence of Non-Traded Fund investments, the Adviser will attempt to obtain current information on an ongoing basis from market sources, asset managers and/or issuers to value all fair valued securities. However, it is anticipated that portfolio holdings and other value information of the Non-Traded Funds could be available on no more than a quarterly basis. Based on its review of all relevant information, the Adviser may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by the asset manager and/or issuer of a Non-Traded Fund does not represent the fair value of the Fund’s investment in such security. Private Investment Funds that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued because the values of their underlying investments are based on market quotations.

Before investing in any Non-Traded Fund, the Adviser, under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, will conduct a due diligence review of the valuation methodology utilized by the Non-Traded Fund, which as a general matter will utilize market values when available, and otherwise utilize principles of fair value that the Adviser reasonably believes to be consistent with those used by the Fund for valuing its own investments. After investing in a Non-Traded Fund, the Adviser will monitor the valuation methodology used by the asset manager and/or issuer of the Non-Traded Fund. Following procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, in

the absence of specific transaction activity in a particular investment fund or business development company, the Board of Trustees will consider whether it is appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value the Fund's investment at the NAV reported by the Non-Traded Fund at the time of valuation or to adjust the value to reflect a premium or discount.

The Adviser will provide the Board of Trustees with periodic reports, no less frequently than quarterly, that discuss the functioning of the valuation process, if applicable to that period, and that identify issues and valuations problems that have arisen, if any. To the extent deemed necessary by the Adviser, the Pricing Committee of the Board of Trustees will review any securities valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies. The Adviser will provide the Board of Trustees with periodic reports, no less frequently than quarterly, that discuss the functioning of the valuation process, if applicable to that period, and that identify issues and valuations problems that have arisen, if any. To the extent deemed necessary by the Adviser, the Pricing Committee of the Board of Trustees will review any securities valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies.

Non-dollar-denominated securities, if any, are valued as of the close of the NYSE at the closing price of such securities in their principal trading market, but may be valued at fair value if subsequent events occurring before the computation of NAV materially have affected the value of the securities. Trading may take place in foreign issues held by the Fund, if any, at times when the Fund is not open for business. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change at times when it is not possible to purchase or sell shares of the Fund. The Fund may use a third-party pricing service to assist it in determining the market value of securities in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's NAV per share is calculated on a class specific basis by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets (the value of the securities the Fund holds plus cash or other assets, including interest accrued but not yet received), less accrued expenses of the Fund, less the Fund's other liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding.

For purposes of determining the NAV of the Fund, readily marketable portfolio securities listed on the NYSE are valued, except as indicated below, at the last sale price reflected on the last sale at the close of the NYSE on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day. If no bid or asked prices are quoted on such day or if market prices may be unreliable because of events occurring after the close of trading, then the security is valued by such method as the Board of Trustees shall determine in good faith to reflect its fair market value. Readily marketable securities not listed on the NYSE but listed on other domestic or foreign securities exchanges are valued in a like manner. Portfolio securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined as reflected on the last sale at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. Securities trading on the NASDAQ are valued at the NASDAQ official closing price.

Readily marketable securities traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed securities whose primary market is believed by the Adviser to be over-the-counter, are valued at the mean of the current bid and asked prices as reported by the NASDAQ or, in the case of securities not reported by the NASDAQ or a comparable source, as the Board of Trustees deems appropriate to reflect their fair market value. Where securities are traded on more than one exchange and also over-the-counter, the securities will generally be valued using the quotations the Board of Trustees believes reflect most closely the value of such securities.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of a fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of the Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements, and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars," if any).

The Adviser currently or in the future may provide investment advisory and other services, directly and through affiliates, to various affiliated entities, including other investment funds and separately managed accounts other than the Fund ("Adviser Accounts"). The Fund has no interest in these activities. The Adviser and the investment professionals, who on behalf of the Adviser provide investment advisory services to the Fund, are engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Fund, may have differing economic interests in respect of such activities, and may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the Fund and the Adviser Accounts. Such persons devote only so much time to the affairs of the Fund as in their judgment is necessary and appropriate.

The 1940 Act prohibits us from co-investing in certain negotiated transactions with certain affiliates unless we receive an order from the SEC permitting us to do so. On March 29, 2017, we received the Exemptive Order from the SEC that permits us to co-invest in privately negotiated transactions with other affiliated registered investment companies, private funds, and business development companies, each of whose investment adviser is Medley LLC or an investment adviser controlled by Medley LLC, subject to certain conditions therein, including the condition that, in the case of each co-investment transaction, the Board of Trustees determines that it would be in our best interest to participate in the transaction. However, neither we nor the entities with which the Exemptive Order permits us to co-invest are obligated to invest or co-invest when investment opportunities are referred to us or them.

On May 24, 2017, the Fund, STRF Advisors and certain of our affiliates filed an exemptive application for a co-investment order that would supersede the Exemptive Order (the "New Exemptive Order") and would allow, in addition to the entities already covered by the Exemptive Order, Medley LLC and its subsidiary, Medley Capital LLC, to the extent they hold financial assets in a principal capacity, and any direct or indirect, wholly- or majority-owned subsidiary of Medley LLC that is formed in the future, to participate in co-investment transactions with us that would otherwise be prohibited by either or both of Sections 17(d) and 57(a)(4) of the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance if or when we will receive the Exemptive Order. The Exemptive Order will remain in effect unless and until the New Exemptive Order is granted by the SEC. The terms of the New Exemptive Order, if received, would be substantially similar to the Exemptive Order.

Subject to the applicable restrictions under the 1940 Act on co-investments with affiliates and any applicable regulatory guidance, the Adviser will offer us the right to participate in all investment opportunities that it determines are appropriate for us in view of our investment objective, policies and strategies and other relevant factors. In accordance with the Adviser's allocation policy, we might not participate in each individual opportunity, but will, on an overall basis, be entitled to participate equitably with other entities managed by the Adviser and its affiliates.

To the extent that we compete with entities managed by the Adviser or any of its affiliates for a particular investment opportunity, the Adviser will allocate investment opportunities across the entities for which such opportunities are appropriate, consistent with (1) its internal conflict-resolution and allocation policies, (2) the requirements of the Advisers Act, and (3) the conditions of any exemptive order it may receive and other restrictions under the 1940 Act regarding co-investments with affiliates. The Adviser's allocation policies are intended to ensure that we may generally share equitably with other investment funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates in investment opportunities, particularly those involving a security with limited supply or involving differing classes of securities of the same issuer which may be suitable for us and such other investment funds.

QUARTERLY REPURCHASES OF SHARES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at NAV 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 offer to purchase shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per share determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date"). Tenders of Class T shares fewer than 365 days after the original purchase date may be subject to an early withdrawal charge of 1.00%, which will be deducted from the repurchase proceeds of Class T shares, if (i) the original purchase was for amounts of \$1 million or less and (ii) the selling broker received the reallowance of the dealer-manager fee.

Shareholders will be notified in writing about each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their shares and the "Repurchase Request Deadline," which is the date the repurchase offer ends. Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate repurchase amounts established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. The time between the notification to shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally 30 days, but may vary from no more than 42 days to no less than 21 days. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board of Trustees may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

Determination of the Repurchase Offer Amount

The Board of Trustees, or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, will determine the number of shares that the Fund will offer to repurchase (the "Repurchase Offer Amount") for a given the Repurchase Request Deadline. The Repurchase Offer Amount will be no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the total number of shares outstanding on the Repurchase Request Deadline. However, investors should not rely on repurchases being made in amounts in excess of 5% of Fund assets.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered. 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 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.

Notice to Shareholders

Approximately 30 days (but no less than 21 days and more than 42 days) before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification ("Shareholder Notification"). The Shareholder Notification will contain information shareholders should consider in deciding whether or not to tender their shares for repurchase. The notice also will include detailed instructions on how to tender shares for the 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 notice also will set forth the NAV that has been computed no more than seven days before the date of notification, and how shareholders may ascertain the NAV after the notification date.

Repurchase Price

The repurchase price of the shares will be the NAV of the respective share class as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the Repurchase Pricing Date. You may call 1-888-292-3178 to learn the NAV. The

notice of the repurchase offer also will provide information concerning the NAV of the respective share class, such as the NAV as of a recent date or a sampling of recent NAVs, and a toll-free number for information regarding the repurchase offer.

Early Withdrawal Charge

Shareholders who tender for repurchase of such shareholder's Class T shares, through a quarterly repurchase offer request, within 365 days of purchase will be subject to an early withdrawal charge of 1.00% of the original purchase price of Class T shares. The Distributor may waive the imposition of the early withdrawal charge in the following situations: (1) shareholder death or (2) shareholder disability. The early withdrawal charge may also be waived in connection with a number of additional circumstances, including the following repurchases of shares held by employer sponsored benefit plans: (i) repurchases to satisfy participant loan advances; (ii) repurchases in connection with distributions qualifying under the hardship provisions of the Code; and (iii) repurchases representing returns of excess contributions to such plans. Any such waiver does not imply that the early withdrawal charge will be waived at any time in the future or that such early withdrawal charge will be waived for any other shareholder. Class A, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares will not be subject to an early withdrawal charge.

Repurchase Amounts and Payment of Proceeds

Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate Repurchase Offer Amount established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. Payment pursuant to the repurchase offer will be made by check to the 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 days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board of Trustees may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2.0% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2.00% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchases

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

Liquidity Requirements

The Fund must maintain liquid assets equal to the Repurchase Offer Amount from the time that the notice is sent to shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Fund will ensure that a percentage of its net assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount consists of assets that can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment within the time period between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline. The Board of Trustees 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 of Trustees will take whatever action it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

Consequences of Repurchases

Repurchases will typically be funded from available cash or access to a bank line of credit in amounts sufficient to meet the quarterly redemption offer requirements. Payment for repurchased shares, however, may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would, thus increasing the Fund's portfolio turnover and potentially causing the Fund to realize losses. The Adviser intends to take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase amounts by selling Fund investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its assets in less liquid securities. The sale of portfolio securities to fund repurchases also could reduce the market price of those underlying securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV. In addition, the Fund may sell portfolio securities at an inopportune time and may suffer losses or unexpected tax liabilities.

Repurchase of the Fund's shares will tend to reduce the amount of outstanding shares and, depending upon the Fund's investment performance, its net assets. A reduction in the Fund's net assets would increase the Fund's expense ratio, to the extent that additional shares are not sold and expenses otherwise remain the same (or increase). In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Fund will be a taxable event to shareholders.

The Fund is intended as a long-term investment. The Fund's quarterly repurchase offers are the only means of liquidity through which shareholders have a right to redeem their shares, subject to a limited number of extenuating circumstances. Shareholders have no rights to redeem or transfer their shares, other than limited rights of a shareholder's descendants to redeem shares in the event of such shareholder's death pursuant to certain conditions and restrictions. The shares are not traded on a national securities exchange and no secondary market exists for the shares, nor does the Fund expect a secondary market for its shares to exist in the future.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Fund's distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. The level of quarterly distributions (including any return of capital) is targeted to represent an amount equivalent to an annual rate of 6.00%, 5.25%, 5.50%, 6.25%, and 5.75% of the Fund's then current NAV per Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares, respectively. If, for any distribution, the sum of (i) investment company taxable income (which term includes realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses), if any, (ii) net tax-exempt income, if any, and (iii) realized net long-term capital gains in excess of net realized short-term capital losses, if any, is less than the amount of the distribution, then assets of the Fund will be sold and the difference will generally be a tax-free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year will include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as all net capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any calendar year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in the shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets).

This distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain. The initial distribution will be declared on a date determined by the Board of Trustees. If the Fund's investments are delayed, the initial distribution may consist principally of a return of capital.

Unless the registered owner of shares elects to receive cash, all distributions declared on shares will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. See "Distribution Reinvestment Policy."

The distribution described above may result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Fund's shareholders each period. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the distribution were the original capital contribution of the shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payment of a distribution may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder carefully and should not assume that the source of any distribution from the Fund is net profit.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to change the quarterly distribution policy from time to time.

Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. A return of capital is not taxable to a shareholder unless it exceeds a shareholder's tax basis in the shares. Returns of capital reduce a shareholder's tax cost (or "tax basis"). Once a shareholder's tax basis is reduced to zero, any further return of capital would be taxable. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares. As required under the 1940 Act, the Fund will provide a notice to shareholders at the time of distribution when such distribution does not consist solely of net income. Additionally, each distribution payment will be accompanied by a written statement which discloses the source or sources of each distribution. The Fund will provide disclosures, with each distribution, that estimate the percentages of the current and year-to-date distributions that represent (1) net investment income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital. Each year, shareholders subject to Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") reporting will be notified of the source of the Fund's distributions on a Form 1099. At the end of the year, the Fund may be required under applicable law to re-characterize distributions made previously during that year among (1) ordinary income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital for tax purposes. An additional distribution may be made in December, and other additional distributions may be made with respect to a particular fiscal year in order to comply with applicable law.

DISTRIBUTION REINVESTMENT POLICY

The Fund will operate under a distribution reinvestment policy administered by DST Systems, Inc. (the “Transfer Agent”). Pursuant to the policy, the Fund’s income dividends or capital gains or other distributions (each, a “Distribution” and collectively, “Distributions”), net of any applicable U.S. withholding tax, are reinvested in the same class of shares of the Fund.

Shareholders automatically participate in the distribution reinvestment policy, unless and until an election is made to withdraw from the policy on behalf of such participating shareholder. Shareholders who do not wish to have Distributions automatically reinvested should so notify the Transfer Agent in writing at Sierra Total Return Fund, c/o DST Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 219731, Kansas City, MO 64121-9731. Such written notice must be received by the Transfer Agent 30 days prior to the record date of the Distribution or the shareholder will receive such Distribution in shares through the distribution reinvestment policy. Under the distribution reinvestment policy, the Fund’s Distributions to shareholders are reinvested in full and fractional shares as described below.

When the Fund declares a Distribution, the Transfer Agent, on the shareholder’s behalf, will receive additional authorized shares from the Fund either newly issued or repurchased from shareholders by the Fund and held as treasury stock. The number of shares to be received when Distributions are reinvested will be determined by dividing the amount of the Distribution by the Fund’s NAV per share.

The Transfer Agent will maintain all shareholder accounts and furnish written confirmations of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for personal and tax records. The Transfer Agent will hold shares in the account of the shareholders in non-certificated form in the name of the participant, and each shareholder’s proxy, if any, will include those shares purchased pursuant to the distribution reinvestment policy.

In the case of shareholders, such as banks, brokers or nominees, that hold shares for others who are beneficial owners participating under the distribution reinvestment policy, the Transfer Agent will administer the distribution reinvestment policy on the basis of the number of shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder as representing the total amount of shares registered in the shareholder’s name and held for the account of beneficial owners participating under the distribution reinvestment policy.

Neither the Transfer Agent nor the Fund shall have any responsibility or liability beyond the exercise of ordinary care for any action taken or omitted pursuant to the distribution reinvestment policy, nor shall they have any duties, responsibilities or liabilities except as expressly set forth herein. Neither shall they be liable hereunder for any act done in good faith or for any good faith omissions to act, including, without limitation, failure to terminate a participant’s account prior to receipt of written notice of his or her death or with respect to prices at which shares are purchased or sold for the participants account and the terms on which such purchases and sales are made, subject to applicable provisions of the federal securities laws.

The automatic reinvestment of distributions will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such distributions. See “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the distribution reinvestment policy. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases under the distribution reinvestment policy; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the distribution reinvestment policy to include a service charge payable by the participants.

All correspondence concerning the distribution reinvestment policy should be directed to the Transfer Agent at Sierra Total Return Fund, c/o DST Systems, Inc., the Sub-Administrator, P.O. Box 219731, Kansas City, MO 64121-9731. Certain transactions can be performed by calling the toll free number 1-888-292-3178.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

This summary does not address special tax rules applicable to certain types of investors, such as financial institutions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, partnerships or other pass-through entities (including S corporations), persons holding shares of the Fund's common stock in connection with a hedging, straddle, conversion or other integrated transactions, non-U.S. persons engaged in a trade or business in the United States or persons who have ceased to be U.S. citizens or to be taxed as resident aliens, corporate, tax-exempt and foreign investors. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular investors such as those holding shares in a tax deferred account such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. In addition, income earned through an investment in the Fund may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes. Investors should consult their tax advisers regarding other federal, state, local or foreign tax considerations that may be applicable in their particular circumstances, as well as any proposed tax law changes.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year for taxation as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC, it must meet an income test each taxable and asset-diversification tests as of the end of each quarter of the taxable year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of realized net long-term capital gains over realized net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on RICs, to the extent they do not meet certain distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund generally anticipates meeting these distribution requirements.

The Fund intends to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. Unless a shareholder is ineligible to participate or elects otherwise, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to the distribution reinvestment policy. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends are generally taxable whether a shareholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested pursuant to the policy in additional shares of the Fund. Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income (including short-term capital gains) will generally be treated as ordinary income. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gains ("capital gain dividends"), if any, are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time shares have been held by shareholders. Distributions, if any, in excess of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a holder's shares and, after that basis has been reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to the shareholder of the Fund (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). It is anticipated that distributions paid by the Fund will generally not be attributable to dividends and, therefore, generally will not qualify for the 20% maximum rate applicable to Qualifying Dividends. A corporation that owns Fund shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to all of the dividends it receives from the Fund. The determination of the character for U.S. federal income tax purposes of any distribution from the Fund (i.e. ordinary income dividends, capital gains dividends, qualified dividends or return of capital distributions) will be made as of the end of the Fund's taxable year. The Fund (or the applicable withholding agent) will provide shareholders and the IRS with a written notice reporting the source and tax status of all distributions promptly after the close of each calendar year.

If a shareholder sells its Fund shares or such shares are redeemed by the Fund, the shareholder will generally recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares. Such gain or loss is treated as a capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets. Such gain or loss will generally be a long-term capital loss if the shareholder held its shares for more than one year; otherwise, such gain or loss generally will be short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon the redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period. All or a portion of any loss realized upon the redemption of shares may be disallowed to the extent shares are purchased (including shares acquired by means of reinvested dividends) within 30 days before or after such redemption. Under certain circumstances where a shareholder tenders less than all of its shares for redemption, the redemption of shares may instead be treated as deemed dividend rather than a sale or exchange of the Fund shares if the redemption is essentially equivalent of a

dividend. Shareholders tendering less than all of their Fund shares for redemption should consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequence of such a redemption in light of their own unique circumstances.

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

Under the Code, the Fund (or the applicable withholding agent) will be required to report to shareholders and the IRS the gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares. In addition, adjusted cost basis information is required to be reported to shareholders and the IRS for covered securities, which generally include shares of a RIC. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND SHARES

The Fund is an unincorporated statutory trust established under the laws of the State of Delaware upon the filing of a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of Delaware on January 26, 2016, which was amended and restated on August 18, 2016. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") provide that the Trustees of the Fund may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. The Trustees have authorized an unlimited number of shares. The Fund does not intend to hold annual meetings of its shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust, which has been filed with the SEC, permits the Fund to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, no par value. The Fund intends to offer five different classes of shares: Class A, Class T, Class I, Class S, and Class L shares. On June 6, 2017, the Fund received an exemptive order from the SEC, which permits the Fund to issue multiple classes of shares and to impose asset-based distribution fees and early-withdrawal charges. An investment in any share class of the Fund represents an investment in the same assets of the Fund. However, the minimum investment amounts, sales loads, and ongoing fees and expenses for each share class are different. The fees and expenses for the Fund are set forth in "Fund Expenses." The details of each share class are set forth in "Plan of Distribution."

Holders of shares will be entitled to the payment of distributions when, as and if declared by the Board of Trustees. The Fund currently intends to make distributions to its shareholders after payment of Fund operating expenses including interest on outstanding borrowings, if any, no less frequently than quarterly. Unless the registered owner of shares elects to receive cash, all distributions declared on shares will be automatically reinvested for shareholders in additional shares of the same class of the Fund. See "Distribution Reinvestment Policy." The 1940 Act may limit the payment of distributions to the holders of shares.

Each whole share shall be entitled to one vote as to matters on which it is entitled to vote pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among its shareholders. The shares are not liable to further calls or to assessment by the Fund. There are no pre-emptive rights associated with the shares. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund's shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Fund. Although shareholders of a Delaware statutory trust, in certain limited circumstances, may be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund as though they were general partners, the provisions of the Declaration of Trust described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

The Fund generally will not issue share certificates. However, upon written request to the Transfer Agent, a share certificate may be issued at the Fund's discretion for any or all of the full shares credited to an investor's account. Share certificates that have been issued to an investor may be returned at any time. The Transfer Agent will maintain an account for each shareholder upon which the registration of shares are recorded, and transfers, permitted only in rare circumstances, such as death or bona fide gift, will be reflected by bookkeeping entry, without physical delivery. The Transfer Agent will require that a shareholder provide requests in writing, accompanied by a valid signature guarantee form, when changing certain information in an account such as wiring instructions or telephone privileges.

The following table shows the amounts of Fund shares that have been authorized and are outstanding as of June 30, 2017:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund or for its Account	Amount Outstanding Excluding Amount Shown Under (3)
Shares of beneficial interest (Class T)	Unlimited	None	84,000

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of the Board of Trustees, and could have the effect of depriving the Fund's shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices, if any, by discouraging a third-party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Fund, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. The Trustees are elected for indefinite terms and do not stand for reelection. Also, the Fund does not intend to hold annual meetings of its shareholders. A Trustee may be removed from office without cause only by a written instrument signed or adopted by a majority of the remaining Trustees. In addition, pursuant to the 1940 Act, a Trustee may be removed by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the class of shares of the Fund that are entitled to elect a Trustee and that are entitled to vote on the matter. Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust, which is filed herewith, for the full text of these provisions.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

ALPS Distributors, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203, serves as the Fund's principal underwriter, within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions. The Fund's shares are offered for sale through the Distributor at NAV plus any applicable sales load. The Distributor also may enter into selected dealer agreements with other broker-dealers for the sale and distribution of the Fund's shares. No arrangement has been made to place funds received in an escrow, trust or similar account. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund's shares, but will use its best efforts to sell the shares. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any national securities exchange and the Distributor will not act as a market maker in the Fund's shares. Class T and Class L shares will pay to the Distributor a Distribution Fee that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.75% and 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class T and Class L shares, respectively, and is payable on a quarterly basis. Class I shares will pay the Dealer Manager a Distribution Fee, which the Fund refers to as the "annual dealer manager fee", that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares until such time that the annual dealer manager fee paid by the Distributor to the Dealer Manager equals 2.0% of the amount invested by an investor in Class I Shares. The Distribution Fee attributable to Class T, Class I, and Class L shares will be charged until such time that the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341, respectively. The Distributor will reallow all or substantially all of the Distribution Fee attributable to Class T and Class L shares to the participating broker dealers. Class A and Class S shares are not subject to a Distribution Fee. Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares are subject to an annual shareholder services fee equal to 0.25% of its average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to the respective share class, which the Distributor will reallow or allocate to participating broker dealers and/or financial advisors for providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed shares of the Fund. In connection with each sale of Class T shares, Medley will advance 1% of the sale amount to the Distributor, which will be promptly reallocated by the Distributor as an advance payment to the participating broker dealers of the Distribution Fees and shareholder services fees payable during the first year following such sale. In exchange, the participating broker dealers and the Distributor will reimburse Medley by paying to Medley the proceeds of the Distribution Fees and shareholder services fees actually received by the Distributor during the first year following each sale.

Additional Broker and Dealer Compensation

The Adviser or its affiliates, in the Adviser's discretion and from their own resources (which may include the Adviser's legitimate profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund), may pay additional compensation to brokers or dealers in connection with the sale and distribution of Fund shares (the "Additional Compensation"). In return for the Additional Compensation, the Fund may receive certain marketing advantages including access to a broker's or dealer's registered representatives or placement on a list of investment options offered by a broker or dealer. The Additional Compensation may differ among brokers or dealers in amount or in the manner of calculation: payments of Additional Compensation may be fixed dollar amounts, or based on the aggregate value of outstanding shares held by shareholders introduced by the broker or dealer, or determined in some other manner. Nonetheless, the amount of such Additional Compensation will be included in the calculation of total underwriting compensation, which will not exceed the cap of 7.25%, 6.25%, 6.25%, and 6.25% for Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares, respectively, in accordance with FINRA rules. The receipt of Additional Compensation by a selling broker or dealer may create potential conflicts of interest between an investor and its broker or dealer who is recommending the Fund over other potential investments. In addition, the Adviser may benefit from the payment of Additional Compensation when those payments result in increased net assets for the Fund, and therefore increased management fees for the Adviser.

About the Dealer Manager. The dealer manager for this offering is SC Distributors, LLC, which is an affiliate of Strategic Capital (the "Dealer Manager"). The Dealer Manager was formed on March 31, 2009 and registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and FINRA on September 28, 2010. The Dealer Manager receives compensation for certain sales, promotional and marketing services provided to the Fund in connection with the distribution of Class A, Class T, Class I and Class L shares. In its capacity as dealer manager of this offering, the Dealer Manager receives (i) an upfront dealer manager fee of 2.00%, 1.25%, and 0.75% of the Fund's public offering

price per Class A, Class T, and Class L shares, respectively, and (ii) a Distribution Fee, which the Fund refers to as the “annual dealer manager fee” with respect to Class I shares, that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares until such time that the annual dealer manager fee paid by the Distributor to the Dealer Manager equals 2.0% of the amount invested by an investor in Class I Shares. The Dealer Manager may reallow to such selected broker-dealers all or any portion of the upfront dealer manager fee received on Class A, Class T, and Class L shares. The amount and timing of the reallowance will be based on such factors as the number of shares sold by the selected broker-dealer, the assistance of the broker-dealer in marketing this offering and due diligence expenses incurred.

Purchasing Shares

Investors may purchase shares directly from the Fund in accordance with the instructions below. Investors will be assessed fees for returned checks and stop payment orders at prevailing rates charged by the Transfer Agent. The returned check and stop payment fee is currently \$5. Investors may buy and sell shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, “Financial Intermediaries”). Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after it is received by a Financial Intermediary. A Financial Intermediary may hold shares in an omnibus account in the Financial Intermediary’s name or the Financial Intermediary may maintain individual ownership records. The Fund may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining an investor’s account with them. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for placing orders correctly and promptly with the Fund, forwarding payment promptly. Orders transmitted with a Financial Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, will be priced based on the Fund’s NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary.

By Mail

To make an initial purchase by mail, complete an account application and mail the application (attached hereto as Appendices A and B), together with a check made payable to Sierra Total Return Fund to:

Regular Mail:

Sierra Total Return Fund
c/o DST Systems, Inc.
PO Box 219731,
Kansas City, MO 64121-9723

Overnight Mail:

Investment Processing Department
c/o DST Systems, Inc.
430 W. 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105

All checks must be in U.S. Dollars drawn on a domestic bank. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund also does not accept cashier’s checks in amounts of less than \$10,000. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will neither accept third-party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler’s checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares, nor post-dated checks, post-dated on-line bill pay checks, or any conditional purchase order or payment.

The Transfer Agent will charge a \$5.00 fee against an investor’s account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

By Wire — Initial Investment

To make an initial investment in the Fund, the Transfer Agent must receive a completed account application before an investor wires funds. Investors may mail or overnight deliver an account application to the Transfer

Agent. Upon receipt of the completed account application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account. The account number assigned will be required as part of the instruction that should be provided to an investor's bank to send the wire. An investor's bank must include both the name of the Fund, the account number, and the investor's name so that monies can be correctly applied. If you wish to wire money to make an investment in the Fund, please call the Fund at 1-888-292-3178 for wiring instructions and to notify the Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. The Fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the Fund's designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds. The bank should transmit funds by wire to:

UMB Bank, N.A.
1010 Grand Boulevard, 4th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64106
ABA #: 101000695
Account #: 9871976130
FAO: (Include Account Title)

By Wire — Subsequent Investments

Before sending a wire, investors must contact the Transfer Agent to advise them of the intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of the wire. Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund, and its agents, including the Transfer Agent and custodian, are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Automatic Investment Plan — Subsequent Investments

You may participate in the Fund's Automatic Investment Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in the Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. You may elect to make subsequent investments by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Fund at 1-888-292-3178 for more information about the Fund's Automatic Investment Plan.

By Telephone

Investors may purchase additional shares of the Fund by calling 1-888-292-3178. If an investor elected this option on the account application, and the account has been open for at least 15 days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network. Banking information must be established on the account prior to making a purchase. Orders for shares received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time will be purchased at the appropriate price calculated on that day.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

In compliance with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, the Distributor will verify certain information on each account application as part of the Fund's Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the application, investors must supply full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. Investors may call the Distributor at 1-888-292-3178 for additional assistance when completing an application.

If the Fund does not have a reasonable belief of the identity of a customer, the account will be rejected or the customer will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until such information is received. The Fund also may reserve the right to close the account within 5 business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received.

Share Class Considerations

When selecting a share class, you should consider the following:

- which share classes are available to you;
- how much you intend to invest;
- how long you expect to own the shares; and
- total costs and expenses associated with a particular share class.

Each investor's financial considerations are different. You should speak with your financial advisor to help you decide which share class is best for you. Not all financial intermediaries offer all classes of shares. If your financial intermediary offers more than one class of shares, you should carefully consider which class of shares to purchase.

Class A Shares

Class A shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class A share plus the applicable sales load (which may be reduced as described below); however, the following are additional features that should be taken into account when purchasing Class A shares:

- a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 for regular accounts and \$1,000 for retirement plan accounts, and a minimum subsequent investment of (i) \$100 under the Fund's automatic investment program and (ii) \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the automatic investment program; and
- a monthly shareholder services fee at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A shares.

Class A shares are not subject to an early withdrawal charge. Class A shares are subject to a total sales charge cap, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charge (not payable in connection with Class A shares), and ongoing distribution fees (not payable in connection with Class A shares), of 7.25% under FINRA Rule 2341. The price of the Class A shares during the Fund's continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the net asset value of the Class A shares. Investors in Class A shares will pay a sales load based fee on the amount of their investment, which may range from 3.00% to 7.00%, as set forth in the table below. A reallocation will be made from the sales load paid by each investor as shown on the table below. There are no sales loads on reinvested distributions. The Fund reserves the right to waive broker commissions. The following sales loads apply to your purchases of Class A shares of the Fund:

Amount Invested	Broker Commission	Dealer Manager Fee	Total Sales Load as a % of Offering Price
Under \$100,000	5.00%	2.00%	7.00%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	4.25%	2.00%	6.25%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	3.25%	2.00%	5.25%
\$300,000 to \$999,999	2.25%	2.00%	4.25%
\$1,000,000 and above	1.00%	2.00%	3.00%

You may be able to buy Class A shares without either a broker commission or dealer manager fee (i.e., "load-waived") when you are:

- reinvesting dividends or distributions;
- a current or former director or Trustee of the Fund;
- an employee (including the employee's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings or any dependent of the employee, as defined in section 152 of the Code) of the Adviser or its affiliates or of a broker-dealer authorized to sell shares of the Fund;
- purchasing shares through the Adviser; or

- purchasing shares through a financial services firm (such as a broker-dealer, investment adviser or financial institution) that has a special arrangement with the Fund.

You may be able to buy Class A shares without a broker commission when you are:

- participating in an investment advisory or agency commission program under which you pay a fee to an investment advisor or other firm for portfolio management or brokerage services; or
- exchanging an investment in Class A (or equivalent type) shares of another fund for an investment in the Fund.

In addition, concurrent purchases of Class A shares by related accounts may be combined to determine the application of the sales load. The Fund will combine purchases made by an investor, the investor's spouse or domestic partner, and dependent children when it calculates the sales load.

It is the investor's responsibility to determine whether a reduced sales load would apply. The Fund is not responsible for making such determination. To receive a reduced sales load, notification must be provided at the time of the purchase order. If you purchase Class A shares directly from the Fund, you must notify the Fund in writing. Otherwise, notice should be provided to the Financial Intermediary through whom the purchase is made so they can notify the Fund.

Right of Accumulation

For the purposes of determining the applicable reduced sales charge, the right of accumulation allows you to include prior purchases of Class A shares of the Fund as part of your current investment as well as reinvested dividends. To qualify for this option, you must be either:

- an individual;
- an individual and spouse purchasing shares for your own account or trust or custodial accounts for your minor children; or
- a fiduciary purchasing for any one trust, estate or fiduciary account, including employee benefit plans created under Sections 401, 403 or 457 of the Code, including related plans of the same employer.

If you plan to rely on this right of accumulation, you must notify the Distributor at the time of your purchase. You will need to give the Distributor your account numbers. Existing holdings of family members or other related accounts of a shareholder may be combined for purposes of determining eligibility. If applicable, you will need to provide the account numbers of your spouse and your minor children as well as the ages of your minor children.

Letter of Intent

The letter of intent allows you to count all investments within a 13-month period in Class A shares of the Fund as if you were making them all at once for the purposes of calculating the applicable reduced sales charges. The minimum initial investment under a letter of intent is 5% of the total letter of intent amount. The letter of intent does not preclude the Fund from discontinuing sales of its shares. You may include a purchase not originally made pursuant to a letter of intent under a letter of intent entered into within 90 days of the original purchase. To determine the applicable sales charge reduction, you also may include (1) the cost of Class A shares of the Fund which were previously purchased at a price including a upfront sales charge during the 90-day period prior to the Distributor receiving the letter of intent, and (2) the historical cost of shares of other Funds you currently own acquired in exchange for Class A shares the Fund purchased during that period at a price including a upfront sales charge. You may combine purchases and exchanges by family members (limited to spouse and children, under the age of 21, living in the same household). You should retain any records necessary to substantiate historical costs because the Fund, the Transfer Agent and any financial intermediaries may not maintain this information. Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends are not aggregated to achieve the stated investment goal.

Class T Shares

Class T shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class T share plus the applicable sales load (which may be reduced as described below); however, the following are additional features that should be taken into account when purchasing Class T shares:

- a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 for regular accounts and retirement plan accounts, and a minimum subsequent investment of (i) \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program and (ii) \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the automatic investment program;
- a monthly shareholder services fee that will accrue at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class T shares;
- a Distribution Fee that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.75% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class T shares, which will be charged until such time that the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341; and
- an early withdrawal charge equal to 1.00% of the original purchase price of Class T shares repurchased by the Fund, through a quarterly repurchase offer request, during the 365 days following such shareholder’s initial purchase.

The price of the Class T shares during the Fund’s continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the NAV of the Class T shares. Investors in Class T shares will pay a sales load based on the amount of their investment, which may range from 1.50% to 2.00%, as set forth in the table below. A reallowance will be made by the Dealer Manager from the dealer manager fee paid by each investor. There are no sales loads on reinvested distributions. The following sales loads apply to your purchases of Class T shares of the Fund:

Amount Invested	Broker Commission	Dealer Manager Fee	Total Sales Load as a % of Offering Price
Under \$1,000,000	0.75%	1.25%	2.00%
\$1,000,000 and above	0.25%	1.25%	1.50%

Class I Shares

Class I shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class I share; however, the following are additional features that should be taken into account when purchasing Class I shares include:

- a minimum initial investment of \$2,000,000 for regular accounts and retirement plan accounts;
- a monthly shareholder services fee at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class I shares; and
- a Distribution Fee, which the Fund refers to as the “annual dealer manager fee”, that will accrue at annual rate equal to 0.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class I shares until such time that the annual dealer manager fee paid by the Distributor to the Dealer Manager equals 2.0% of the amount invested by an investor in Class I Shares, which will be charged until such time that the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges (not payable in connection with Class I shares), and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341.

Class I shares are not subject to early withdrawal charges. Class I shares may only be available through certain financial intermediaries. The price of the Class I shares during the Fund’s continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the NAV of the Class I shares. Because Class I shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class I share without any upfront sales load, the entire amount of your purchase is invested immediately. However, Class I shares require a minimum investment of \$2,000,000 and a minimum subsequent investment in any amount. The Fund reserves the right to waive minimum investment amounts.

Class S Shares

Class S shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class S share; however, the following are additional features that should be taken into account when purchasing Class S shares:

- a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 for regular accounts and retirement plan accounts, and a minimum subsequent investment of (i) \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program and (ii) \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the automatic investment program; and
- Class S shares are subject to a total sales charge cap, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and ongoing distribution fees, none of which are payable in connection with Class S shares, of 8.50% under FINRA Rule 2341.

Class S shares are not subject to upfront sales charges, early withdrawal charges, monthly shareholder services fees, and distribution fees. The price of the Class S shares during the Fund’s continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the NAV of the Class S shares. Because Class S shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class S share without any upfront sales load, the entire amount of your purchase is invested immediately. Class S shares will be sold primarily to employees, vendors, clients, and other entities or individuals associated with the Adviser and its affiliates and any direct investors in the Fund.

Class L Shares

Class L shares are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class L share plus the applicable sales load (which may be reduced as described below); however, the following are additional features that should be taken into account when purchasing Class L shares:

- a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 for regular accounts and retirement plan accounts, and a minimum subsequent investment of (i) \$100 under the Fund’s automatic investment program and (ii) \$1,000 if not made pursuant to the automatic investment program;
- a monthly shareholder services fee at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class L shares; and
- a Distribution Fee that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class L shares, which will be charged until such time that the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges (not payable in connection with Class L shares), and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341.

Class L shares are not subject to an early withdrawal charge. Class L shares are only available through certain financial intermediaries. The price of the Class L shares during the Fund’s continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the net asset value of the Class L shares. Investors in Class L shares will pay a sales load based fee on the amount of their investment, which may range from 1.75% to 4.25%, as set forth in the table below. A reallowance will be made from the sales load paid by each investor as shown on the table below. There are no sales loads on reinvested distributions. The Fund reserves the right to waive broker commissions. The following sales loads apply to your purchases of Class L shares of the Fund:

Amount Invested	Broker Commission	Dealer Manager Fee	Total Sales Load as a % of Offering Price
Under \$250,000	3.50%	0.75%	4.25%
\$250,000 to \$500,000	2.50%	0.75%	3.25%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	1.50%	0.75%	2.25%
\$1,000,000 and above	1.00%	0.75%	1.75%

Shareholder Service Expenses

The Fund has adopted a “Shareholder Services Plan” with respect to its Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares under which the Fund may compensate financial industry professionals for providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed shares of the Fund. Such services may include electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Fund, account

reconciliations with the Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and liaison services as the Fund or the Adviser may reasonably request. Under the Shareholder Services Plan, the Fund may incur expenses on an annual basis equal to 0.25% of its average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Class A, Class T, Class I, and Class L shares, respectively.

Distribution Plan

The Fund is authorized under a “Distribution Plan” to pay to the Distributor a Distribution Fee for certain activities relating to the distribution of shares to investors and maintenance of shareholder accounts. These activities include marketing and other activities to support the distribution of Class T and Class L shares. The Plan operates in a manner consistent with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates the manner in which an open-end investment company may directly or indirectly bear the expenses of distributing its shares. Although the Fund is not an open-end investment company, it has undertaken to comply with the terms of Rule 12b-1 as a condition of an exemptive order under the 1940 Act which permits it to have asset based distribution fees. Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund pays the Distributor a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.75% and 0.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class T and Class L shares, respectively, which reduces the respective NAV of Class T and Class L shares. Class I shares will pay the Dealer Manager a Distribution Fee, which the Fund refers to as the “annual dealer manager fee”, that will accrue at an annual rate equal to 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares until such time that the annual dealer manager fee paid by the Distributor to the Dealer Manager equals 2.0% of the amount invested by an investor in Class I Shares. The Distribution Fee attributable to Class T, Class I, and Class L shares will be charged until such time the total sales charge, which consists of the upfront sales load, early withdrawal charges and the ongoing Distribution Fee, reaches the cap of 6.25% under FINRA Rule 2341, respectively.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the validity of the shares offered hereby have been passed upon for us by Eversheds Sutherland (US) LLP, represents us on certain legal matters.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fund will send to its shareholders unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports, including a list of investments held. These reports will also be available on our website at www.sierratotalreturnfund.com and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. These reports should not be considered a part of or as incorporated by reference in the prospectus, or the registration statement of which the prospectus is a part.

HOUSEHOLDING

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate annual and semi-annual reports by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders reasonably believed to be from the same family or household. Once implemented, a shareholder must call 1-888-292-3178 to discontinue householding and request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, individual copies will be sent beginning thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. Ernst & Young LLP is located at 5 Times Square, New York, NY 10036.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC (file Nos. 333-209496 and 811-23137). The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC at www.sec.gov. See the cover page of this Prospectus for information about how to obtain a paper copy of the Registration Statement or Statement of Additional Information without charge.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

General Information and History	1
Investment Objectives and Policies	1
Quarterly Repurchases and Transfers of Shares	18
Management of the Fund	21
Codes of Ethics	26
Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures	26
Control Persons and Principal Holders	26
Investment Advisory and Other Services	27
Portfolio Manager	29
Distributor	29
Allocation of Brokerage	29
Tax Status	30
Other Information	40
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	40

PROSPECTUS

SIERRA TOTAL RETURN FUND

**Maximum Offering of 40,000,000, Class A Shares,
Class T Shares, Class I Shares, Class S Shares,
and Class L Shares of Beneficial Interest**

July 25, 2017

Investment Adviser

STRF Advisors LLC

All dealers that buy, sell or trade the Fund's shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus when acting on behalf of the Fund.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The Fund has not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.
