

Cascade Real Assets Fund

Class I Shares (CRAFX)

Prospectus Dated August 28, 2026

Cascade Real Assets Fund (the “Fund”) is a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund operates as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the 1940 Act. Cliffwater LLC (“Cliffwater” or the “Investment Manager”) serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

The Fund’s investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation and current income by investing in a diversified portfolio of private real assets, including real estate, real-estate adjacent (including services and operating companies) and infrastructure-related/adjacent investments, and other real asset-linked strategies that offer attractive risk-adjusted return potential. The Fund’s investments may include equity or debt interests in physical assets, companies that own or operate real assets, take-private transactions involving companies with significant real asset exposure, or pooled investment vehicles such as private funds, special purpose vehicles (“SPVs”), or joint ventures (“JVs”) that invest in real estate, infrastructure, or other tangible or resource-based sectors (collectively, “Private Real Asset Investments”). The Fund will seek to achieve its objective by allocating across a broad set of managers, strategies, structures, and transaction types, and by diversifying across geographies, sectors, and vintage years. Investments that provide indirect exposure to an underlying private company, such as investments in SPVs or similar structures, may result in a return profile that does not match that of the underlying company. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), including any cash and cash equivalents held to cover unfunded commitments, in Private Real Asset Investments. The Fund’s cash and cash equivalents held to cover unfunded commitments to make equity investments in certain Private Real Asset Investments that the Fund reasonably expects to be called in the future are counted for purposes of measuring compliance with the 80% policy. This test is applied each time the Fund makes an investment and as of each quarter end. The Fund’s 80% policy may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) without the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund’s outstanding Shares upon at least 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders as long as (i) the Fund conducts a repurchase offer with at least 60 days’ prior notice of the policy change, (ii) the offer is not oversubscribed, and (iii) the Fund purchases shares at their net asset value. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes to its investment objective or any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies or techniques. The Fund expects that most of its debt investments will not be rated by any rating agency, will not be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or any state or foreign securities commission and will not be listed on any national securities exchange.

The Fund’s investment program is speculative and entails substantial risks. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s investment objective will be achieved or that its investment program will be successful. Investors should consider the Fund as a supplement to an overall investment program and should invest only if they are willing to undertake the risks involved. Investors could lose some or all of their investment. See “General Risks” and “Limits of Risk Disclosure” beginning on page 35.

	Class I Shares
Price to Public ⁽¹⁾	Current NAV
Sales Load	None
Proceeds to the Fund (Before Expenses) ⁽²⁾	Amount Invested at Current NAV

- (1) Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), acts as the principal underwriter of the Fund’s shares on a best-efforts basis. Shares are being offered through the Distributor and may also be offered through other brokers or dealers that have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor. The Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including parties that have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the servicing of Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager’s and/or its affiliates’ own assets and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such

payments may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. See “Distributor.” Generally, the stated minimum investment in the Fund is \$25,000,000 for Class I Shares, which stated minimum may be reduced for certain investors. See “Purchasing Shares” below.

- (2) Assumes all shares currently registered are sold in the offering. Shares will be offered in a continuous offering at the Fund’s then-current net asset value (“NAV”) per Share plus any applicable maximum sales loads. The Fund’s initial offering expenses are described under “Fund Expenses” below.

This prospectus (the “Prospectus”) applies to the offering of one class of shares of beneficial interests (“Shares”) in the Fund, designated as Class I Shares. Pursuant to exemptive relief obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), the Fund is permitted to offer more than one class of Shares. In the future, other classes of Shares may be registered or included in this offering. The Fund’s Shares are offered in a continuous offering. Shares will generally be offered for purchase on any business day, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. The Fund reserves the right to reject a purchase order for any reason.

A substantial portion of the Fund’s investments are illiquid. For this reason, the Fund is structured as a closed-end “interval fund” which means that no holder of Shares (each, a “Shareholder” and collectively, the “Shareholders”) will have the right to require the Fund to redeem its Shares on a daily basis. In addition, the Fund does not expect any trading market to develop for the Shares. As a closed-end investment company operating as an “interval fund” the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to make semi-annual repurchase offers, at per-class net asset value, of not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares on the repurchase request deadline. The Fund intends to provide a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers semi-annually. For each repurchase offer the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund’s positions and the Shareholders’ desire for liquidity. Notice of each semi-annual repurchase offer will be sent to shareholders at least 21 days before the date by which Shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer, and the Fund determines the NAV applicable to repurchases no later than 14 days after that date. The Fund will distribute payment no more than 7 calendar days after the date the NAV applicable to repurchases is calculated. If the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. **There is no assurance that you will be able to tender your Shares when or in the amount that you desire.** See “Repurchase Offers Risk,” and “Repurchases of Shares and Transfers.”

This Prospectus concisely provides important information that you should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”), dated August 28, 2026, has been filed with the SEC. You may request a free copy of this Prospectus, the SAI and annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund without charge by writing to the Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, or by calling the Fund toll-free at (888) 442-4420. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus in its entirety. You may also obtain copies of the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund, as well as other information about the Fund, on the SEC’s website (<http://www.sec.gov>). The address of the SEC’s internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

This Prospectus is not an offer to sell Shares and is not soliciting an offer to buy Shares in any state or jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted.

Shares are a speculative and illiquid investment involving substantial risk of loss. An investment in the Fund is subject to, among others, the following risks:

- **Shares are not listed on any securities exchange and it is not anticipated that a secondary market for Shares will develop. Thus, an investment in the Fund may not be suitable for you if you may need the money you invest in a specified timeframe.**
- **You should generally not expect to be able to sell your Shares (other than through the repurchase process), regardless of how the Fund performs.**

- Although the Fund is required to implement a Share repurchase program, only a limited number of Shares will be eligible for repurchase by the Fund. Shares are not redeemable at a Shareholder's sole option nor are they exchangeable for shares of any other fund. As a result, you may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate your Shares.
- Shares are appropriate only for those investors who can tolerate a high degree of risk and do not require a liquid investment and for whom an investment in the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program.
- Because you will be unable to sell your Shares or have them repurchased immediately, you will find it difficult to reduce your exposure on a timely basis during a market downturn.
- All or a portion of an annual distribution may be only a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment) and not a return of net investment income.
- Shares are speculative and involve a high degree of risk and leverage. See "General Risks."
- The amount of distributions 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.
- *No Prior History.* The Fund has no operating history and the Shares have no history of public trading.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete, nor have they made, nor will they make, any determination as to whether anyone should buy these securities. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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

You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus and the SAI. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information provided by this Prospectus or the SAI is accurate as of any date other than the date shown below.

The Fund's Shares do not represent a deposit or an obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

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

The date of this Prospectus is August 28, 2026.

Table of Contents

Summary	1
Summary of Fund Expenses	7
Financial Highlights	8
Use of Proceeds	8
Investment Objective and Strategies	8
Investment Process Overview	13
Principal Risk Factors	18
Management of the Fund	39
Management Fee	41
Distributor	41
Administration	42
Transfer Agent	42
Custodian	43
Fund Expenses	43
Voting	44
Conflicts of Interest	44
Fundamental Policies	46
Dividends and Distributions	48
Dividend Reinvestment	49
Outstanding Securities	49
Repurchases of Shares and Transfers	50
Anti-Money Laundering	53
Credit Facility	53
Calculation of Net Asset Value; Valuation	53
Certain Tax Considerations	55
ERISA Considerations	59
Description of Shares	60
Purchasing Shares	60
Summary of the Declaration of Trust	61
Term, Dissolution and Liquidation	62
Reports to Shareholders	62
Fiscal Year	62
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm; Legal Counsel	62
Inquiries	62

Summary

This is only a summary and does not contain all of the information that investors should consider before investing in the Fund. Investors should review the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus and the SAI, and the agreement and declaration of trust of the Fund (the “Declaration of Trust”), especially the information set forth under the heading “Principal Risk Factors.”

The Fund and the Shares

Cascade Real Assets Fund (the “Fund”) is a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the 1940 Act as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company and is structured as an “interval fund.” The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 11, 2026. Cliffwater LLC serves as the investment adviser (the “Investment Manager”) of the Fund. The Investment Manager provides day-to-day investment management services to the Fund.

The Fund is an “interval fund” pursuant to Rule 23c-3 of the 1940 Act and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make semi-annual repurchase offers, at per-class net asset value (“NAV”), of not less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Fund’s outstanding Shares on the repurchase request deadline. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares in connection with each repurchase offer, and there is no guarantee that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares that they desire to sell in any particular repurchase offer. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder. The potential for proration may cause some investors to tender more Shares for repurchase than they wish to have repurchased or result in investors being unable to liquidate all or a given percentage of their investment during the particular repurchase offer.

Shares in the Fund provide limited liquidity since Shareholders will not be able to redeem Shares on a daily basis. A Shareholder may not be able to tender its Shares in the Fund promptly after it has made a decision to do so. In addition, with very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable, and liquidity will be provided only through repurchase offers made semi-annually by the Fund. Shares in the Fund are therefore suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of Shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment. See “Repurchase Offers Risk,” and “Repurchases of Shares and Transfers.”

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify annually as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) for federal income tax purposes. This generally requires that, at the end of each quarter: (1) at least 50% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) cash and cash items (including receivables), Federal Government securities and securities of other RICs; and (ii) securities of separate issuers, each of which amounts to no more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets (and no more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting shares), and (2) no more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets are invested in (i) securities (other than Federal Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses; or (iii) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. To continue to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must also satisfy other applicable requirements, including restrictions on the kinds of income that the Fund can earn and requirements that the Fund distribute most of its income to shareholders each year. See “*Certain Tax Considerations*.”

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

The Fund offers one class of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) designated as Class I Shares. Pursuant to exemptive relief obtained from the SEC, the Fund is permitted to offer more than one class of Shares. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future.

Investment Objective, Strategies and Process

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation and current income by investing in a diversified portfolio of private real assets, including real estate, real-estate adjacent (including services and operating companies) and infrastructure-related/adjacent investments, and other real asset-linked strategies that offer attractive risk-adjusted return potential. The Fund's investments may include equity or debt interests in physical assets, companies that own or operate real assets, take-private transactions involving companies with significant real asset exposure, or pooled investment vehicles such as private funds, SPVs, or JVs that invest in real estate, infrastructure, or other tangible or resource-based sectors (collectively, "Private Real Asset Investments"). The Fund will seek to achieve its objective by allocating across a broad set of managers, strategies, structures, and transaction types, and by diversifying across geographies, sectors, and vintage years. Investments that provide indirect exposure to an underlying private company, such as investments in SPVs or similar structures, may result in a return profile that does not match that of the underlying company. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), including any cash and cash equivalents held to cover unfunded commitments, in Private Real Asset Investments. The Fund's cash and cash equivalents held to cover unfunded commitments to make equity investments in certain Private Real Asset Investments that the Fund reasonably expects to be called in the future are counted for purposes of measuring compliance with the 80% policy. This test is applied each time the Fund makes an investment and as of each quarter end.

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to Private Real Asset Investments, including semi-liquid or listed investments, that may include: (i) direct investments in the equity and/or debt of a private company ("Direct Investments"); (ii) secondary purchases of interests in private funds (each a "Portfolio Fund," and collectively, the "Portfolio Funds") managed by third-party managers ("Portfolio Fund Managers") and other private assets (investments in the capital structure (equity or possibly debt) of individual companies or assets, or of a portfolio of companies, being sold on the secondary market) (together, "Secondary Investments" or "secondaries"); (iii) primary fund commitments; (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid real asset instruments; (v) other liquid investments, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); (vi) closed-end funds, private and public real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and private and public business development companies ("BDCs") and (vii) short-term investments, including money market funds and short-term treasuries. Portfolio Funds, mutual funds, ETFs, registered closed-end funds, REITs and BDCs in which the Fund may invest are collectively referred to as "Underlying Funds." See "*Investment Objective and Strategies — Real Asset Investment Structures*" beginning on page 12.

The below describes the Private Real Asset Investment strategies that the Fund may utilize.

- *Core Investments*: Equity investments in high-quality, stabilized real assets that generate consistent income and require minimal active management. Core assets are typically located in established markets, have high occupancy or utilization rates, and use little or no leverage. These investments focus on capital preservation and stable cash flow generation.
- *Core-Plus Investments*: Equity Investments in high-quality real assets that are fundamentally stable but may present moderate opportunities for value enhancement through operational improvements, light redevelopment, or re-leasing. Core-Plus assets generally involve moderate risk and leverage and aim to deliver a combination of current income and modest appreciation.

- *Value-Add Investments*: Equity investments in real assets that require significant operational, physical, or financial improvements to enhance value. These may include repositioning, leasing, redevelopment, or capital upgrades. Value-Add strategies often involve higher leverage and risk, but offer the potential for increased income and capital appreciation upon successful execution.
- *Opportunistic Investments*: Equity investments in complex or dislocated real asset opportunities, including distressed assets, non-stabilized properties, special situations, or capital structure inefficiencies. These strategies aim to deliver elevated total returns through repositioning, restructuring, or turnaround execution and generally require active management and tolerance for higher risk and illiquidity.
- *Construction and Development Projects*: Equity investments involving the ground-up development or substantial redevelopment of real estate or infrastructure assets. These investments typically have limited initial cash flow, require milestone-based capital deployment, and carry execution risks related to entitlement, construction, and stabilization. Returns are primarily driven by asset completion and value realization over longer holding periods.
- *Growth and Value-Oriented Investments*: Equity investments in operating businesses, platforms, or projects with direct or indirect exposure to real assets, where capital is used to drive expansion, modernization, or other growth initiatives. These investments may include minority or majority positions and target companies or assets expected to benefit from secular trends, development pipelines, or strategic repositioning.
- *Real Asset Credit and Structured Investments*: Debt and debt-like investments supported by real asset collateral or income streams. These may include senior or subordinated loans, mezzanine debt, sale-leasebacks, asset-backed securities, preferred equity, and other structured investments.

The Fund's portfolio will be constructed as primary investments, secondary investments, co-investments, direct investments and listed investments. See "*Investment Objective and Strategies — Real Asset Investment Structures*." Cliffwater follows disciplined processes in selecting the Fund's investments. See "*Investment Process Overview*."

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objective and any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board without the vote of a majority (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes to its investment objective or any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies or techniques. Any change to the Fund's 80% policy will require the vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares unless (i) the Fund conducts a repurchase offer with at least 60 days' prior notice of the policy change, (ii) the offer is not oversubscribed, and (iii) the Fund purchases Shares at their NAV.

The Investment Manager

Pursuant to an investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement"), Cliffwater, an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), serves as the Fund's investment adviser (the "Investment Manager"). Cliffwater's principal place of business is 4640 Admiralty Way, 11th Floor, Marina del Rey, CA 90292. As of January 31, 2026, Cliffwater had approximately \$47.5 billion in assets under management and \$68.2 billion in assets under advisement (including discretionary and non-discretionary accounts).

The Administrator and the Custodian

The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Administrator”) to provide certain fund services, including fund administration and fund accounting services, to the Fund. The Administrator also performs actions related to the issuance and repurchase of Shares of the Fund. The Fund compensates the Administrator for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. See “*Fund Expenses*” below.

UMB Bank, n.a. (the “Custodian”) serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Investment Manager or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian’s principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

Fees and Expenses

On an ongoing basis, the Fund bears its own operating expenses, (including, without limitation, its offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager). A more detailed discussion of the Fund’s expenses can be found under “*Fund Expenses*.”

Management Fee. As compensation under the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays Cliffwater a Management Fee, paid monthly in arrears, at the annual rate of 1.40% of the average daily net assets of the Fund, determined before giving effect to the payment of the management fee being calculated or to any purchases or repurchases of Shares or any distributions by the Fund. The Management Fee is paid to Cliffwater out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. See “*Management Fee*.” Cliffwater has contractually agreed to waive its entire management fee until August 28, 2027 (for a period of one year following the effective date of this Prospectus). Cliffwater may reduce the amount of the waiver in the amount of any organizational, offering and related expenses paid by Cliffwater with respect to the Fund. Cliffwater may not recoup waived fees.

Administration Fee. The Administrator provides the Fund certain administration and accounting services. The Administrator also performs actions related to the issuance and repurchase of Shares of the Fund. The Fund compensates the Administrator for these services and reimburses the Administrator for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses. See “*Services*.”

Transfer Agency Fee. The Fund has retained UMB Fund Services, Inc. (“UMBFS”) to provide transfer agency services. The Fund pays UMBFS a fee for transfer agency services. See “*Services*.”

Pursuant to exemptive relief obtained from the SEC, the Fund is permitted to offer more than one class of Shares. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future.

The Offering

The minimum initial investment in Class I Shares of the Fund is \$25,000,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund is \$10,000. The stated investment minimums may be reduced for certain investors. See “*Purchasing Shares*” below.

Pursuant to exemptive relief obtained from the SEC, the Fund is permitted to offer more than one class of Shares. The Fund may offer additional classes of Shares in the future.

Shares are offered in a continuous offering. Shares will generally be offered for purchase on any business day, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. As used in this Prospectus, “business day” refers to any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business. Once a prospective investor’s purchase order is received, a confirmation is sent to the investor. Potential investors should send subscription funds by wire transfer pursuant to instructions provided to them by the Fund. Subscriptions are generally subject to the receipt of cleared funds on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund and notified to prospective investors.

A prospective investor must submit a completed investor application on or prior to the acceptance date set by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, and request to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. The Fund also reserves the right to suspend or terminate offerings at any time at the Board’s discretion.

Your financial intermediary may impose additional charges when you purchase Shares of the Fund.

Distribution Policy

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

The Fund may have to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash the Fund actually received from portfolio investments. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund, by raising additional debt or equity capital, or by dispositions of Fund investments, if necessary.

Repurchase Offers

Shareholders do not have the right to require the Fund to redeem their Shares. The Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to Shareholders by conducting semi-annual offers to repurchase its Shares at their per-class NAV on the date on which the repurchase price for Shares is determined (the “Valuation Date”). **Each repurchase offer will be for no less than 5% nor more than 25% of the Fund’s Shares outstanding. If the value of Shares tendered for repurchase exceeds the value the Fund intended to repurchase, the Fund may determine to repurchase less than the full number of Shares tendered. In such event, Shareholders will have their Shares repurchased on a pro rata basis, and tendering Shareholders will not have all of their tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund.** Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be no more than fourteen (14) days prior to the Valuation Date. The Fund does not intend to conduct a repurchase offer in the first full 6 month period after effectiveness but will do so during the 6 month period occurring thereafter. See “Repurchases of Shares and Transfers.”

The Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase or redemption of all or some of the Shares of a Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder, at NAV in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Section 23 of the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder.

You should consider that you may not have access to the funds you invest in the Fund for an indefinite period of time.

Risk Factors

The Fund is subject to substantial risks — including business- and structure-related risks, strategy risks, market risks, liquidity risks, valuation risks, management-related risks, investment-related risks and risks associated with investing in Private Real Asset Investments, including special risks pertaining to investments in Portfolio Funds, Secondary Investments and Co-Investments. While the Investment Manager will attempt to moderate any risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that investors will not suffer losses. There may also be certain conflicts of interest relevant to the management of the Fund, arising out of, among other things, the activities of the Investment Manager and its affiliates and employees with respect to the management of accounts for other clients as well as the investment of proprietary assets.

The Shares are speculative and illiquid securities involving substantial risk of loss. An investment in the Fund is appropriate only for those investors who do not require a liquid investment, for whom an investment in the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program, and who fully understand and are capable of assuming the risks of an investment in the Fund. Prospective investors should review and read carefully the “General Risks” section of this Prospectus.

Summary of Taxation

The Fund intends to elect to be treated as, and intends each year to qualify and be eligible to be treated as, a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A RIC is not subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent its income is timely distributed to its investors in a manner qualifying for the dividends-paid deduction. In order to qualify for treatment as a RIC, the Fund must, among other things, satisfy a diversification test, a 90% gross income test and a requirement that it distribute to Shareholders at least 90% of its taxable ordinary income and net short-term gains in the form of deductible dividends. The Fund generally expects to satisfy the requirements to qualify and be eligible to be treated as a RIC. Nonetheless, there can be no assurance that the Fund will so qualify or be eligible.

Certain of the Portfolio Funds or other entities in which the Fund invests may be classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For the purpose of satisfying certain of the requirements for qualification as a RIC, the Fund will be required to look through to the income of, and will likely be required to look through to the character of the assets and investments held by, such Portfolio Funds and other investments that are so classified. However, Portfolio Funds and such other entities are generally not obligated to disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Investment Manager to monitor the sources of the Fund's income and the diversification of its assets, and its ability to otherwise comply with the requirements to qualify for and be eligible to be treated as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC or to satisfy the distribution requirement applicable to RICs in any taxable year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, whether or not distributed to its Shareholders, and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxable to its Shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make distributions (which could be subject to interest charges) before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

Distributions paid to Shareholders generally will be taxable to Shareholders as ordinary income or net capital gains, whether or not such distributions are reinvested in the Fund.

For a discussion of certain tax risks and considerations relating to an investment in the Fund see “*Certain Tax Considerations*”, and “TAX MATTERS” in the SAI.

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

Summary of Fund Expenses

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

	Class I Shares
Maximum Sales Load	None
Maximum Early Repurchase Fee (as a percentage of repurchased amount)	0.00%
ANNUAL EXPENSES (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Shares)	
Management Fee ⁽¹⁾	1.40%
Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.30%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾	0.50%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.20%
Fee Waiver ⁽⁴⁾	1.40%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver	0.80%

- (1) The Management Fee is equal to an annual rate of 1.40% on the average daily net assets of the Fund, payable monthly in arrears.
- (2) "Fees and Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds" and "Other Expenses" are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year. "Other Expenses" include, among other things, professional fees and other expenses that the Fund will bear, including ongoing offering costs and fees and expenses of the Administrator, transfer agent and the Fund's Custodian.
- (3) Shareholders also indirectly bear a portion of the asset-based fees, performance or incentive fees or allocations and other expenses incurred by the Fund as an investor in the Portfolio Funds and Underlying Funds. Generally, asset-based fees payable in connection with Portfolio Fund investments will range from 1.00% to 2.00% (annualized) of the commitment amount of the Fund's investment, and performance or incentive fees or allocations are typically 20% of a Portfolio Fund's net profits annually, although it is possible that such amounts may be exceeded for certain Portfolio Fund Managers. The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" disclosed above, however, do not reflect any performance-based fees or allocations paid by the Portfolio Funds that are calculated solely on the realization and/or distribution of gains, or on the sum of such gains and unrealized appreciation of assets distributed in kind, as such fees and allocations for a particular period may be unrelated to the cost of investing in the Portfolio Funds. Future acquired funds' fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower because certain fees are based on the performance of the acquired funds, which may fluctuate over time. The "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" disclosed above are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.
- (4) Cliffwater has contractually agreed to waive its entire management fee until August 28, 2027 (for a period of one year following the effective date of this Prospectus). Cliffwater may reduce the amount of the waiver in the amount of any organizational, offering and related expenses paid by Cliffwater with respect to the Fund. The investment management fees waived pursuant to this contract are not otherwise subject to recapture by Cliffwater.

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

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

EXAMPLE

You Would Pay the Following Expenses Based on a \$1,000 Investment in the Fund, Assuming a 5% Annual Return:	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I Shares	\$ 8	\$ 55	\$ 105	\$ 242

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

Financial Highlights

Financial highlights are not yet available as the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Use of Proceeds

The proceeds from the continuous offering of the Fund's Shares, not including the amount of any sales charges and the Fund's fees and expenses (including, without limitation, offering expenses not paid by the Investment Manager), will be invested by the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies as soon as practicable and not later than six months after receipt, subject to market conditions, the availability of suitable investments, and the extent proceeds are held in cash to pay dividends or expenses, satisfy repurchase offers or, for up to 90 consecutive days, for temporary defensive purposes.

Delays in fully investing the Fund's assets may occur, for example, because of the time required to complete certain transactions in investment funds and the Investment Manager's ability to find suitable investments may be delayed. While the Fund is expected to be partially-invested within three months, the aforementioned delays may inhibit the Fund from being fully-invested at all times. A delay in the anticipated use of proceeds could lower returns and reduce the Fund's distributions to Shareholders. Pending such use, the Fund may take temporary defensive measures and invest a portion of proceeds in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, municipal bonds, bank accounts, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and other high-quality debt instruments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. In addition, subject to applicable law, the Fund may maintain a portion of its assets in cash or short-term securities or money market funds to meet operational needs, for temporary defensive purposes, or to provide liquidity when the Fund makes semi-annual repurchases of its Shares. The Fund may be prevented from achieving its objective during any period in which the Fund's assets are not substantially invested in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

Investment Objective and Strategies

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate long-term capital appreciation and current income by investing in a diversified portfolio of private real assets, including, real-estate adjacent (including services and operating companies), and other real asset-linked strategies that offer attractive risk-adjusted return potential. The Fund's investments in Private Real Asset Investments may include equity or debt interests in physical assets, companies that own or operate real assets, take-private transactions involving companies with significant real asset exposure, or pooled investment vehicles such as private funds, SPVs, or JVs that invest in real estate, infrastructure, or other tangible or resource-based sectors. The Fund will seek to achieve its objective by allocating across a broad set of managers, strategies, structures, and transaction types, and by diversifying across geographies, sectors, and vintage years. Investments that provide indirect exposure to an underlying private company, such as investments in SPVs or similar structures, may result in a return profile that does not match that of the underlying company. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), including any cash and cash equivalents held to cover unfunded commitments, in Private Real Asset Investments. The Fund's cash and cash equivalents held to cover unfunded commitments to make equity investments in certain Private Real Asset Investments that the Fund reasonably expects to be called in the future are counted for purposes of measuring compliance with the 80% policy. This test is applied each time the Fund makes an investment and as of each quarter end. If the Fund's assets deviate from its 80% policy at the time of an investment, all future investment must be made so as to bring the Fund back in compliance with its 80% policy. Under normal circumstances, if the Fund's assets deviate from its 80% policy as of a quarter end, the Fund must take steps to come back into compliance with its 80% Policy within 90 days.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objective and any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board without the vote of a majority (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes to its investment objective or any of its investment policies, restrictions, strategies or techniques. Any change to the Fund's 80% policy will require the vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares unless (i) the Fund conducts a repurchase offer with at least 60 days' prior notice of the policy change, (ii) the offer is not oversubscribed, and (iii) the Fund purchases Shares at their net asset value.

Investment Strategies

The Fund follows a variety of investment strategies in making Private Real Asset Investments including, without limitation: (i) equity investments in stabilized or transitional operating assets such as real estate and infrastructure (“Core,” “Core-Plus,” “Value-Add,” and “Opportunistic” strategies, respectively); (ii) equity investments in ground-up development or major redevelopment projects across real estate and infrastructure sectors, where returns are primarily driven by asset completion, stabilization, and value realization (“Construction and Development Projects”); (iii) equity investments in growth-oriented platforms or businesses with direct or indirect exposure to real assets, including take-private transactions involving companies with significant real asset exposure. (“Growth and Value-Oriented Real Assets”); (iv) debt or structured credit investments backed by real asset cash flows or collateral, including asset-level, corporate-level, or fund-level credit exposures (“Real Asset Credit and Structured Investments”), and (v) equity investments in energy services companies, renewable energy assets, and platforms providing essential services to the energy and power sectors (“Energy Oriented Assets”).

Private Real Asset Investment Strategy Descriptions

- **Core Real Assets:** Core Real Asset investments are generally characterized as stabilized, income-generating assets with long-duration, predictable cash flows generated by tenants with strong and durable credit, and minimal operational or development risk. These assets are typically new, fully leased, operational, and located in developed markets, exhibiting high levels of occupancy, utilization, or throughput. Core investments are often supported by long-term contracts, regulatory frameworks, or strong tenant covenants, and are intended to deliver consistent income with lower volatility and a modest degree of capital appreciation over time.
- **Core Plus Real Assets:** Core Plus Real Asset investments seek to generate a balance of current income and capital appreciation by targeting assets that retain many “Core” characteristics, such as established cash flows and institutional quality, but offer incremental value creation potential through active management, operational enhancements, leasing strategies, or modest capital improvements. These assets may exhibit some degree of demand, lease, regulatory, or operational variability, and often involve mild to moderate complexity, such as partial lease-up, re-tenanting, platform expansion, or reconfiguration of existing operations. Core Plus investments are typically held over medium- to long-term horizons, with return profiles driven by a combination of stable income and targeted growth.
- **Value-Add Real Assets:** Value-Add Real Asset investments aim to generate higher total returns, with a greater emphasis on capital appreciation over current income, by targeting assets that require material repositioning, development, or operational transformation. These investments typically involve meaningful leasing, construction, regulatory, or business plan execution risk, and often rely on hands-on asset management, capital investment, and operational expertise to unlock value. Value-Add assets may include properties undergoing redevelopment or rebranding, infrastructure platforms with material growth initiatives, or assets operating below market potential due to underperformance or strategic repositioning. Holding periods are generally medium-term, generally ranging from five to seven years, though they may vary depending on the scope and pace of value realization. Return profiles are driven predominantly by business plan execution and asset-level appreciation, with income generation increasing as stabilization is achieved.
- **Opportunistic Real Assets:** Opportunistic Real Asset investments seek to achieve elevated total returns by targeting assets or strategies that exhibit substantial complexity, dislocation, or value creation potential unrelated to new construction. These may include distressed or non-performing assets, highly transitional real estate in non-core locations, capital structure mispricings, legal or regulatory special situations, or strategies exploiting inefficiencies in less liquid segments of the market. Opportunistic strategies often involve deep repositioning, turnaround, or restructuring plans that entail elevated business execution risk and minimal initial income generation. Holding periods typically range from five to ten years and returns are primarily driven by capital appreciation. These investments require intensive underwriting, hands-on asset management, and close oversight, with the potential to generate outsized returns in exchange for higher risk and complexity.
- **Construction and Development Projects:** Construction and Development investments involve the creation or substantial expansion of real assets, including ground-up real estate developments and early-stage to mid-stage infrastructure projects. These investments typically require significant upfront

capital, have limited or no initial cash flow, and are subject to execution risks related to entitlement, permitting, construction cost variability, labor and supply availability, environmental conditions, and leasing or commercialization timelines. Returns are generally realized through capital appreciation upon stabilization, lease-up, or sale of the completed asset. Holding periods for construction and development investments are typically long-dated, often ranging from five to ten years, depending on the scope, scale, and market dynamics associated with each project. These strategies may offer attractive risk-adjusted return potential but are inherently illiquid and require active oversight, milestone-based capital pacing, and experienced project sponsors or development managers.

- **Growth and Value-Oriented Real Assets:** Growth and Value-Oriented Real Asset investments include equity investments in operating companies or platforms that own, manage, or service real assets, including through take-private transactions, where capital is used to support expansion, modernization, or consolidation strategies. These companies may include infrastructure operators, energy developers, real estate services businesses, energy services companies, renewable energy platform operators, or logistics platforms. Typically structured as minority investments, these positions target companies that are profitable, breakeven, or near-breakeven, and may not use significant leverage. Returns are expected to be driven by revenue growth, operational scaling, and strategic execution.
- **Energy Oriented Assets:** Energy Oriented Assets are those investments in (i) companies that provide energy products, technologies, and services to the exploration, production, transportation, storage, refining, and distribution segments of the energy industry. These companies may include oilfield services providers, midstream operators, pipeline and gathering system owners, equipment manufacturers, and engineering and construction firms. Energy services investments are subject to risks including commodity price volatility, changes in supply and demand dynamics, regulatory developments, geopolitical events, and environmental liabilities and (ii) companies and projects involved in the development, construction, ownership, and operation of renewable energy assets, including solar, wind, battery storage, and other clean energy generation and distribution facilities. The Fund may invest in publicly traded renewable energy companies, yieldcos, project-level equity or debt, green bonds, and other instruments that derive their value from underlying renewable energy infrastructure. The Fund may also invest in special purpose vehicles and holding companies established to own and operate renewable energy projects. Investments in renewable energy assets are subject to risks including changes in government subsidies, tax credits, and regulatory incentives; fluctuations in energy prices; technology obsolescence; construction and development risk; and counterparty risk associated with long-term power purchase agreements.
- **Real Asset Credit and Structured Investments:** Real Asset Credit and Structured Investments involve lending to, or structuring capital solutions around, cash-flowing or development-stage real assets. These investments may include first-lien or subordinate loans secured by real estate or infrastructure; mezzanine debt or preferred equity instruments that offer contractual payment streams; structured lease-backed financing arrangements such as sale-leasebacks of real estate, equipment, or essential-use assets; and asset-backed lending strategies, including receivables factoring, where repayment is supported by the cash flows of the underlying real asset. Exposure to these strategies may be obtained through Direct Investments or indirectly through private credit funds or other pooled vehicles. Instruments may include fixed or floating rate loans, notes, lease contracts, and structured securities with predictable cash flow profiles.

The Fund's investment strategies and Private Real Asset Investments are centered around tangible, capital-intensive assets that provide essential services, enable economic productivity, or generate long-term intrinsic value. The Fund's Private Real Asset Investments will include real estate, real estate-adjacent investments (including services and operating companies), infrastructure, natural resources and energy, energy services, renewable energy assets, and natural capital, among other hard asset categories, where the underlying physical assets may exhibit a degree of inflation protection, provide a component of current yield, and demonstrate historically low correlation to traditional equities and fixed income investments. The Fund's Private Real Asset Investments typically offer a combination of stable cash flows and capital appreciation potential, with the balance of current income and growth depending on the asset type, contractual structure, and stage of development.

- *Real Estate.* Real estate is a foundational real asset category that includes investments across stabilized, transitional, and development-stage properties. The Fund's real estate investments may also include real estate-adjacent investments, such as equity interests in services companies, operating companies, and platforms that derive a substantial portion of their revenue from the ownership, operation, or servicing

of real estate assets. The Fund's real estate investments may span sectors such as residential, commercial, and specialty sectors, and may generate income through lease payments while offering long-term capital appreciation through market growth, leasing optimization, capital investment, or repositioning. Depending on the strategy, or when pursuing ground-up development or construction, the Fund's real estate investments may involve varying degrees of leasing, operational, and capital expenditure risk. Real estate positions in the Fund's portfolio also serves as a hedge against inflation, as rising replacement costs and market rents can support valuation durability.

- *Infrastructure*. Infrastructure refers to a wide-ranging category of assets that often deliver essential public or economic services and benefit from structural tailwinds, including increasing demand for digital connectivity, decarbonization, and aging physical networks. The Fund's investments in these assets generally feature attractive investment characteristics such as high barriers to entry, long asset lives, relatively predictable demand, and regulated or contracted cash flows. The Fund's infrastructure investments may span sub-sectors including, but not limited to, communication and digital infrastructure, power generation and midstream, renewable and energy transition assets, renewable energy assets, energy services platforms and companies, social infrastructure, transportation and logistics, and utilities. Depending on the underlying asset profile and business plan, the Fund's infrastructure investments may be structured as Core, Core Plus, Value-Add, or Opportunistic, and may also include development-stage, greenfield, or brownfield projects where value is created through construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or modernization. Additionally, the Fund may invest in adjacent sectors that, while not always categorized as traditional infrastructure, exhibit similar investment characteristics. These investments may involve assets or platforms that are supported by hard asset backing, long asset lives, specialized operations, barriers to entry, and resilient cash flow profiles.
- *Natural Resources and Energy*. The Fund's natural resources and energy investments are expected to relate to the extraction, processing, and transport of finite or consumable resources such as oil, natural gas, minerals, and energy infrastructure. The Fund's natural resources and energy investments may include upstream and midstream energy assets, energy logistics, mining infrastructure, energy services companies providing essential operational, maintenance, or technical support to the energy sector, renewable energy assets and platforms, and related production and distribution platforms. These assets may offer strong cash flow potential tied to commodity prices, and in some cases, may align with broader energy transition strategies through investment in lower-carbon extraction methods or carbon management infrastructure.
- *Natural Capital*. The Fund's natural capital investments are expected to be land-based real assets that produce economic value through biological growth and long-term resource productivity. This includes investments in agriculture, timberland, and other renewable land systems that generate cash flows from harvest cycles, leasing arrangements, or resource use. Farmland may provide exposure to row crops, permanent crops, or livestock operations, while timberland investments are typically supported by pulp, paper, and construction-grade wood supply chains. These assets are often underpinned by long-term demand for food, fiber, and raw materials and may also offer land appreciation potential, income generation, and inflation sensitivity.

Taken together, the Fund invests in a broad and dynamic investment universe with diverse sector exposures, risk-return profiles, and macroeconomic sensitivities. While many real estate and infrastructure assets exhibit defensive characteristics, such as contracted revenues, essential services, or inflation linkage investments across the private real assets spectrum require rigorous underwriting, active management, and thoughtful portfolio construction. The Fund's strategy will reflect these principles by seeking exposure to durable, income-generating, and inflation-sensitive real assets across geographies and sectors, including real estate-adjacent services and operating companies, take-private opportunities, energy services platforms, and renewable energy assets, with a focus on long-term value creation and downside protection.

Private Real Asset Investment Structures

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective through broad exposure to Private Real Asset Investments, including semi-liquid or listed investments, that may include: (i) Direct Investments in the equity and/or debt of a private company; (ii) secondary purchases of interests in private funds (each a “Portfolio Fund,” and collectively, the “Portfolio Funds”) managed by third-party managers (“Portfolio Fund Managers”) and other private assets (together, “Secondary Investments” or “secondaries”); (iii) primary fund commitments (“Primary Investments” or “primaries”); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid real asset instruments; (v) other liquid investments, including ETFs; (vi) closed-end funds and private and public REITs and BDCs; (vii) short-term investments, including money market funds and short-term treasuries. Portfolio Funds, mutual funds, ETFs, registered closed-end funds, REITs and BDCs in which the Fund may invest are collectively referred to as “Underlying Funds.”

The Fund’s investments will typically not be registered with the SEC or any state or foreign securities commission and will typically not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available with respect to the issuers in which the Fund invests may generally be less extensive than that available for issuers of registered or exchange listed securities.

The Fund’s portfolio will be constructed with investments across the following Private Real Asset Investment structures:

- Primary Investments: Primary Investments are limited partnership interests in newly established real asset funds that are typically acquired by way of subscription during their initial fundraising period. Most real asset fund sponsors raise new funds every two to four years, and some top-performing funds are closed to new investors. Because of the limited windows of opportunity for making primary investments in particular funds, strong relationships with leading fund sponsors are highly important for investors in Primary Investments.

Investors in primaries subscribe for interests during an initial fundraising period, and their capital commitments are then used to fund investments in a number of individual operating companies during a defined investment period and to pay associated management fees and expenses throughout the fund’s term. The investments of the fund are usually unknown at the time of commitment, and investors typically have little or no ability to influence the investments that are made during the fund’s life. Because primary investors must rely on the expertise of the fund manager, an accurate assessment of the manager’s capabilities is essential.

Primary Investments typically exhibit a value development pattern, commonly known as the “J-curve,” in which the fund’s NAV typically declines moderately during the early years of the fund’s life as investment-related fees and expenses are incurred before investment gains have been realized. As the fund matures and portfolio companies are sold, the pattern is expected to reverse with increasing NAV and distributions to fund investors. Primary Investments typically have a full term of ten to thirteen years with an average portfolio company investment hold period of three to eight years. Capital is typically deployed for new investments over the first three to five years, and the portfolio companies are then held for three to eight years before being sold with cash proceeds distributed back to fund investors. The private fund sponsor will often receive performance-based compensation, also called a carried interest allocation, typically entitling it to approximately 20% of net profits on the fund’s investments after meeting a minimum return. After all of the fund’s assets have been disposed, the fund is dissolved.

- Secondary Investments: Secondary Investments are the assumption or purchase of existing limited partner interests, typically in seasoned private real asset funds or Co-Investments (defined below) that are acquired in privately negotiated transactions. The original subscriber of the primary investment is often the seller of the asset. The stage of maturity for the asset can vary from early in the investment period of the fund to near full term of the fund.

Pricing for a Secondary Investment is negotiated based on the reported NAV and expected timing of cash flows (capital calls for contributions to the Portfolio Fund, clawbacks of amounts distributed to the Portfolio Fund’s general partner and distributions of returns) of the Portfolio Fund(s) or Co-Investment(s). Certain available fund secondaries have existing investments in portfolio companies. As a result, the secondary buyer may have visibility to the assets being purchased. Investment returns are less impacted by the J-curve expected from a primary investment and distribution patterns may be accelerated as the

buyer's participation is at a later stage in the primary's life. The secondary buyer does not participate in prior distributions from the acquired limited partnership interest or the previous growth in value of the assets. The Secondary Investment liquidates and dissolves in the same manner as a Primary Investment.

Secondary Investments may be acquired at a discount to a Portfolio Fund's NAV to, among other things, compensate the purchaser for providing the seller with liquidity and on account of various transfer restrictions. As a result, Secondary Investments acquired at a discount may result in unrealized gains at the time the Fund next calculates its NAV, as any such discounted Secondary Investment will be marked to its NAV, which may be higher than its acquisition cost. If such unrealized gains are realized upon the Fund's disposition of Secondary Investments, the Fund may generate distributable gains that are taxable to Shareholders. Accordingly, the overall performance and NAV of the Fund may be significantly impacted by the acquisition price paid by the Fund for such Secondary Investments.

- *Co-Investments*: Co-investments ("Co-Investments") are direct investments in specific real assets, companies, or projects, or indirect investments made through vehicles managed and controlled by a general partner or sponsor. These opportunities are typically offered to investors alongside a primary real asset fund when the sponsor identifies an attractive investment opportunity that exceeds the fund's target allocation or concentration limits. Co-investors generally participate in such investments on the same terms and at the same entry valuation as the sponsor or lead fund; however, follow-on investments may be made at different valuations depending on timing and market conditions. Co-Investments, unlike investments in primary funds, may not bear an additional layer of fees or bear significantly reduced fees. Co-investments typically have a three- to eight-year holding period.
- *Listed Real Asset Investments*: Listed Real Asset Investments refer to publicly traded securities that provide exposure to underlying Private Real Asset Investments. These may include shares of listed entities that themselves invest in private real estate or infrastructure transactions, hold interests in private funds, or generate revenue through management fees and/or carried interest earned from managing private real asset portfolios. While listed investments can offer liquidity and transparency, their market prices have historically exhibited sensitivity to broader economic conditions and investor sentiment, and at times may trade at discounts relative to the net asset value of comparable private investments. The Investment Manager may opportunistically cause the Fund to invest in Listed Real Asset Investments to complement the Fund's portfolio construction, manage liquidity, or access targeted real asset themes.

The Fund and Investment Manager have been granted an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated investments alongside other funds managed by the Investment Manager or certain of its affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act, subject to certain conditions.

The Investment Manager will not cause the Fund to engage in certain investments alongside affiliates unless such investments are permitted under the exemptive order or unless such investments are not prohibited by Section 17(d) of the Investment Company Act or interpretations of Section 17(d) as expressed in SEC no-action letters or other available guidance. The Fund could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested

Investment Process Overview

Due Diligence and Selection of Investments

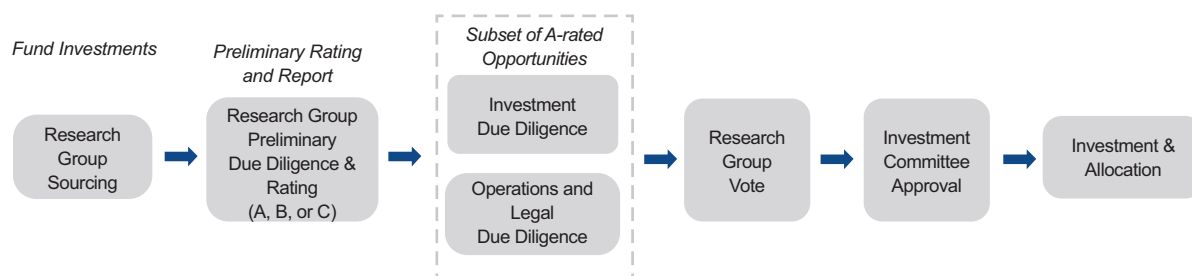
Cliffwater follows a disciplined approval process for the purpose of identifying investment opportunities within a consistent framework. Cliffwater's philosophy is that a repeatable process and consistent team engagement leads to better investment outcomes, and the due diligence process is designed to evaluate opportunities against these criteria. Throughout due diligence, Cliffwater maintains a collaborative decision-making process designed to encourage frequent input from its investment committee and other investment professionals.

Manager/Fund Selection

Throughout the course of due diligence on a Fund investment (each a “Fund Investment” and collectively, the “Fund Investments”), Cliffwater focuses on assessing several important attributes of the sponsor, including (i) track record benchmarking and analysis (including a fundamental analysis around key indicators of the sponsor’s historical value creation and a revaluation of the unrealized portfolio), (ii) team quality, experience, continuity, and depth, (iii) consistency and attractiveness of strategy, investment parameters and an ability to deploy capital in the size of assets in which the sponsor has a demonstrable track record of success, and (iv) economic alignment (allocation of carry and the size of the general partner commitment). As part of its manager and fund selection process, Cliffwater conducts a benchmarking and due diligence analysis to evaluate a sponsor’s ability to drive value creation at the asset or portfolio level through strategic, operational, and financial execution. This includes assessing the sponsor’s track record in enhancing asset performance through lease-up, repositioning, development, operational efficiency, or capital improvements, as well as their ability to manage construction risk, navigate entitlement or regulatory processes, and execute capital recycling strategies. Additional indicators of value creation may include optimizing tenant mix, increasing occupancy and rental rates, reducing operating costs, upgrading infrastructure, completing accretive asset acquisitions or dispositions, and effectively managing leverage and interest rate exposure. Cliffwater also evaluates whether the sponsor’s valuation approach appropriately reflects current market conditions, asset-level fundamentals, and comparable public or private market transactions. Valuation assessments incorporate a review of sponsor policies, audited financials (where available), and relevant benchmarks to determine whether the reported value is appropriate or if an adjustment is warranted. Cliffwater’s operations team also conducts operational due diligence on the sponsor and Cliffwater’s legal due diligence team conducts legal due diligence on the fund documents.

Cliffwater believes that investors benefit by selecting management firms that specialize in each strategy. Cliffwater maintains a global database of private capital fund managers, conducting due diligence, and giving an A, B, or C-rating to each fund.

The Fund investment selection process is illustrated by the diagram below.



- **Sourcing.** Cliffwater’s Real Asset research team is responsible for sourcing investment opportunities and funds. These professionals are responsible for primary fund opportunities across a wide spectrum of private real asset, private debt, and private equity opportunities and managers. Each has developed sector specialization and manager knowledge from their years of experience, which extends globally. The manager relationships lead to origination of co-investment and secondary opportunities.
- **Rating.** Each research team member then rates (A, B, or C) investments and fund opportunities and prepares a preliminary due diligence report supporting their rating. A-ratings generally comprise a small fraction 10-20% of the universe of opportunities. Ratings can change as the research team re-evaluates over time.
- **Due Diligence.** Cliffwater next conducts thorough due diligence on the top fund opportunities. This involves separate investment and operations due diligence teams and separate investment and operational reports that further describe and assess the opportunity. In addition, Cliffwater expects to regularly communicate with private real asset general partnerships (“GPs”) and limited partners (“LPs”) of private real asset funds (collectively referred to as “Private Real Asset Investors”), managers and other personnel about statistical and factual information regarding economic factors and trends to utilize in making the investment decisions for the Fund. This interaction facilitates ongoing portfolio analysis and may help to address potential issues, such as loss of key team members or proposed changes in constituent documents. It also provides ongoing due diligence feedback, as additional Co-Investments with a particular GP are considered. Cliffwater may also perform background and reference checks on investment fund personnel.

Key value drivers in Cliffwater's investment due diligence process include:

- i. Organization: Evaluation of the Portfolio Managers, as defined below, and the backing provided by their platform.
- ii. Investment process: Assessment of repeatable and differentiated processes for sourcing investment opportunities, transaction analysis, and overall investment strategy; consistency in strategy, investment parameters and an ability to deploy capital in the size of assets in which the sponsor has a demonstrable track record of success.
- iii. Portfolio construction: Transaction mix (capital structure, industry, sector, geography, etc.), position sizing, financing sources, economic alignment (allocation of carry and the size of the general partner commitment), and expenses.
- iv. Track record: Demonstrable track record of successfully originating, underwriting, and securing deals, and meeting return targets; fundamental analysis around key indicators of the sponsor's historical value creation.

Separately, Cliffwater's operations due diligence team conducts an independent assessment of the operational risks of the investment opportunity.

Key value drivers in Cliffwater's operations due diligence process include:

- i. Governance: Evaluation of the regulatory and compliance program, role of the advisory board, and business risk management practices.
 - ii. Infrastructure: Assessment of the non-investment personnel, segregation of duties and cash controls, service provider selection, and technology infrastructure.
 - iii. Processes: Review of financing arrangements, investor transparency and disclosures, and ongoing investor communication.
 - iv. Valuation: Evaluation of the valuation methodology, valuation review procedures, accounting processes, and fund expenses.
- **Approval — Research Group.** The research team next votes to approve the investment or requests additional information if appropriate.
 - **Final Approval — Investment Committee.** Cliffwater's Investment Committee approves all final investments/funds. If approved by the research team, the appropriate research professional will present the investment opportunity, with supporting reports, to the Investment Committee for final approval.
 - **Ongoing Monitoring.** Following the close of an investment, Cliffwater implements a diligent monitoring process that includes frequent meetings or calls with underlying investment managers, review of quarterly reports and annual audited financial statements, ongoing monitoring of key performance indicators related to portfolio holdings and underlying exposures, and performance analysis using a wide array of analytical tools and systems.

Co-Investment Selection

Throughout the course of due diligence on a Co-Investment, Cliffwater focuses on evaluating various key aspects of each opportunity, which involves (i) performing a detailed assessment of the sponsor or lead manager executing the transaction, including their asset class expertise, historical performance, and alignment of interests; (ii) analyzing the underlying sector, geography, and market conditions in which the asset, project, or company operates, including demand drivers, regulatory environment, and competitive dynamics; (iii) evaluating the asset, project, or company's historical performance (if applicable), current operating profile, and business plan or development strategy, with attention to projected cash flows, capital requirements, and exit assumptions; (iv) constructing base case and downside case projections to model expected returns under varying scenarios, along with sensitivity analyses on key performance drivers such as occupancy rates, lease terms, construction costs, or interest rates; and (v) reviewing the proposed transaction terms in detail, including valuation, capital structure, financing arrangements, legal and tax considerations, and governance rights. This framework is designed to ensure that each co-investment opportunity aligns with the Fund's risk-return objectives and complements the broader portfolio construction strategy.

Portfolio Construction & Liquidity Management

In addition to asset selection, Cliffwater believes that portfolio construction is critical to the successful execution of the Fund's investment strategy. Additionally, Cliffwater has established portfolio parameters to manage exposure across Primary Investments, Secondary Investments, and Co-Investments. These parameters are set with an understanding of the return, risk and cash flow attributes of each investment type, while also considering the portfolio effect provided by diverse investment opportunities, in an effort to (i) mitigate the "J-curve" (the tendency for a fund's NAV to decline moderately during the early years of the fund's life as investment-related fees and expenses are incurred before investment gains have been realized), (ii) reduce blind-pool risk (the risk associated with the wide flexibility and broad investment mandate afforded to certain pooled investment vehicles at the time the investment is made by the Fund), (iii) deploy investor capital in an efficient manner based on investment opportunity, (iv) grow and return investor capital sooner than typical illiquid, private real asset structures, (v) manage portfolio volatility, and (vi) deliver superior risk-adjusted returns to its investors.

By tracking certain features, such as commitments, capital calls, distributions and valuations, Cliffwater will use a range of techniques to balance total returns with recurring distributions and liquidity targets, including (i) diversifying commitments across private real assets at different parts of fund lifecycles through the use of Primary Investments, Secondary Investments and Co-Investments, (ii) actively managing cash and liquid assets, and (iii) modeling and actively monitoring cash flows to mitigate cash drag and maintain appropriate levels of committed capital. In addition, the Fund may seek to establish credit lines to provide liquidity to satisfy Shareholder tender requests.

To enhance the Fund's liquidity, particularly in times of possible net outflows through the tender of Shares by shareholders, Cliffwater may from time to time determine to sell certain of the Fund's assets. The Fund may also invest in liquid assets that may include both fixed income and equity assets as well as public and private vehicles that derive their investment returns from fixed income and equity securities, including publicly listed companies that pursue the business of real asset investing; publicly listed companies that invest in real asset transactions or funds; alternative asset managers, holding companies, investment trusts, ETFs, closed-end funds, financial institutions and other vehicles whose primary purpose is to invest in, lend capital to or provide services to privately held companies; and certain derivatives, such as options and futures.

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

Portfolio Monitoring

Cliffwater monitors each investment, including performance measurement relative to initial investment expectations, frequent interactions and periodic in-person visits with the sponsors and attendance of annual general meetings and advisory board meetings. The ongoing monitoring process measures key performance indicators, transactional milestones, investment pacing, volatility metrics, investment consistency relative to the stated strategy, qualitative factors on the sponsor and its professionals, reporting quality and various macro factors.

Description of the Investment Manager's Experience with Private Real Assets

The Investment Manager has been advising on private real assets and private real asset funds since 2005. It has been recommending such investments to its advisory clients since that time. The Investment Manager has dedicated significant resources to developing its expertise in private real assets and cultivating relationships with investment advisers that it believes to be top-tier. The Investment Manager brings to the management of the Fund its expertise, experience and access in private real assets.

The Investment Manager's research also shows that there is no single investment style that is demonstrably better than others, and the Investment Manager believes that a superior outcome can be achieved when experienced investment advisers of different styles are combined.

Geographic Regions and Foreign Currency Exposure

The Fund may, directly or indirectly, make investments outside of the United States, including in emerging markets. The Fund's non-U.S. investments are expected to be primarily in Europe, Asia, and Canada and, to a lesser extent in Latin America and the Middle East. Emerging market countries are those countries included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

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

Borrowing by the Fund

Cliffwater believes the Fund's investment strategy favors a modest amount of leverage consistent with the statutory limitations. Accordingly, the Fund may utilize leverage from borrowings to enhance yield within the 300% asset coverage (up to 50% of the Fund's net assets) requirements of an interval fund. The Fund is authorized to borrow cash in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. Borrowings will be limited to 33.33% of the Fund's assets (50% of its net assets).

Other Information Regarding Investment Strategy

The Fund may, from time to time, for up to 90 consecutive days, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such times, Cliffwater may determine that a large portion of the Fund's assets should be invested in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, municipal bonds, bank accounts, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and other high-quality debt instruments maturing in one year or less from the time of investment. In these and in other cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. Cliffwater may invest the Fund's cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate.

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the "portfolio turnover rate") of the Fund may vary from year to year. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate will not be a limiting factor when Cliffwater deems portfolio changes appropriate. 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 Cliffwater, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous federal tax rates.

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

Principal Risk Factors

All investments carry risks to some degree. The Fund cannot guarantee that its investment objective will be achieved or that its strategy of investing will be successful, and its NAV may decrease. An investment in the Fund involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost.

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

An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. An investor may lose money. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to their investment objective and personal situation and (ii) consider factors such as their personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs. The Fund is an illiquid investment. Shareholders have no right to require the Fund to redeem their Shares of the Fund.

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

No Operating History. The Fund has no operating history. The Fund is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business, including the risk that the Fund will not achieve its investment objective and that the value of Shares could decline.

Market Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund represents an indirect investment in the securities or other instruments owned by the Fund. The value of these investments, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of your shares at any point in time may be worth less than the value of your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Real Estate Risk. Since the business of the Fund consists of investing in real estate, the Fund is subject to local, regional, and national real estate market and economic conditions beyond its control. Such risks include, but are not limited to the risks associated with the general economic climate, local real estate conditions (including the availability of excess supply of properties relative to demand), demographic changes, changes in the availability of financing, credit risk arising from the financial condition of tenants, buyers, and sellers of properties, geographic market concentration, competition from other space, vacancy, tenant defaults, construction related risks, condemnation, taxes, government regulations (such as changes in regulations governing land usage, improvements, zoning, and environmental issues), natural and man-made disasters, liability arising out of the presence of certain construction materials, uninsurable losses, and fluctuations in interest rates. The Fund may invest in a variety of types of real property, including office property, industrial property, retail property, multifamily property and mixed-use property, and the foregoing real estate risks may be more prevalent or pronounced in one or more of these property types from time to time.

Real Estate-Related Risk. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in Private Real Asset Investments under ordinary circumstances. The main risk of real estate and real estate-related investments, such as Private Real Asset Investments, is that the value of the underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate values. These factors include both the general and local economies, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning and tax laws) affecting real estate and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. If the Fund's real estate-related investments are concentrated in one geographic area or in one property type, the Fund will be particularly subject to the risks associated with that area or property type. The Fund may invest in a wide array of real estate exposures that involve equity or equity-like risk in the underlying properties. Real estate historically has experienced significant fluctuation and cycles in value, and specific market conditions may result in a permanent reduction in value. The value of the real estate will depend on many factors beyond the control of the general partner, including, without limitation: changes in general economic or local conditions; changes in supply of or demand for competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of over-building); changes in interest rates; the promulgation and enforcement of governmental regulations relating to land use and zoning restrictions, environmental protection and occupational safety; unavailability of mortgage funds which may render the construction, leasing, sale or refinancing

of a property difficult; the financial condition of borrowers and of tenants, buyers and sellers of property; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; the imposition of rent controls; energy and supply shortages; various uninsured or uninsurable risks; and natural disasters. As a result, the Fund's portfolio may be subject to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in a broader diversification of investments in terms of asset type, geographic location, sector, industry or securities instrument.

Real Estate Lending Risk. Real estate lending is a highly competitive business. The Fund competes with traditional institutional lenders, other real estate lending funds, individual lenders, and private lenders. If the Fund is unable to source a sufficient number of secured real estate loans in the face of such competition, it may be unable to build a loan portfolio of adequate size to achieve its financial objectives.

Publicly Traded Real Asset Investment Risk. Publicly traded real asset investment vehicles are typically regulated entities listed on public stock exchanges that provide exposure to private real estate, infrastructure, or other real asset investments. These vehicles may take the form of REITs, listed infrastructure funds, publicly traded partnerships, BDCs, corporations, or other investment structures. They may engage directly in real asset ownership or development, or indirectly through investments in private funds or through fee-based business models that generate revenue by managing private real asset portfolios. In some cases, these investments may also involve publicly listed companies engaging in privately negotiated transactions or strategic acquisitions in the real asset space.

Publicly traded real asset vehicles comprise a relatively small segment of the public equity markets and are typically covered by a limited number of research analysts and active investors. As a result, public information regarding their operations and underlying assets may be limited, and their market prices may deviate meaningfully from their net asset value, creating potential inefficiencies. While these securities are generally liquid and traded daily, their valuations may be more volatile due to broader equity market sentiment or macroeconomic conditions unrelated to the performance of the underlying real assets. Nonetheless, publicly traded real asset securities may offer the Fund enhanced liquidity and flexibility relative to traditional private investments, enabling more efficient capital deployment and portfolio rebalancing.

Non-Traded/Private REIT Risk. The Fund may invest in non-traded and private REITs, which are pooled investment vehicles that own, operate, or finance income-producing real estate assets. Non-traded REITs are typically structured as perpetual-life or finite-life companies that are not listed on national securities exchanges and, as such, are illiquid and do not provide daily pricing transparency. These vehicles may focus on specific sectors such as industrial, multifamily, office, retail, healthcare, or data centers, and may invest in stabilized or development-stage properties.

Investments in non-traded or private REITs involve risks similar to those associated with direct investments in private real estate funds or properties, including property market risk, tenant and leasing risk, development and construction risk, financing risk, and interest rate sensitivity. In addition, non-traded REITs may be subject to valuation uncertainty due to the absence of an active secondary market, reliance on periodic third-party appraisals, and limited public disclosure. Redemption mechanisms for non-traded REITs are typically limited, periodic, and subject to caps, meaning the Fund may not be able to exit its investment in a timely manner or at a desired price.

Non-traded REITs often use leverage to enhance returns, which may increase the risk of loss and magnify the impact of market downturns. These REITs also incur management fees, distribution fees, and organizational and offering costs, which may reduce the net return to investors. Like all REITs, non-traded and private REITs must comply with various tax and regulatory requirements, including distributing at least 90% of taxable income to maintain REIT status. Changes in tax law, interest rate environments, or real estate regulations may adversely affect performance. The Fund's investments in non-traded REITs may be subject to increased risk if the REIT focuses on a particular property type or geographic region.

Infrastructure Risk. The Fund may invest its assets in securities issued by companies in the infrastructure industry. Infrastructure companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown including surplus capacity, government budgetary constraints and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure companies may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and also may be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruptions and/or legal challenges due to environmental, operational or other issues and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards. There is also the risk that publicly-funded infrastructure projects, especially in emerging markets, may be subject to changing regulations and the effects of

public corruption, resulting in delays and cost overruns. Other risks include environmental damage due to a company's operations or an accident, changes in market sentiment toward infrastructure and terrorist acts. Infrastructure securities may also be highly illiquid investments.

These investments may be in units of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). MLP common units represent an equity ownership interest in an MLP. Some infrastructure companies in which the Fund may invest are organized as LLCs which are treated in the same manner as MLPs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Fund may invest in LLC common units which represent an ownership interest in the LLC. Interests in MLP and LLC common units entitle the holder to a share of the company's success through distributions and/or capital appreciation. I-Shares represent an indirect ownership interest in MLP common units issued by an MLP affiliate, which is typically a publicly traded LLC. Securities of MLP affiliates also include publicly traded equity securities of LLCs that own, directly or indirectly, general partner interests of an MLP.

Natural Resources/Energy Sector Risk. The Fund's investments in real assets in the natural resources and energy sector may be affected by numerous factors, including events occurring in nature, inflationary pressures, international politics, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, energy conservation, taxes, and other government regulations. In addition, interest rates and general economic conditions may affect the demand for energy/natural resources. For example, events occurring in nature (such as earthquakes or fires in prime energy/natural resource areas) and political events (such as coups, military confrontations or acts of terrorism) can affect overall supply of energy/natural resources and the value of companies involved in energy/natural resources.

Natural Capital Risk. The Fund's investments in natural capital are subject to the risk that their value may fluctuate widely in response to the level and volatility of commodity prices, exchange rates, import controls, domestic and global competition, environmental regulation and liability for environmental damage, mandated expenditures for safety or pollution control, the success of exploration projects, depletion of resources, tax policies, and other governmental regulation. Investments in natural capital can be significantly affected by changes in the supply of or demand for natural resources. The value of natural capital may be adversely affected by a change in inflation, events occurring in nature and political events.

Cap Rate Risk. An investment in the Fund involves the risk that capitalization rates ("cap rates") applicable to the Fund's real estate investments may increase, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. Cap rates represent the ratio of a property's net operating income to its market value and are influenced by a variety of factors, including prevailing interest rates, investor demand for real estate assets, local and national economic conditions, property type, geographic location, tenant creditworthiness, lease terms, and supply-and-demand dynamics in the relevant real estate market.

Rising cap rates generally result in a decline in the appraised or market value of real estate assets, even if the net operating income generated by such assets remains constant or increases. Cap rate expansion may be caused by, among other things, increases in interest rates, a deterioration in the perceived quality or stability of property cash flows, reduced investor appetite for real estate assets, or adverse macroeconomic developments. Cap rate expansion could result in a decline in the net asset value of Shares.

There can be no assurance that cap rates will remain stable or compress during the period in which the Fund holds its investments. A sustained period of cap rate expansion could materially and adversely affect the Fund's total return, its ability to make distributions to Shareholders, and the overall value of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's use of leverage may amplify losses resulting from cap rate increases.

Rental Growth Risk. The Fund's investments in real estate and real estate-related assets are subject to the risk that rental income may not increase at anticipated rates or may decline. A number of factors could adversely affect rental growth, including, but not limited to:

- **Market and Economic Conditions.** General economic downturns, recessions, or slowdowns in local or national economies may reduce demand for rental space, leading to lower occupancy rates, increased tenant concessions, or downward pressure on rental rates. Changes in supply and demand dynamics in the markets in which properties are located could result in an oversupply of competing properties, which may limit the ability to increase rents or maintain current rental levels.

- **Tenant Creditworthiness and Defaults.** The financial condition of tenants may deteriorate, resulting in lease defaults, early terminations, or the inability of tenants to pay contractual rent increases. Defaulting tenants may be difficult to replace on comparable or favorable terms, or at all.
- **Lease Renewal and Re-Leasing Risk.** Upon expiration of existing leases, it may be difficult to re-lease space at rental rates equal to or in excess of the rates under expiring leases. Market conditions at the time of renewal or re-leasing may require offering below-market rents, tenant improvement allowances, rent-free periods, or other concessions that reduce effective rental income.
- **Regulatory and Rent Control Restrictions.** Properties may be subject to rent control, rent stabilization, or other regulatory limitations on the amount or frequency of rent increases. Such restrictions could prevent the raising of rents to market levels and may materially limit rental growth.
- **Competition.** Increased competition from new or renovated properties, changes in tenant preferences, or shifts in demographic or employment trends could reduce the ability to attract and retain tenants at favorable rental rates.
- **Property-Specific Factors.** The age, condition, location, and desirability of individual properties may affect rental growth. Properties that require significant capital expenditures or that suffer from deferred maintenance, obsolescence, or adverse environmental conditions may experience lower rental growth relative to competing properties.

Any of the foregoing factors, individually or in combination, could cause actual rental growth to be materially lower than projected, which could adversely affect the net asset value of Shares.

Refinancing Risk in a Rising Interest Rate Environment. The Fund's investments may include assets that are subject to existing debt financing arrangements which mature or require refinancing during the term of the Fund's investment. In a rising interest rate environment, the cost of refinancing such indebtedness may be significantly higher than the interest rates applicable to the original financing. There can be no assurance that refinancing will be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, at the time such indebtedness matures or otherwise becomes due.

If interest rates have increased at the time an asset's indebtedness requires refinancing, refinancing may result in substantially higher borrowing costs, which would reduce the cash flow available from such asset and could materially diminish the value of the Fund's investment. Higher interest rates may also reduce the availability of debt financing in the market generally, as lenders may tighten underwriting standards or reduce lending capacity in response to increased borrowing costs and broader macroeconomic uncertainty.

Dependence on the Investment Manager Risk. The success of the Fund depends upon the ability of the Investment Manager to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the investment objective of the Fund. Shareholders will have no right or power to participate in the management or control of the Fund.

Dependence on Key Personnel Risk. The Investment Manager may be dependent upon the experience and expertise of certain key personnel in providing services with respect to the Fund's investments. If the Investment Manager were to lose the services of these individuals, its ability to service the Fund could be adversely affected. As with any managed fund, the Investment Manager may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques for the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Investment Manager has informed the Fund that its investment professionals are actively involved in other investment activities not concerning the Fund and will not be able to devote all of their time to the Fund's business and affairs. In addition, individuals not currently associated with the Investment Manager may become associated with the Fund, and the performance of the Fund may also depend on the experience and expertise of such individuals.

Concentration of Investments Risk. The value of the investments of a fund that focuses its investments in a particular industry or market sector will be highly sensitive to financial, economic, political and other developments affecting that industry or market sector, and conditions that negatively impact that industry or market sector will have a greater impact on the fund as compared with a fund that does not have its holdings concentrated in a particular industry or market sector. Events negatively affecting the market sectors in which the Fund has invested are therefore likely to cause the value of the Fund's shares to decrease, perhaps significantly. At times, the performance of investments in those industries may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole.

The Fund assigns each investment to an industry or sector based on the Investment Manager's classifications, and the Investment Manager may classify an issuer differently or reclassify it in its discretion. Other funds and third parties may classify the same issuers differently, so the Fund's industry and sector weightings may not be comparable to theirs. The Fund may have significant exposure to the information technology sector, including companies that develop or rely on artificial intelligence. Valuations of these issuers, particularly those associated with artificial intelligence, often reflect elevated growth expectations and may be especially volatile; if those expectations are not realized, their valuations could decline rapidly, with a greater adverse impact on the Fund than on a fund without such exposure.

Management Risk. The NAV of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of the securities in which it invests. The Investment Manager's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular sector and securities or the financial performance of portfolio companies in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.

Portfolio Fund Risk. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses, including advisory fees, when it invests in Portfolio Funds. There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the Portfolio Funds (such as the use of derivatives). The ETFs in which the Fund invests that attempt to track an index may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track, due to transactions costs and other expenses of the ETFs. The existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for an ETF's shares could result in such shares trading at a significant premium or discount to their NAV. The shares of listed closed-end funds may also frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease, and it is possible that the discount may increase. The Fund may invest in other registered closed-end management investment companies advised by Cliffwater that are considered affiliates of the Fund. Cliffwater has agreed to reimburse the Fund for the investment management fees paid on these investments, although the Fund will be subject to asset-based and other non-management fees charged by such funds.

The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and permissible under the 1940 Act. Under one provision of the 1940 Act, the Fund may not acquire the securities of other investment companies if, as a result, (i) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies, (ii) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any one investment company being held by the Fund or (iii) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in any one investment company. In some instances, the Fund may invest in an investment company in excess of these limits. For example, the Fund may invest in other registered investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds and ETFs, REITs and in BDCs in excess of the statutory limits imposed by the 1940 Act in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. These investments would be subject to the applicable conditions of Rule 12d1-4, which in part would affect or otherwise impose certain limits on the investments and operations of the underlying fund. Accordingly, if the Fund serves as an "underlying fund" to another investment company, the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies, private funds and other investment vehicles may be limited and, under these circumstances, the Fund's investments in other investment companies, private funds and other investment vehicles will be consistent with applicable law and/or exemptive relief obtained from the SEC. The requirements of Rule 12d1-4 have been implemented by the Fund with respect to its fund of funds arrangements.

Private Investment Funds Risk. The Fund may invest in private investment funds that are not registered as investment companies. As a result, the Fund as an investor in these funds would not have the benefit of certain protections afforded to investors in registered investment companies. The Fund may not have the same amount of information about the identity, value, or performance of the private investment funds' investments as such private investment funds' managers. Investments in private investment funds generally will be illiquid and generally may not be transferred without the consent of the fund. The Fund may be unable to liquidate its investment in a private investment fund when desired (and may incur losses as a result), or may be required to sell such investment regardless of whether it desires to do so. Upon its withdrawal of all or a portion of its interest in a private investment fund, the Fund may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. The Fund may not be able to withdraw from a private investment fund except at certain designated times, thereby limiting the ability of the Fund to withdraw assets from the private fund due to poor performance or other reasons. The fees paid by private investment funds to their advisers and general partners or managing members often are higher than those paid by registered funds and generally include a percentage of gains. The Fund will bear its proportionate share of the management fees and other expenses that are charged by a private investment fund in addition to the management fees and other expenses paid by the Fund.

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

Portfolio Funds may target or concentrate their investments in particular markets, sectors or industries. As a result, the NAVs of such Portfolio Funds may be subject to greater volatility than those of investment companies that are subject to diversification requirements and this may negatively impact the NAV of the Fund.

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

Illiquid Portfolio Investments Risk. The Fund is expected to invest in securities that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. A Portfolio may make investments that may become less liquid in response to market developments or geopolitical events such as sanctions, trading halts or wars, or adverse investor perceptions. The market prices, if any, for such securities may be volatile and the Fund may not be able to sell them when the Investment Manager desires to do so or to realize what the Investment Manager perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over the counter markets. Restricted securities may sell at prices that are lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale.

Investors acquiring direct loans hoping to recoup their entire principal must generally hold their loans through maturity. Direct loans may not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and are not listed on any securities exchange. Accordingly, those loan investments may not be transferred unless they are first registered under the Securities Act and all applicable state or foreign securities laws or the transfer qualifies for an exemption from such registration. A reliable secondary market has yet to develop, nor may one ever develop for direct loans and, as such, these investments should be considered illiquid. Until an active secondary market develops, the Fund intends to primarily hold its direct loans until maturity. The Fund may not be able to sell any of its direct loans even under circumstances when the Investment Manager believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to sell such investments. In such circumstances, the overall returns to the Fund from its direct loans may be adversely affected. Moreover, certain direct loans may be subject to certain additional significant restrictions on transferability. Although the Fund may attempt to increase its liquidity by borrowing from a bank or other institution, its assets may not readily be accepted as collateral for such borrowing.

Valuation Risk. Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for most of the Fund's investments to trade. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of loans or fixed-income instruments may result in 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 an 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. Further, differing valuations of a security held by the Fund could negatively impact the Fund's ability to borrow under lines of credit or other financial instruments and engage in other capital-based activities.

Shareholders should recognize that valuations of illiquid assets involve various judgments and consideration of factors that may be subjective. As a result, the NAV of the Fund, as determined based on the fair value of its investments, may vary from the amount ultimately received by the Fund from its investments. This could adversely affect Shareholders whose Shares are repurchased as well as new Shareholders and remaining Shareholders. For example, in certain cases, the Fund might receive less than the fair value of its investment, resulting in a dilution of the value of the

Shares of Shareholders who do not tender their Shares in any coincident repurchase offer and a windfall to tendering Shareholders; in other cases, the Fund might receive more than the fair value of its investment, resulting in a windfall to Shareholders remaining in the Fund, but a shortfall to tendering Shareholders.

Valuation of the Fund's Investment in Other Investment Funds Risk. The valuation of the Fund's investments in investment funds is typically based on valuations provided by Portfolio Fund Managers on a quarterly basis. Prior to investing in any other investment fund, the Investment Manager will generally conduct a due diligence review of the valuation methodology used by the Portfolio Fund Manager. In addition to quarterly valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers, the Fund undertakes daily valuations and the daily issuance of Shares. A significant portion of the Fund's invested securities may lack a readily available market price and, therefore, require fair valuation by the Portfolio Fund Manager. In this context, the Investment Manager may encounter a conflict of interest when valuing these securities, as their value can impact the Investment Manager's compensation or their capacity to raise additional funds. There are no guarantees or assurances regarding the valuation methodology employed or the adequacy of systems utilized by any Portfolio Fund Manager. Additionally, there is no assurance regarding the accuracy of valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers, their compliance with internal policies or procedures for record-keeping and valuation, or the stability of their policies, procedures, and systems without prior notice to the Fund. Consequently, it is possible that a Portfolio Fund Manager's valuation of securities may not align with the ultimate realized amount upon the disposition of such securities. The information provided by a Portfolio Fund Manager may be subject to inaccuracy due to fraudulent activity, misvaluation, or inadvertent errors. It is important to note that the Fund may not identify valuation errors for a significant period of time, if at all.

Valuation Adjustments in Investment Funds Risk. The Fund calculates its NAV on a daily basis using the quarterly valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Managers. However, it is important to note that these valuations may not capture market changes or other events that take place after the end of the quarter. The Fund will adjust the valuation of its holdings in investment funds to account for such events, in accordance with its valuation policies. However, it is important to note that there is no guarantee that the Fund will accurately determine the fair value of these investments. Furthermore, it is possible that the valuations reported by the Portfolio Fund Managers may be subject to subsequent adjustments or revisions. Since such adjustments or revisions to the NAV of the Fund are based on information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, they may not impact the amount of repurchase proceeds received by Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased before these adjustments occurred. Consequently, if the subsequent adjusted valuations from the Portfolio Fund Managers or revisions to the NAV of an investment fund have an adverse impact on the Fund's NAV, the remaining outstanding Shares may be negatively affected due to prior repurchases. This may result in a potential benefit for Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased at a NAV higher than the adjusted amount. Contrarily, any increases in the NAV resulting from such subsequent adjustments may exclusively benefit the outstanding Shares, potentially disadvantaging Shareholders who had previously had their Shares repurchased at a NAV lower than the adjusted amount. These principles also extend to the purchase of Shares, meaning that new Shareholders may be similarly affected.

Non-Qualification As A Regulated Investment Company Risk. If for any taxable year the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code, all of its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions. To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must meet three numerical requirements each year regarding (i) the diversification of the assets it holds, (ii) the income it earns, and (iii) the amount of taxable income that it distributes to Shareholders. These requirements and certain additional tax risks associated with investments in the Fund are discussed in "TAX MATTERS" in the SAI.

Operational Risk. An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.

Reliance on Technology. The Fund's business is highly dependent on the communications and information systems of the Investment Manager and other service providers. In addition, certain of these systems are provided to the Investment Manager by third-party service providers. Any failure or interruption of such systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any such third-party service provider, could cause delays or other problems in the Fund's activities. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's operating results.

Recent technological developments in, and the increasingly widespread use of, artificial intelligence technologies may pose risks to the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence technologies. As artificial intelligence technologies are used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund. The legal and regulatory frameworks within which artificial intelligence technologies operate continue to rapidly evolve, and it is not possible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack or damage. The Fund and its affiliates and third-party service providers are subject to cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and the Fund could suffer such losses in the future. The Fund's and its affiliates' and third-party service providers' computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have a security impact. In addition, the Fund and the Investment Manager have limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third-party service providers. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Fund's operations or the operations of their respective affiliates and third-party service providers. This could result in significant losses, reputational damage, litigation, regulatory fines or penalties, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition or results of operations. Privacy and information security laws and regulation changes, and compliance with those changes, may result in cost increases due to system changes and the development of new administrative processes. In addition, the Fund may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify the Fund's protective measures and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from operational and security risks.

General Economic and Market Conditions Risk. The success of the Fund's investment program may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, trade policies, treaties and threatened or actual tariffs, and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of investments held by the Fund. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's profitability or result in losses. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a security may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously.

Interest rates in the United States and many other countries have been volatile in recent periods and may change materially in the future. See "Interest Rate Risk" below for more information. Changes in interest rates, including both increases and decreases, can adversely affect the value of fixed-income securities and other debt instruments. In addition, periods of interest rate volatility may affect the value of reserves held by banks and other financial institutions in bonds and other debt securities, and may contribute to liquidity pressures at such institutions. As a result, certain sectors of the credit markets could experience declines in liquidity, and it is possible that the Fund will not be able to manage these risks effectively.

Additionally, market risk includes the risk that geopolitical and other events will disrupt the economy on a national or global level. For instance, war, terrorism, social unrest, recessions, supply chain disruptions, market manipulation, government defaults, government shutdowns, political changes, diplomatic developments or the imposition of sanctions and other similar measures, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics), natural/environmental disasters, climate-change and climate related events can all negatively impact the securities markets, which could cause the Fund to lose value or impact the Fund's ability to meet its obligations. These events could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, changes in interest rates, inflation/deflation, travel restrictions or quarantines, and significantly adversely impact the economy. In addition, the current contentious domestic political environment, as well as political and diplomatic events within the United States and abroad could have an adverse impact on the Fund's investments and operations.

Additionally, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation

or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict in Europe and the Middle East. The United States also recently engaged in armed conflict in the Middle East. Although the Fund intends to invest primarily outside of this region, these developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on infrastructure-related companies with operations in the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Fund's investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region, and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Fund from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve their investment objectives, prevent the Fund from receiving payments otherwise due, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Fund, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Fund to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Fund's performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Fund's performance as a whole.

The Fund cannot predict the effects or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and global economies, the value of the Shares or the NAV of the Fund. The issuers of securities, including those held in the Fund's portfolio, could be materially impacted by such events, which may, in turn, negatively affect the value of such securities or such issuers' ability to make interest payments or distributions to the Fund. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

In the first half of 2025, the United States enacted or proposed to enact significant new tariffs, and various federal agencies have been directed to further evaluate key aspects of U.S. trade policy, which could potentially lead to significant changes to current policies, treaties, and tariffs. Certain foreign governments have threatened or instituted, or may in the future threaten or institute, retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods. Tariffs may be subject to legal challenge and may be modified, limited, or invalidated by judicial or regulatory action. The scope, timing, and ultimate validity of any such tariffs, and of any governmental response to legal challenges, is uncertain. The outlook on further trade policy actions, including trade agreements and potential retaliatory tariffs, is unclear, and significant uncertainty continues to exist about the future relationship between the U.S. and other countries with respect to such trade policies, treaties and tariffs. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may have a material adverse effect on global trade, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the U.S.; the stability of global financial markets; and global economic conditions.

The Fund cannot predict the effects or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and global economies, the value of the Shares or the NAV of the Fund. The issuers of securities, including those held in the Fund's portfolio, could be materially impacted by such events, which may, in turn, negatively affect the value of such securities or such issuers' ability to make interest payments or distributions to the Fund. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

Recent technological developments in, and the increasingly widespread use of, artificial intelligence technologies may pose risks to the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence technologies. As artificial intelligence technologies are used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund. The legal and regulatory frameworks within which artificial intelligence technologies operate continue to rapidly evolve, and it is not possible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto.

Economic Recession or Downturn Risk. Many of the Fund's investments may be issued by companies susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. Therefore, the Fund's non-performing assets are likely to increase, and the value of its portfolio is likely to decrease, during these periods. A prolonged recession may result in losses of value in the Fund's portfolio and a decrease in the Fund's revenues, net income and NAV. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase the Fund's funding costs, limit the Fund's access to the capital markets or result in a decision by lenders not to extend credit to it on terms it deems acceptable. These events could prevent the Fund from increasing investments and harm the Fund's operating results.

Sourcing Investment Opportunities Risk. On an ongoing basis, it cannot be certain that the Investment Manager will be able to continue to locate a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities to allow the Fund to fully implement its investment objective. In addition, privately negotiated investments require substantial due diligence and structuring, and the Fund may not be able to achieve its anticipated investment pace. These factors increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in the Fund. To the extent the Fund is unable to deploy its capital, its investment income and, in turn, the results of its operations, will likely be materially adversely affected.

Borrowing, Use of Leverage. The Fund may leverage its investments. The use of leverage increases both risk of loss and profit potential. The Fund is subject to the 1940 Act requirement that an investment company satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness (the "Asset Coverage Requirement"). This means that at any given time the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third the value of its total assets (including such indebtedness). The Fund may be required to dispose of assets on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors reduce the Fund's asset coverage to less than the prescribed amount. The interests of persons with whom the Fund enters into leverage arrangements will not necessarily be aligned with the interests of the Fund's Shareholders and such persons will have claims on the Fund's assets that are senior to those of the Fund's Shareholders. In addition to the risks created by the Fund's use of leverage, the Fund is subject to the additional risk that it would be unable to timely, or at all, obtain leverage borrowing. The Fund might also be required to de-leverage, selling securities at a potentially inopportune time and incurring tax consequences. Further, the Fund's ability to generate income from the use of leverage would be adversely affected.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not permitted to issue preferred stock unless immediately after such issuance, the value of the Fund's total assets (including the proceeds of such issuance) less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities is at least equal to 200% of the total of the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate liquidation value of any outstanding preferred stock. Stated another way, the Fund may not issue preferred stock that, together with outstanding preferred stock and debt securities, has a total aggregate liquidation value and outstanding principal amount of more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets, including the proceeds of such issuance, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities. In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any distribution on its common stock, or purchase any of the Fund's shares of common stock (through repurchase offers or otherwise) unless the Fund would satisfy this 200% asset coverage requirement test after deducting the amount of such distribution or share price, as the case may be. The Fund may, as a result of market conditions or otherwise, be required to purchase or redeem preferred stock, or sell a portion of its investments when it may be disadvantageous to do so, in order to maintain the required asset coverage. Common stockholders would bear the costs of issuing additional preferred stock, which may include offering expenses and the ongoing payment of distributions. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may only issue one class of preferred stock.

Debt Securities Risk. One of the fundamental risks associated with investments in debt and debt-related securities is credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer will be unable to make principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt obligations when due. Adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer or in general economic conditions (or both) may impair the ability of such issuer to make such payments and result in defaults on, and declines in, the value of its debt. The Fund's return to Shareholders would be adversely impacted if an issuer of debt securities in which the Fund invests becomes unable to make such payments when due. Other risk factors include interest rate risk (a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities) 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.

Defaulted Debt Securities and Other Securities of Distressed Companies Risk. The Fund's private real assets may include low grade or unrated debt securities ("high yield" or "junk" bonds or leveraged loans) or investments in securities of distressed companies. Such investments involve substantial, highly significant risks. For example, high yield bonds are regarded as being predominantly speculative as to the issuer's ability to make payments of principal

and interest. Issuers of high yield debt may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with higher rated securities. In addition, the risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of high yield bonds because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. Similar risks apply to other private debt securities. Successful investing in distressed companies involves substantial time, effort and expertise, as compared to other types of investments. Information necessary to properly evaluate a distress situation may be difficult to obtain or be unavailable and the risks attendant to a restructuring or reorganization may not necessarily be identifiable or susceptible to considered analysis at the time of investment.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund is subject to the risks of changes in interest rates. A decline in interest rates could reduce the amount of current income the Fund is able to achieve from interest on fixed-income securities and convertible debt. An increase in interest rates could reduce the value of any fixed income securities and convertible securities owned by the Fund. To the extent that the cash flow from a fixed income security is known in advance, the present value (*i.e.*, discounted value) of that cash flow decreases as interest rates increase; to the extent that the cash flow is contingent, the dollar value of the payment may be linked to then prevailing interest rates. Moreover, the value of many fixed income securities depends on the shape of the yield curve, not just on a single interest rate. Thus, for example, a callable cash flow, the coupons of which depend on a short-term rate, may shorten (*i.e.*, be called away) if the long rate decreases. In this way, such securities are exposed to the difference between long rates and short rates.

Variable and floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. When the Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Fund's shares.

Because longer-term inflationary pressure may result from the U.S. government's fiscal policies, the Fund may experience rising interest rates, rather than falling rates, over its investment horizon. To the extent the Fund or a Portfolio Fund borrows money to finance its investments, the Fund's or the Portfolio Fund's performance will depend, in part, upon the difference between the rate at which it borrows funds and the rate at which it invests those funds. In periods of rising interest rates, the Fund's cost of funds could increase. Adverse developments resulting from changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's or a Portfolio Fund's financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, a decline in the prices of the debt the Fund owns could adversely affect the Fund's NAV. Changes in market interest rates could also affect the ability of operating companies in which the Fund invests to service debt, which could materially impact the Fund, thus impacting the Fund.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from the Fund's investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the purchasing power and value of payments at future dates. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's portfolio could decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change), and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which would generally adversely affect the real value of Shareholders' investment in the Fund. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

SOFR Risk. Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR" is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) that was commonly used in the past. Prior to its discontinuation, LIBOR was intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors that was sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR’s history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Hedging Risk. The Fund may seek to hedge against interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuations and credit risk by using structured financial instruments such as futures, options, swaps and forward contracts, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. Use of structured financial instruments for hedging purposes may present significant risks, including the risk of loss of the amounts invested. Defaults by the other party to a hedging transaction can result in losses in the hedging transaction. Hedging activities also involve the risk of an imperfect correlation between the hedging instrument and the asset being hedged, which could result in losses both on the hedging transaction and on the instrument being hedged. Use of hedging activities may not prevent significant losses and could increase losses. Further, hedging transactions may reduce cash available to pay distributions to Shareholders.

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

Business Development Company Risk. The Fund may invest in private BDCs and publicly traded BDCs. A BDC is a type of closed-end investment company regulated under the 1940 Act. At least 70% of a BDC’s investments must be made in private and certain public U.S. businesses, and BDCs are required to make available significant managerial assistance to their portfolio companies. Unlike corporations, BDCs are not taxed on income at the corporate level, provided the income is distributed to their shareholders and that the BDC complies with the applicable requirements of Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the Code.

Investments in BDCs may be subject to a high degree of risk. BDCs typically invest in small and medium-sized private and certain public companies that may not have access to public equity or debt markets for capital raising. As a result, a BDC’s portfolio typically will include a substantial amount of securities purchased in private placements, and its portfolio may carry risks similar to those of a private equity or venture capital fund. Securities that are not publicly registered may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell at a price representative of their intrinsic value. Small and medium-sized companies also may have fewer lines of business so that changes in any one line of business may have a greater impact on the value of their stock than is the case with a larger company. To the extent a BDC focuses its investments in a specific sector, the BDC will be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the specific sector or industry group, which tends to increase volatility and result in higher risk. Investments in BDCs are subject to various risks, including management’s ability to meet the BDC’s investment objective and to manage the BDC’s portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors’ perceptions regarding a BDC or its underlying investments change. Private BDCs are illiquid investments, and there is no guarantee the Fund will be able to liquidate or sell its private BDC investments.

Certain BDCs may use leverage in their portfolios through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage may increase the yield and total return of a BDC, it also subjects the BDC to increased risks, including magnification of any investment losses and increased volatility. In addition, a BDC’s income may fall if the interest rate on any borrowings of the BDC rises.

To comply with the 1940 Act, the Investment Manager may be required to vote shares of a BDC held by the Fund in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of the BDC.

Investment in Other Investment Companies, Including Affiliated Investment Companies Risk. As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to market and manager risk. In addition, the Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses, including advisory fees, when it invests in shares of registered investment companies, including mutual funds, REITs, BDCs, closed-end funds, ETFs and other registered and private investment funds. The Fund may invest in other closed-end funds that are also managed by Cliffwater. With respect to the Fund's investments in such funds Cliffwater has agreed to reimburse the Fund in the amount of the management fee that would otherwise be charged to the Fund for those investments although the Fund will still pay non-management fees on its investment in the affiliated fund.

Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits certain types of fund of fund arrangements without reliance on an exemptive order or no-action letters, but also imposes new conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures. The requirements of Rule 12d1-4 have been implemented by the Fund with respect to its fund of funds arrangements.

As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of that company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. Investment companies in which the Fund may invest may also impose a sales or distribution charge in connection with the purchase or redemption of their shares and other types of commissions or charges. Such charges will be payable by the Fund and, therefore, will be borne indirectly by shareholders.

Cliffwater may be subject to potential conflicts of interest with respect to Fund investments in affiliated investment companies. Due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Investment Manager may have an incentive to choose to invest a portion of the Fund's assets in investment companies sponsored or managed by the Investment Manager or its related parties instead of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or may choose to invest in such investment companies over investment companies sponsored or managed by others. Cliffwater is a fiduciary to the Fund and is legally obligated to act in the Fund's best interest when selecting Portfolio Funds.

Regulatory Risks of Portfolio Funds. The regulatory environment for Portfolio Funds (and for registered investment companies investing in Portfolio Funds) is complex and evolving. Changes in the regulation or taxation of private funds are impossible to predict and may adversely affect the value of the Private Real Asset Investments, and the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy. There is no guarantee that the SEC will not require the Fund's Shareholders to meet additional eligibility criteria in the future.

Legal, Tax and Regulatory Risks. Legal, tax and regulatory changes at the federal, state and local levels could occur that may materially adversely affect the Fund. For example, the regulatory environment for leveraged investors is evolving, and changes in the direct or indirect regulation of leveraged investors may materially adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment objective or strategies. Increased regulatory oversight and other legislation or regulation could result. Such legislation or regulation could pose additional risks and result in material adverse consequences to the Fund and/or limit potential investment strategies that would have otherwise been used by the Fund in order to seek to obtain higher returns.

The current presidential administration has called for and is seeking to quickly enact significant changes to U.S. fiscal, tax, trade, healthcare, immigration, foreign, and government regulatory policy. Significant uncertainty exists with respect to legislation, regulation and government policy at the federal level, as well as the state and local levels. Recent events have created a climate of heightened uncertainty and introduced new and difficult-to-quantify macroeconomic and political risks with potentially far-reaching implications. There has been a corresponding meaningful increase in the uncertainty surrounding interest rates, inflation, foreign exchange rates, trade volumes and fiscal and monetary policy. To the extent the U.S. Congress or the current presidential administration implements changes to U.S. policy, those changes may impact, among other things, the U.S. and global economy, international trade and relations, unemployment, immigration, corporate taxes, healthcare, the U.S. regulatory environment, inflation and other areas. Although the Fund cannot predict the impact, if any, of these changes to the Fund's business, they could adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. Until the Fund knows what policy changes are made and how those changes impact the Fund's business and the business of the Fund's competitors over the long term, the Fund will not know if, overall, the Fund will benefit from them or be negatively affected by them.

Each prospective investor should also be aware that developments in the tax laws of the United States or other jurisdictions where the Fund invests could have a material effect on the tax consequences to the Shareholders. In the event of any such change in law, each Shareholder is urged to consult its own tax advisers.

Repurchase Offers Risk. The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy to conduct semi-annual repurchase offers. The Fund will offer to purchase only a small portion of its Shares in connection with each repurchase offer, and there is no guarantee that Shareholders will be able to sell all of the Shares that they desire to sell in any particular repurchase offer.

Notices of each repurchase offer are sent to shareholders at least 21 days before the “Repurchase Request Deadline” (i.e., the date by which Shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer). The Fund determines the NAV applicable to repurchases no later than the fourteen (14) days after the Repurchase Request Deadline (or the next business day, if the 14th day is not a business day) (the “Repurchase Pricing Date”). The Fund expects to distribute payment to Shareholders between one and three business days after the Repurchase Pricing Date and will distribute payment no later than seven (7) calendar days after such date. If a Shareholder tenders all of its Shares (or a portion of its Shares) in connection with a repurchase offer made by the Fund, that tender may not be rescinded by the Shareholder after the Repurchase Request Deadline. Because the NAV applicable to a repurchase is calculated 14 days after the Repurchase Request Deadline, a Shareholder will not know its repurchase price until after it has irrevocably tendered its Shares. See “Repurchases of Shares and Transfers.” Shareholders may be subject to market risk in relation to the tender of their Shares for repurchase because like other market investments, the value of the Fund’s Shares may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, between the date a repurchase offer terminates and the repurchase date. Likewise, because the Fund’s investments may include securities denominated in foreign currencies, changes in currency values between the date a repurchase offer terminates and the repurchase date may also adversely affect the value of the Fund’s Shares.

The Fund may be limited in its ability to liquidate its holdings in Portfolio Funds to meet repurchase requests. Repurchase offers principally will be funded by cash and cash equivalents, as well as by the sale of certain liquid securities. Accordingly, the Fund may repurchase fewer Shares than Shareholders may wish to sell, resulting in the proration of Shareholder repurchases.

Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable for the purpose of raising cash to fund the repurchases. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares and the performance of the Fund. In addition, substantial repurchases of Shares may decrease the Fund’s total assets and accordingly may increase its expenses as a percentage of average net assets.

Foreign Investments Risk. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies may affect their values in U.S. dollar terms. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up, compared to a foreign currency, a loan payable in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and political developments. The Fund may employ hedging techniques to minimize these risks, but the Fund can offer no assurance that the Fund will, in fact, hedge currency risk or, that if the Fund does, such strategies will be effective.

The political, economic, and social structure of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to the risks of internal and external conflicts, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations and tax increases. A government may take over assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise stockholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund’s investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and to take into account with respect to the Fund’s investments in foreign securities. Brokerage commissions and other fees generally are higher for foreign securities. Government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the United States. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody (holding of the Fund’s assets) may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. Foreign companies may not be

subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies, and some countries may lack uniform accounting and auditing standards. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign companies than about most U.S. companies. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile than many U.S. securities. This means the Fund may at times be unable to sell foreign securities at favorable prices. Dividend and interest income from foreign securities may be subject to withholding taxes by the country in which the issuer is located, and the Fund may not be able to pass through to its Shareholders foreign tax credits or deductions with respect to these taxes.

The Fund may make investments in so-called “emerging markets” (or less developed countries). Such investments are particularly speculative and entail all of the risks of investing in foreign markets but to a heightened degree. “Emerging market” countries generally include all countries in the following regions: Asia (excluding Japan), Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, or such countries as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager from time to time. Emerging markets generally have less developed markets and exchanges, thus investments in emerging and developing markets may be more difficult to sell at acceptable prices and may show greater price volatility than investments in more developed markets. Settlements of securities trades in emerging and developing markets may be subject to greater delays than in other markets so that the Fund might not receive the proceeds of a sale of a security on a timely basis. Investments in securities issuers located in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration, settlement or custody and the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions). Since emerging markets generally have less developed legal systems, the legal remedies for investors in securities and other assets in emerging markets may be more limited than the remedies available in the U.S., and the ability of U.S. authorities (e.g., SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice) to bring actions against bad actors may be limited. In addition, emerging markets countries may have more or less government regulation and generally do not impose as extensive and frequent accounting, auditing, financial and other reporting requirements as the securities and other markets of more developed countries. There may be significant differences between financial statements prepared in accordance with an emerging market’s accounting standards as compared to financial statements prepared in accordance with international accounting standards. Consequently, the quality of certain foreign audits may be unreliable, which may require enhanced procedures, and the Fund may not be provided with the same level of protection or information as would generally apply in developed countries, potentially exposing the Fund to significant losses. Further, investments in certain emerging countries involve the risk of loss resulting from substantial economic, political and social disruptions.

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

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

Currency Risk. The Fund may engage in practices and strategies that will result in exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, in which case the Fund will be subject to foreign currency risk. The Fund’s shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Fund to Shareholders are paid in U.S. dollars. However, a portion of the Fund’s assets may be denominated directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged.

Currency rates in foreign (non-U.S.) countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, rates of inflation, balance of payments and governmental surpluses or deficits, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign (non-U.S.) governments, central banks or

supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. These fluctuations may have a significant adverse impact on the value of the Fund's portfolio and/or the level of Fund distributions made to Shareholders. The Fund intends to hedge exposure to reduce the risk of loss due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. There is no assurance, however, that these strategies will be available or will be used by the Fund or, if used, that they will be successful. As a result, the Fund's investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund.

Currency risk may be particularly high to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engages in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to emerging market countries. These currency transactions may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or engaging in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to developed foreign countries.

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

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

Lack of Control over Private Investment Funds and Other Portfolio Investments. Once the Fund has invested in a private investment fund or other similar investment vehicle, the Investment Manager generally will have no control over the investment decisions made by such investment fund. The Investment Manager may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by private investment funds, which may restrict the Fund's ability to terminate investments in private investment funds that are performing poorly or have otherwise had adverse changes. The Investment Manager will be dependent on information provided by the private investment funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Investment Manager's ability to manage the Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and/or the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value accurately. By investing in the Fund, a Shareholder will not be deemed to be an investor in any investment fund and will not have the ability to exercise any rights attributable to an investor in any such investment fund related to their investment.

Convertible Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to risks associated with both debt securities and equity securities. Convertible securities are similar to fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate (or dividend) and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income and preferred securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and tends to increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities have characteristics of a fixed-income security and are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion value is lower than the value of the bond or preferred share. Fixed-income and preferred securities also are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments on the security as they become due. In addition, the Fund may invest in fixed-income and preferred securities rated less than investment grade that are sometimes referred to as high yield. These securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality securities. Fixed-income and preferred securities also may be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for

redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption, convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash or sell it to a third party at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund. Such securities also may be subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price. Convertible securities with a conversion value that is the same as the value of the bond or preferred share have characteristics similar to common stocks. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

Preferred Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in preferred securities. There are various risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, deferral and omission of distributions, subordination to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure, limited liquidity, limited voting rights and special redemption rights. Interest rate risk is, in general, the risk that the price of a debt security falls when interest rates rise. Securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments on the security as they become due. Holders of preferred securities may not receive dividends, or the payment can be deferred for some period of time. In bankruptcy, creditors are generally paid before the holders of preferred securities.

Warrants Risk. If the price of the underlying stock does not rise above the exercise price before the warrant expires, the warrant generally expires without any value and the holder loses any amount it paid for the warrant. Thus, investments in warrants may involve substantially more risk than investments in common stock. Warrants may trade in the same markets as their underlying stock; however, the price of the warrant does not necessarily move with the price of the underlying stock.

Derivative Instruments Risk. The Fund may use options, swaps, futures contracts, forward agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and other similar transactions. The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying asset, rate or index, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party 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, or may not recover at all. 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. 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. The ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Investment Manager to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. In addition, 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.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits a Fund to enter into derivatives transactions (as defined below) and certain other transactions notwithstanding the restrictions on the issuance of senior securities contained in Section 18 of the 1940 Act, provided that the Fund complies with the conditions of the Rule. The Fund's use of derivatives transactions and other similar instruments is generally subject to a value-at-risk leverage limit, derivatives risk management program, and reporting requirements under Rule 18f-4 unless the Fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user" as defined in the rule or the Fund's use of such an instrument satisfies the conditions of certain exemptions under the rule. Derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements and other such instruments may represent a form of economic leverage and create special risks. The use of these forms of leverage increases the volatility of the Fund's investment portfolio and could result in larger losses to shareholders than if these strategies were not used.

Under Rule 18f-4, “Derivatives Transactions” include the following: (1) any swap, security-based swap (including a contract for differences), futures contract, forward contract, option (excluding purchased options), any combination of the foregoing, or any similar instrument, under which a fund is or may be required to make any payment or delivery of cash or other assets during the life of the instrument or at maturity or early termination, whether as margin or settlement payment or otherwise; (2) any short sale borrowing; (3) reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions (e.g., recourse and non-recourse tender option bonds, and borrowed bonds), if a Fund elects to treat these transactions as Derivatives Transactions under Rule 18f-4; and (4) when-issued or forward-settling securities (e.g., firm and standby commitments, including to-be-announced (“TBA”) commitments, and dollar rolls) and non-standard settlement cycle securities, unless the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the “Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision”).

- *Foreign Currency Forwards.* Forward foreign currency contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of non-U.S. securities but rather allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. This strategy can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. In order to execute such an agreement, the Fund would contract with a foreign or domestic bank, or foreign or domestic securities dealer, to make or take future delivery of a specified amount of a particular currency. There are no limitations on daily price moves in such forward contracts, and banks and dealers are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for such forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually widespread between the price at which the bank or dealer is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell. Governmental imposition of credit controls might limit any such forward contract trading. With respect to its trading of forward contracts, if any, the Fund will be subject to the risk of bank or dealer failure and the inability of, or refusal by, a bank or dealer to perform with respect to such contracts. Any such default would deprive the Fund of any profit potential or force the Fund to cover its commitments for resale, if any, at the then market price and could result in a loss to the Fund.
- *Reverse Repurchase Agreements.* Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold by the Fund might be unable to deliver them when the Fund seeks to repurchase. In the event that the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the buyer, trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Fund’s obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund’s use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision.
- *Futures.* A futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. In addition to the derivatives risks discussed above, the prices of futures can be highly volatile, using futures can lower total return, and the potential loss from futures can exceed the Fund’s initial investment in such contracts.
- *Options.* If the Fund buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium paid by the Fund. If the Fund sells an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Fund a specific amount of the underlying instrument or futures contract on the underlying instrument at an agreed-upon price typically in exchange for a premium received by the Fund. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived option transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. The prices of options can be highly volatile, and the use of options can lower total returns.

- *Swaps.* A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements are particularly subject to counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation, correlation and leverage risk. Certain standardized swaps are now subject to mandatory central clearing requirements, and others are now required to be exchange-traded. While central clearing and exchange-trading are intended to reduce counterparty and liquidity risk, they do not make swap transactions risk-free. Swaps could result in losses if interest rate or foreign currency exchange rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Fund or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Fund's use of swaps may include those based on the credit of an underlying security, commonly referred to as "credit default swaps." Where the Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap contract, it would be entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the contract only in the event of a default or similar event by a third party on the debt obligation. If no default occurs, the Fund would have paid to the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and received no benefit from the contract. When the Fund is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay an amount equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation upon the default or similar event of that obligation. The use of credit default swaps can result in losses if the Fund's assumptions regarding the creditworthiness of the underlying obligation prove to be incorrect.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness or raise the costs of a Fund's derivative transactions, impede the employment of the Fund's derivatives strategies, or adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Limited Operating History of Portfolio Companies Risk. Certain portfolio investments made by the Fund may include real estate or infrastructure assets, projects, or operating platforms with limited or no operating history. These may include ground-up developments, assets in lease-up or repositioning phases, recently acquired or consolidated asset portfolios, or new operating companies in the real asset sector. Such investments may face uncertainties related to construction or development execution, permitting or entitlement approvals, market demand forecasting, tenant or user acquisition, cost overruns, and delays in achieving stabilization. In these cases, there may be limited historical performance data available to assess future cash flow potential, asset-level profitability, or the sponsor's ability to deliver projected returns. In addition, certain operating companies or platforms in which the Fund invests may have limited operating histories, which may make it difficult to assess their ability to achieve or sustain profitability.

As a result, the Fund's investments in such assets and companies may be subject to increased risk, including greater sensitivity to adverse market conditions, sponsor underperformance, or regulatory or community opposition. There can be no assurance that such investments will achieve their projected returns or profitability.

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

Secondary Investments Risk. The performance of the Fund's secondary investments will be influenced, in part, by the acquisition price paid, which can be determined through negotiations relying on incomplete or imperfect information. There is a risk that investors who exit a co-investment or an investment fund through a secondary transaction may have access to superior knowledge regarding the value of their investment. As a result, the Fund may end up paying a higher price for a secondary investment compared to what it would have paid if it had the same information. In certain instances, the Fund may acquire certain secondary investments as a portfolio, and in such situations, it may not be feasible for the Fund to selectively exclude investments that the Investment Manager deems less appealing due to commercial, tax, legal, or other considerations. When the Fund acquires a secondary investment fund, it is typically not empowered to make modifications or amendments to the constituent documents (e.g., limited partnership agreements) of that secondary investment fund. Additionally, the Fund usually does not have the authority to negotiate the economic terms of the interests it is acquiring except with regard to the acquisition price paid which is negotiated directly with and affected to the sellers of such positions, rather than the underlying general partner of said investment fund(s). Furthermore, it is important to note that the costs and resources necessary for investigating the commercial, tax, and legal aspects of secondary investments may be higher compared to those associated with primary investments. When the Fund acquires a secondary investment fund, it may also assume contingent liabilities related to that interest. Specifically, if the seller of the interest has previously received distributions from the relevant secondary investment fund and, subsequently, the secondary investment fund demands the return of any portion of those distributions, the Fund (as the purchaser of the interest) may be obliged to pay an equivalent amount to the secondary investment fund. While the Fund may have the option to seek reimbursement from the seller for any funds paid to the secondary investment fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund would possess such a right or succeed in such a claim.

Securities Activities Risk. The Fund will invest and trade in a variety of different securities, and utilize a variety of investment instruments and techniques. Each security and each instrument and technique involves the risk of loss of capital. While the Investment Manager attempts to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses.

Large Shareholder Transactions Risk. Shares of the Fund may be offered to certain other investment companies, large retirement plans and other large investors. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that those Shareholders may purchase or redeem a large amount of shares of the Fund. In addition, large purchases of Fund shares could adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund does not immediately invest cash it receives and therefore holds more cash than it ordinarily would. Large Shareholder activity could also generate increased transaction costs and cause adverse tax consequences. While the Fund's structure as an interval fund would limit the impact of significant shareholder repurchase requests, shareholders may receive only a prorated portion of their requested repurchase amount if the Fund's periodic repurchase offers are oversubscribed.

RIC-Related Risks of Investment Generating Non-Cash Taxable Income. Certain of the Fund's investments will require the Fund to recognize taxable income in a tax year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. 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, raise additional debt or equity capital, make taxable distributions of 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 realize additional gain or loss on such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes additional net capital gains from such liquidation transactions, Shareholders may receive larger capital gain distributions than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Reliance on Co-Investment Order Risk. The Fund is subject to certain limitations relating to co-investments and joint transactions with affiliates, which, in certain circumstances, may limit the Fund's ability to make investments or enter into other transactions alongside the Investment Manager's other clients. The Fund and Investment Manager have been granted an order from the SEC that permits the Fund to participate in certain negotiated investments alongside other funds managed by the Investment Manager or certain of its affiliates outside the parameters of Section 17 of the Investment Company Act, subject to certain conditions. Although the Fund and Investment Manager have obtained the order, the Fund could be limited in its ability to invest in certain investments in which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates are investing or are invested. Ultimately, an inability to receive the desired allocation to certain investments could represent a risk to the Fund's ability to achieve the desired investment returns.

Artificial Intelligence. Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, artificial intelligence, including machine learning and similar tools and technologies that collect, aggregate, analyze, or generate data or other materials, (collectively, “AI”) and its current and potential future applications, including in the private investment and financial industries, as well as the legal and regulatory frameworks within which AI operates, continue to rapidly evolve. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected.

Recent technological advances in AI pose risks to the Fund, the Investment Manager, and the companies in which the Fund invests. The Fund and the companies in which the Fund invests could also be exposed to the risks of AI if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to the Fund, also use AI in their business activities. The Fund and the companies in which the Fund invests may not be in a position to control the use of AI technology in third-party products or services.

Use of AI could include the input of confidential information in contravention of applicable policies, contractual or other obligations or restrictions, resulting in such confidential information becoming accessible by other third-party AI applications and users. The use of AI could also exacerbate or create new and unpredictable risks to the Fund’s business, the Investment Manager’s business, and the business of the companies in which the Fund invests, including by potentially significantly disrupting the markets in which the Fund and its portfolio companies operate or subjecting the Fund, the companies in which the Fund invests, and the Investment Manager to increased competition and regulation, which could materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition or results of operations of the Fund, the companies in which the Fund invests, and the Investment Manager. In addition, the use of AI by bad actors could heighten the sophistication and effectiveness of cyber and security attacks experienced by the Fund and companies in which it invests.

Independent of its context of use, AI technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into the model that AI technology utilizes to operate. Certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error — potentially materially so — and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of AI technology. To the extent that the Fund or the companies in which the Fund invests are exposed to the risks of AI use, any such inaccuracies or errors could have adverse impacts on the Fund.

AI technology and its applications, including in the private investment and financial sectors, continue to develop rapidly, and it is impossible to predict the future risks that may arise from such developments.

Limits of Risk Disclosure

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

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

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

Management of the Fund

The Board of Trustees

The Board has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business operations of the Fund on behalf of the Shareholders. A majority of the Board is and will be persons who are not “interested persons,” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act (the “Independent Trustees”). To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and other applicable law, the Board may delegate any of its rights, powers and authority to, among others, the officers of the Fund, any committee of the Board, service providers or the Investment Manager. See “*Board of Trustees and Officers*” in the Fund’s SAI for the identities of the Trustees and executive officers of the Fund, brief biographical information regarding each of them, and other information regarding the election and membership of the Board.

Investment Manager

Cliffwater serves as the investment adviser of the Fund and is responsible for determining and implementing the Fund’s overall investment strategy. Cliffwater is located at 4640 Admiralty Way, 11th Floor, Marina del Rey, California and is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. As of January 31, 2026, Cliffwater had approximately \$47.5 billion in assets under management and \$68.2 billion in assets under advisement (including discretionary and non-discretionary accounts). Mr. Stephen L. Nesbitt, an interested Trustee of the Fund, holds a controlling interest in Cliffwater.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates may serve as investment managers to other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) that have investment programs which are similar to the investment program of the Fund, and the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates may in the future serve as the investment manager or otherwise manage or direct the investment activities of other registered and/or private investment companies with investment programs similar to the investment program of the Fund. See “CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.”

The Investment Manager has significant asset allocation experience and is a leader in integrating private assets into traditional asset allocation in the following ways.

- i. Since the firm’s founding in 2004, the Investment Manager has been providing clients quarterly capital market assumptions for 36 asset classes (public and private). These assumptions include expected returns, risk, and correlations. The Investment Manager uses a long-tested fundamental valuation methodology for every asset class that combines current yield, cash flow growth, expected valuation change, tactical revaluation, alpha (if any), and fees.
- ii. The Investment Manager has authored papers (published and proprietary) on the smoothing of private asset returns, where observed private asset returns are understated due to “smoothing” and has shown how those risk calculations can be adjusted (unsmoothed) to measure risk and correlation levels that are consistent with publicly-traded asset classes.

In addition, the Investment Manager manages Cliffwater Corporate Lending Fund, which focuses on middle market direct lending; Cliffwater Enhanced Lending Fund, which focuses on the full spectrum of private debt, including low-correlation strategies, to capture unique risk premiums; and Cascade Private Capital Fund, which takes a broad-based approach to private equity to focus on long-term results. The Investment Manager has dedicated significant resources to developing its expertise across private markets and cultivating relationships with managers that it believes to be top-tier. The Investment Manager has dedicated significant resources to developing its expertise in the direct lending, private equity and real asset marketplaces and cultivating relationships with managers in these sectors that it believes to be top-tier. The Investment Manager brings expertise, experience, and unique access to the management of the Fund.

The Investment Manager is also recognized for its expertise in private credit. In 2015, it developed the Cliffwater Direct Lending Index (“CDLI”), the first and only published index that tracks the performance of private middle market loans (the Cliffwater Direct Lending Index), the largest segment of the private credit markets. Stephen Nesbitt, the Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Manager, authored the peer-reviewed and published article on private debt, “The Investment Opportunity in U.S. Middle Market Direct Lending,” appearing in *The Journal of Alternative Investments* (Summer 2017). In addition, Mr. Nesbitt also authored the 2019 book “Private Debt: Opportunities in Corporate Direct Lending.” Based upon its extensive research, the Investment Manager has built a formidable private credit team that oversees significant investor allocations to private credit.

Investment Policy Committee

The Investment Manager's Investment Policy Committee is responsible for defining the broad investment parameters of the Fund, including, for example, the types of strategies to be employed and the range of securities acceptable for investment by the Fund. The Investment Policy Committee meets regularly to review portfolio holdings and Fund performance.

Portfolio Management Team

The person who currently is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund (the "Portfolio Manager") is:

Sean Brennan. Sean Brennan is the Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund, and he oversees the firm's real estate investment platform. Prior to joining Cliffwater, he spent 16 years at Goldman Sachs Asset Management, where he served as Head of the Investment Committees for the real estate primary and secondary businesses. He also led the firm's real estate secondaries, primaries, and co-investment businesses. Over the course of his career, he has invested across a broad range of real estate asset classes, strategies, and geographies on behalf of institutional investors. Previous experience includes General Electric, where he held a variety of roles across corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions. Sean earned a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Georgetown University and a JD/MBA from The Wharton School and University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School.

Investment Management Agreement

The Investment Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund became effective as of July 27, 2026, and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement will continue in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the 1940 Act), and it is terminable at any time without penalty upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the Fund by either the Board, by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund or by the Investment Manager.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that, in the absence of willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of its obligations to the Fund, the Investment Manager and any partner, member, manager, director, officer or employee of the Investment Manager, or any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, shall not be subject to liability to the Fund or otherwise under the Investment Management Agreement for any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services under the Investment Management Agreement or for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any security by the Fund, including, without limitation, for any error of judgment, for any mistake of law, or for any act or omission by the Investment Manager or any affiliate of the Investment Manager, except as may otherwise be provided under provisions of applicable state law or Federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified. The Investment Management Agreement also provides for indemnification, to the fullest extent permitted by law, by the Fund, of the Investment Manager or any partner, member (and any of its members, partners or shareholders, including the direct and indirect owners of its members, partners or shareholders), manager, officer or employee of the Investment Manager, and any of their affiliates, executors, heirs, assigns, successors or other legal representatives, against any claim, loss, damage, liability, reasonable cost, or reasonable expense (including reasonable attorney's fees, judgments, and other related expenses in connection therewith and amounts paid in defense and settlement thereof) (individually, the "Liability," and collectively, the "Liabilities") to which the person may be liable that arises or results from the Investment Management Agreement or the performance of any services under the Investment Management Agreement, so long as such Liabilities did not arise primarily from such person's willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Investment Management Agreement.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement with Cliffwater will be included in the Fund's first annual report to shareholders.

Management Fee

The Fund pays the Investment Manager an investment management fee (the “Investment Management Fee”) in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Investment Manager to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Investment Manager a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.40% on an annualized basis of the Fund’s daily net assets, subject to certain adjustments. The Investment Management Fee will be paid to the Investment Manager before giving effect to any repurchase of Shares in the Fund effective as of that date, and will decrease the net profits or increase the net losses of the Fund that are credited to its Shareholders. Net assets means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund; provided that for purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Manager for any month, net assets will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Investment Manager for that month. The Investment Management Fee will be accrued daily, and will be due and payable monthly in arrears within ten (10) Business Days after the end of the month.

Fee Waiver Agreement

Cliffwater has contractually agreed to waive its entire Management Fee until August 28, 2027 (for a period of one year following the effective date of this Prospectus). Cliffwater may reduce the amount of the waiver in the amount of any organizational, offering and related expenses paid by Cliffwater with respect to the Fund. Cliffwater may not recoup waived fees.

The Fund bears directly certain ongoing offering costs associated with any periodic offers of Shares, which will be expensed as they are incurred. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) is the distributor (also known as principal underwriter) of the Shares of the Fund and is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Fund, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Fund in connection with the continuous offering of Shares of the Fund. The Distributor continually distributes Shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund Shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Fund.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of Shares of the Fund. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund “supermarket” platform arrangements, the Fund and/or the Investment Manager, typically enter into such agreements alongside the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Fund.

The Fund has authorized one or more financial intermediaries to receive on its behalf purchase orders and repurchase requests. Such financial intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase orders and repurchase requests on the Fund’s behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order or repurchase request when a financial intermediary or, if applicable, a financial intermediary’s authorized designee, receives the order or request. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund’s NAV next computed after they are received by a financial intermediary or the financial intermediary’s authorized designee. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a financial intermediary or authorized designee. Investors who purchase Shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase Shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase Shares. Investors purchasing Shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction

with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote Shares depending upon their arrangement with the financial intermediary. The Investment Manager pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is solely responsible for its costs and expenses incurred in connection with its qualification as a broker-dealer under state or federal laws. The Distribution Agreement also provides that the Fund will indemnify the Distributor and its affiliates and certain other persons against certain liabilities. Specifically, the Distribution Agreement provides that the Fund and the Investment Manager will indemnify, defend and hold the Distributor, its employees, agents, directors and officers and any person who controls the Distributor free and harmless from and against any and all claims arising out of or based upon (i) any material action (or omission to act) of the Distributor or its agents taken in connection with the Distribution Agreement; provided that such action (or omission to act) is taken without willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard by the Distributor of its duties and obligations under the Distribution Agreement; (ii) any untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in the Prospectus or related offering materials or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated in the Prospectus or related offering materials or necessary to make the statements in any Prospectus or related offering materials not misleading, unless such statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, information furnished in writing to the Fund or the Investment Manager in connection with the preparation of the Fund's Prospectus or related offering materials by or on behalf of the Distributor; (iii) any material breach of the agreements, representations, warranties and covenants by the Fund and the Investment Manager in the Distribution Agreement; or (iv) the reliance on or use by the Distributor or its agents or subcontractors of information, records, documents or services which have been prepared, maintained or performed by the Fund or the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager and/or its affiliates may make payments to selected affiliated or unaffiliated third parties (including the parties who have entered into selling agreements with the Distributor) from time to time in connection with the distribution of Shares and/or the provision of non-distribution services to Shareholders and/or the Fund. These payments will be made out of the Investment Manager's and/or affiliates' own assets and will not represent an additional charge to the Fund. The amount of such payments may be significant in amount, and the prospect of receiving any such payments may provide such third parties or their employees with an incentive to favor sales of Shares of the Fund over other investment options. Contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it receives or may receive.

Administration

The Fund has retained the Administrator, UMB Fund Services, Inc. ("UMBFS"), whose principal business address is 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, to provide administrative services, and to assist with operational needs. The Fund has entered into an Administration, Fund Accounting and Recordkeeping Agreement with the Administrator under which the Administrator performs certain administration and accounting services for the Fund including computing the Fund's net asset values and maintaining books, records and other documents relating to the Fund's financial and portfolio transactions, and customary fund administration services, including assisting the Fund with regulatory filings, tax compliance and other oversight activities. In consideration for these services, the Administrator is paid a monthly fee calculated based upon the average net asset value of the Fund, subject to a minimum monthly fee (the "Administration Fee"), as well as certain other fixed, per-account or transactional fees. The Administration Fee is paid out of the assets of the Fund and therefore decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. The Fund also reimburses the Administrator for certain out-of-pocket expenses and pays the Administrator a fee for transfer agency services.

Transfer Agent

The Fund has retained UMBFS to provide transfer agency services. The Fund pays UMBFS a fee for transfer agency services. UMBFS has a principal business address of 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

Custodian

UMB Bank, n.a. (the “Custodian”) serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks and trust companies), securities depositories and clearing agencies in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Investment Manager or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian’s principal business address is 1010 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, Missouri 64106. As Custodian, UMB Bank, n.a. does not assist in, and is not responsible for, the investment decisions and policies of the Fund.

Fund Expenses

The Fund pays all of its expenses, or reimburses the Investment Manager or its affiliates to the extent they have previously paid such expenses on behalf of the Fund. The expenses of the Fund include, but are not limited to, any fees and expenses in connection with the organization of the Fund and the offering and issuance of Shares; all fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the operation of the Fund; all fees and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund’s account such as direct and indirect expenses associated with the Fund’s investments, and enforcing the Fund’s rights in respect of such investments, including without limitation, the organizational, operating, administration, accounting, tax and other expenses of any special purpose vehicles, subsidiaries, REIT subsidiaries or other entities formed primarily for the purpose of holding the Fund’s investments, to the extent such expenses are borne indirectly by the Fund as an investor in such vehicles; quotation or valuation expenses; the Management Fee; the Administration Fee; servicing and other similar fees and expenses; out-of-pocket costs directly relating to investment transactions that are not consummated; other investment-related expenses, such as brokerage commissions, dealer spreads; transfer fees; fees on any borrowings or any expenses relating to leverage or indebtedness (including any interest thereon); professional fees; out-of-pocket costs directly relating to investment transactions that are not consummated; other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments; reasonable research and due diligence expenses relating to the identification and selection of investments (including expenses of news and quotation subscriptions, market or industry research, engineering, environmental and technical reports, appraisals, consultants or experts); investment-related software and databases relating thereto; fees and expenses of outside legal counsel (including fees and expenses associated with the review of documentation for prospective investments by the Fund), including foreign legal counsel; litigation costs and expenses, judgments and settlements directly related to the preservation of the value of investments; reasonable legal, third party consultant, and investment-related software and databases expenses incurred in relation to entering into, the reviewing, reporting, monitoring, confirming and/or administration of the investments (including expenses of engaging third party valuation consultants and agents and expenses of loan administration with non-affiliates) and other matters (including online systems used to obtain pricing and trading information and systems used for the allocation of investments); accounting, auditing and tax preparation expenses; fees and expenses in connection with repurchase offers and any repurchases or redemptions of Shares; taxes and governmental fees (including tax preparation fees); fees and expenses of any custodian, subcustodian, transfer agent, and registrar, and any other agent of the Fund; all costs and charges for equipment or services used in communicating information regarding the Fund’s transactions with any custodian or other agent engaged by the Fund; bank services fees; costs and expenses relating to any amendment of the Declaration of Trust or other organizational documents of the Fund; any fees and expenses in connection with seeking the SEC’s approval of any exemptive relief (or amending existing exemptive relief); expenses of preparing, amending, printing, and distributing the Prospectus and any other sales material (and any supplements or amendments thereto), reports, notices, other communications to Shareholders, and proxy materials; all taxes, fees or other governmental charges and expenses of preparing, printing, and filing reports and other documents with government agencies; expenses incurred by the Investment Manager to the Fund in responding to a legal, administrative, judicial or regulatory action, claim, or suit relating to the Fund; expenses of Shareholders’ meetings, including the solicitation of proxies in connection therewith; expenses of corporate data processing and related services; shareholder recordkeeping and account services, fees, and disbursements; expenses relating to investor and public relations; fees and expenses of the members of the Board who are not employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates; insurance premiums; and ad hoc expenses incurred at the specific request of the Investment Manager or the Board; Extraordinary Expenses (as defined below); and all costs and expenses incurred as a result of dissolution, winding-up and termination of the Fund. The Fund may need to sell portfolio securities to pay fees and expenses, which could cause the Fund to realize taxable gains.

“Extraordinary Expenses” means all expenses incurred by the Fund outside of the ordinary course of its business, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or dispute and the amount of any judgment or settlement paid in connection therewith, or the enforcement of the rights against any person or entity; costs and expenses for indemnification or contribution payable to any person or entity; expenses of a reorganization, restructuring or merger, as applicable; expenses of holding, or soliciting proxies for, a meeting of shareholders; and the expenses of engaging a new administrator, custodian or transfer agent.

The Investment Manager bears all of its expenses and costs incurred in providing investment advisory services to the Fund, including travel and certain other expenses. In addition, the Investment Manager is responsible for the payment of the compensation and expenses of those officers of the Fund affiliated with the Investment Manager, and making available, without expense to the Fund, the services of such individuals, subject to their individual consent to serve and to any limitations imposed by law.

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

The Fund bears directly certain ongoing offering costs of Shares, which are expensed as they are incurred. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Shareholders.

The Investment Manager has contractually agreed to waive its entire management fee until August 28, 2027 (for a period of one year following the effective date of this Prospectus). The Investment Manager may reduce the amount of the waiver in the amount of any organizational, offering and related expenses paid by the Investment Manager with respect to the Fund. The waiver agreement provides that the Investment Manager may not recoup waived fees.

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

Voting

Each Shareholder will have the right to cast a number of votes, based on the number of such Shareholder’s Shares, at any meeting of Shareholders called by the Board. Each share is entitled to one vote per Share. Except for the exercise of such voting privileges, Shareholders will not be entitled to participate in the management or control of the Fund’s business and may not act for or bind the Fund. Shareholders of the Fund shall have power to vote only: (a) for the election of one or more Trustees in order to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act (including Section 16(a) thereof); (b) with respect to any contract entered into pursuant to Article V of the Fund’s Declaration of Trust to the extent required by the 1940 Act; (c) with respect to termination of the Fund or a Class thereof to the extent required by applicable law; and (d) with respect to such additional matters relating to the Fund as may be required by the Fund’s Declaration of Trust, the By-laws of the Fund or any registration of the Fund as an investment company under the 1940 Act with the Commission (or any successor agency) or as the Trustees may consider necessary or desirable.

Conflicts of Interest

The Fund and the Investment Manager may be subject to a number of actual and potential conflicts of interest.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates may engage in financial advisory activities that are independent from, and may from time to time conflict with, those of the Fund. In the future, there might arise instances where the interests of such affiliates conflict with the interests of the Fund. The Investment Manager and its affiliates may provide services to, invest in, advise, sponsor and/or act as investment manager to investment vehicles and other persons or entities (including prospective investors in the Fund) which may have structures, investment objectives and/or policies that are similar to (or different than) those of the Fund which may compete with the Fund for investment opportunities; and which may, subject to applicable law, co-invest with the Fund in certain transactions. In addition, the Investment Manager and its affiliates and respective clients may themselves invest in securities that would be appropriate for the Fund. By acquiring Shares of the Fund, each Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any

such actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest, except as may otherwise be provided under provisions of Federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified.

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

The directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees of the Investment Manager and its affiliates may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts (including through funds managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates). As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, investments may be made by directors, partners, trustees, managers, members, officers and employees that are the same, different from or made at different times than investments made for the Fund. To reduce the possibility that the Fund will be materially adversely affected by the personal trading described above, the Fund and the Investment Manager have individually adopted codes of ethics (collectively, the “Codes of Ethics”) in compliance with Section 17(j) of the 1940 Act that restricts securities trading in the personal accounts of investment professionals and others who normally come into possession of information regarding the portfolio transactions of the Fund. The Codes of Ethics are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by email at publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Fund may be considered an affiliate with respect to certain of its portfolio companies if certain investment funds, accounts or investment vehicles managed by the Investment Manager also hold interests in these portfolio companies, and as such, these interests may be considered a joint enterprise under the 1940 Act. To the extent that the Fund’s interests in these portfolio companies may need to be restructured in the future or to the extent that the Fund chooses to exit certain of these transactions, its ability to do so will be limited.

The Investment Manager may from time to time have the opportunity to receive material, non-public information (“Confidential Information”) about the issuers of certain investments, including, without limitation, investments being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held in the Fund’s portfolio. For example, principals and other employees of the Investment Manager may serve as directors of, or in a similar capacity with, portfolio companies in which the Fund invests, the securities of which are purchased or sold on the Fund’s behalf. The Investment Manager may (but is not required to) seek to avoid receipt of Confidential Information from issuers so as to avoid possible restrictions on its ability to purchase and sell investments on behalf of the Fund and other clients to which such Confidential Information relates. In such circumstances, the Fund may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to the price the Fund pays or receives when it buys or sells an investment. The Investment Manager may also determine to receive such Confidential Information in certain circumstances under its applicable policies and procedures. If the Investment Manager intentionally or unintentionally comes into possession of Confidential Information, it may be unable, potentially for a substantial period of time, to purchase or sell investments to which such Confidential Information relates.

Many of the Fund’s portfolio investments are expected to be investment funds and other securities that are not publicly traded and for which no market-based price quotation is available. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5, the Board has approved the delegation of day-to-day responsibility for determining fair values in accordance with the Fund’s Valuation Procedures to the Investment Manager as Valuation Designee (the “Valuation Designee”). The participation of the investment professionals of the Investment Manager in the Fund’s valuation process could result in a conflict of interest as the Management Fee is based on the value of the Fund’s assets.

The professional staff of the Investment Manager will devote such time and effort in conducting activities on behalf of the Fund as the Investment Manager reasonably determines to be appropriate for its duties to the Fund. However, the Investment Manager staff is currently committed to and expects to be committed in the future to providing investment advisory services as well as other services to other clients (including other registered and unregistered pooled investment vehicles) and engaging in other business ventures in which the Fund has no interest. As a result of these separate business activities, the Investment Manager has actual or potential conflicts of interest in that the time and effort of the Investment Manager and its officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the Fund’s business but will be allocated between allocating management time, services and functions among the Fund and other business ventures or clients.

Multiple clients of the Investment Manager may hold or acquire positions directly or indirectly in the securities of the same companies. Such investments and transactions may raise potential conflicts of interest for the Investment Manager's clients (including the Fund), particularly if different clients are invested in different classes or types of securities or investments of the same company. In that regard, actions may be taken by some clients, either at their own direction or at the Investment Manager's direction, that may be inconsistent, if not adverse to other clients, including, but not limited to, interests in different parts of a company's capital structure during a restructuring, bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding or similar matter. When the Investment Manager has clients that are invested in different parts of a company's capital structure, their interests may diverge in the case of financial distress. In a bankruptcy proceeding, one client's interests may be subordinated or otherwise adversely affected due to another client's involvement and actions relating to their investment. In addition, when one client is a creditor of a company in which another client holds more junior securities, actions may be taken, either at the client's direction or at the Investment Manager's direction with respect to their rights as a creditor that may be adverse to the interests of the other clients.

The Investment Manager may receive more compensation with respect to certain similarly managed accounts than that received with respect to the Fund or may receive compensation based in part on the performance of those similar accounts. This may create a potential conflict of interest for the Investment Manager or its Portfolio Managers by providing an incentive to favor these similar accounts when, for example, placing securities transactions. In addition, the Investment Manager or its affiliates could be viewed as having a conflict of interest to the extent that the Investment Manager or an affiliate has a propriety investment in similar accounts the Portfolio Managers have personal investments in similar accounts or the similar accounts are investment options in the Investment Manager's or its affiliates' employee benefit plans. Potential conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of investment opportunities because of market factors or investment restrictions imposed upon the Investment Manager and its affiliates by law, regulation, contract or internal policies. Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially completed due to limited availability and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as the Investment Manager or its affiliates may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to favored accounts.

By acquiring Shares, each Shareholder will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of the above actual and potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest, except as may otherwise be provided under provisions of applicable Federal securities law which cannot be waived or modified.

The Fund's Declaration of Trust provides that, with the exceptions of claims under the Federal securities laws, no person, other than a Trustee who is not a Shareholder of the Fund, shall be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of or with respect to the Fund. In addition, with the exceptions of claims under the Federal securities laws, no Shareholder may maintain a derivative action with respect to the Trust or any Class of the Trust unless holders of at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding Shares of the Trust, or 10% of the outstanding Shares of the Class to which such action relates, join in the bringing of such action. The Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisers in considering the merits of the request for a derivative action and shall require an undertaking by the Shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisers in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. The Shareholder or Shareholders requesting that the Trustees bring a derivative suit must (unless deemed excused because a majority of the Trustees or of any committee established to consider the merits of the action have a personal financial interest, other than the receipt of fees for their service as Trustees of the Trust or of affiliated investment companies, in the transaction at issue) make a pre-suit written demand upon the Trustees to bring the action. If any such written demand is made, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable period of time to consider the request and to investigate the basis of such claim.

Fundamental Policies

The Fund's fundamental policies, which are listed below, may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. No other policy is a fundamental policy of the Fund, except as expressly stated. At the present time the Shares are the only outstanding voting securities of the Fund. As defined by the 1940 Act, the vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of the shareholders of the Fund (the "Shareholders"), duly called, (i) of 67% or more of the Shares

represented at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares are present in person or represented by proxy or (ii) of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares, whichever is less. Within the limits of the fundamental policies of the Fund, the management of the Fund has reserved freedom of action.

The Fund has adopted a fundamental policy permitting it to invest in a broad range of real assets. These may include investments in physical or tangible assets and in entities that derive a substantial portion of their value from ownership, operation, financing, or development of such assets. Real assets may include, without limitation: (i) real estate-related investments, including securities secured by or representing interests in real property (such as mortgage loans or mortgage-related securities), private and public real estate funds or vehicles, and companies engaged in the real estate business or with a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including publicly traded real estate investment trusts (“REITs”)); (ii) infrastructure-related/adjacent investments, including assets and companies involved in transportation, energy, utilities, water, communications, and social infrastructure; (iii) investments in natural resources, energy, agriculture, or other resource-based sectors; and (iv) interests in private investment funds or special purpose vehicles that invest primarily in the foregoing categories. The Fund may also invest in debt or equity instruments, including structured or securitized products, that provide exposure to real assets either directly or through pooled vehicles or operating platforms.

In addition, the Fund may:

- (1) borrow money and issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except as prohibited under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder (except as permitted by an exemption therefrom), as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted by the SEC from time to time.
- (2) underwrite securities issued by other persons, except as prohibited under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder (except as permitted by an exemption therefrom), as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted by the SEC from time to time.
- (3) make loans, except as prohibited under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder (except as permitted by an exemption therefrom), as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted by the SEC from time to time.
- (4) purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except as prohibited under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder (except as permitted by an exemption therefrom), as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted by the SEC from time to time.
- (5) not concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time, except that the Fund may invest without limitation in the real estate industry and in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements involving such securities or tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions.

Any restriction on investments or use of assets, including, but not limited to, market capitalization, geographic, rating and/or any other percentage restrictions, set forth in this Prospectus or the Fund’s SAI shall be measured only at the time of investment, and any subsequent change, whether in the value, market capitalization, rating, percentage held or otherwise, will not constitute a violation of the restriction, other than with respect to investment restriction (1) above related to borrowings by the Fund. For purposes of determining compliance with investment restriction (5) above related to concentration of investments, Portfolio Funds are not considered part of any industry or group of industries, and the Fund may indirectly concentrate in a particular industry or group of industries through its investments in one or more Portfolio Funds. The Fund will look through to and consider the then-existing concentration of Portfolio Funds, to the extent they are known to the Fund, when making additional investments. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its assets in one or more Portfolio Funds that it knows concentrate their assets in the same industry, except for the real estate industry.

Unless otherwise noted, the Fund’s investment policies and restrictions apply only to investments made by the Fund directly (or any account consisting solely of the Fund’s assets) and do not apply to the activities and the transactions of the Portfolio Funds.

In addition to the above, the Fund has adopted the following additional fundamental policies:

- it will make semi-annual repurchase offers for no less than 5% and not more than 25% (except as permitted by Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 23c-3”) of the Shares outstanding at per-class net asset value NAV per Share (measured on the repurchase request deadline) less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements;
- each repurchase request deadline will be determined in accordance with Rule 23c-3, as may be amended from time to time. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires the repurchase request deadline to be no less than 21 and no more than 42 days after the Fund sends a notification to Shareholders of the repurchase offer; and
- each repurchase pricing date will be determined in accordance with Rule 23c-3, as may be amended from time to time. Currently, Rule 23c-3 requires the repurchase pricing date to be no later than the 14th day after a repurchase request deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day.

THE FUND MAY CHANGE ITS INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES, RESTRICTIONS, STRATEGIES, AND TECHNIQUES.

Except as otherwise indicated, the Fund may change its investment objective and any of its policies, restrictions, strategies, and techniques without Shareholder approval. The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board”) without the vote of a majority (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Fund’s outstanding Shares. Any change to the Fund’s 80% policy described in its prospectus will require the vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares unless (i) the Fund conducts a repurchase offer with at least 60 days’ prior notice of the policy change, (ii) the offer is not oversubscribed, and (iii) the Fund purchases Shares at their net asset value.

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. From time to time, the Fund may also pay special interim distributions in the form of cash or Shares at the discretion of the Board. A Shareholder’s dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested if the Shareholder does not instruct the Administrator otherwise. A Shareholder who elects not to reinvest will receive both dividends and capital gain distributions in cash. The Fund may limit the extent to which any distributions that are returns of capital may be reinvested in the Fund.

Any distributions reinvested will nevertheless remain subject to U.S. federal (and applicable state and local) taxation to Shareholders. The Fund may finance its cash distributions to Shareholders from any sources of funds available to the Fund, including offering proceeds, borrowings, net investment income from operations, capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), non-capital gains proceeds from the sale of assets (including Fund Investments), dividends or other distributions paid to the Fund on account of preferred and common equity investments by the Fund in Portfolio Funds and expense reimbursements from Cliffwater. The Fund has not established limits on the amount of funds the Fund may use from available sources to make distributions.

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

The Fund intends to elect to be treated, and intends each year to qualify, as a RIC under the Code. To qualify for and maintain RIC tax treatment, the Fund must, among other things, distribute at least 90% of its net taxable ordinary income and the excess of its net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, if any. A RIC may satisfy the 90% distribution requirement by distributing dividends (other than capital gain dividends) during its taxable year (including dividends declared in October, November or December of a taxable year that, if paid in the following

January, are treated as paid by the RIC and received by its Shareholders on December 31 of the preceding year). In addition, a RIC may, in certain cases, satisfy the 90% distribution requirement by distributing dividends relating to a taxable year after the close of such taxable year under the “spillback dividend” provisions of the Code. If a RIC makes a spillback dividend the amounts will be included in IRS Form 1099-DIV provided to Shareholders for the year the spillover distribution is paid. The Fund can offer no assurance that it will achieve results that will permit the Fund to pay any cash distributions. If the Fund issues senior securities, the Fund will be prohibited from making distributions if doing so causes the Fund to fail to maintain the asset coverage ratios stipulated by the 1940 Act or if distributions are limited by the terms of any of the Fund’s borrowings. See “TAX MATTERS” in the SAI.

Dividend Reinvestment

Unless a Shareholder is ineligible or otherwise elects, all distributions of dividends (including capital gain dividends) with respect to a class of Shares will be automatically reinvested by the Fund in additional Shares of the corresponding class, which will be issued at the NAV per Share determined as of the ex-dividend date. Elections not to reinvest dividends and to instead receive all dividends and capital gain distributions in cash may be made by contacting the Fund at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Participation in the dividend reinvestment program is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by notice if received and processed by the Fund prior to the dividend record date; otherwise, such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution. Such notice will be effective with respect to a particular dividend or other distribution (together, a “Dividend”). Some brokers or dealers may automatically elect to receive cash on behalf of Shareholders who hold their shares in the broker’s or dealer’s name and may re-invest that cash in additional Shares. Reinvested Dividends will increase the Fund’s assets on which the Management Fee is payable to the Investment Manager.

Whenever the Fund declares a dividend and/or capital gain payable in cash, non-participants in the dividend reinvestment plan will receive cash and participants in the plan will receive the equivalent in Shares. The Transfer Agent maintains all Shareholders’ accounts in the dividend reinvestment plan and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by Shareholders for tax records.

Beneficial owners of Shares who hold their Shares in the name of a broker or dealer should contact the broker or nominee to determine whether and how they may participate in, or opt out of, the dividend reinvestment plan. In the case of Shareholders such as banks, brokers or dealers that hold shares for others who are the beneficial owners, the Administrator will administer the dividend reinvestment plan on the basis of the number of Shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder’s name and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the dividend reinvestment plan.

There will be no brokerage charges with respect to Shares issued directly by the Fund. The automatic reinvestment of dividends and/or capital gains in Shares under the dividend reinvestment plan will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such dividends and/or capital gains, even though such participants have not received any cash with which to pay the resulting tax.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the dividend reinvestment plan. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases in the dividend reinvestment plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the dividend reinvestment plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Additional information about the dividend reinvestment plan may be obtained by contacting the Fund at the address above. Under the dividend reinvestment plan, capital gains and income are realized, although cash is not received by the Shareholder.

Outstanding Securities

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager, who provided the initial seed capital for the Fund, owns 100% of the Fund’s outstanding securities.

Repurchases of Shares and Transfers

No Right of Redemption

A substantial portion of the Fund's investments are illiquid. For this reason, the Fund has been structured as a closed-end interval fund, which means that no Shareholder or other person holding Shares acquired from a Shareholder has the right to require the Fund to redeem any Shares on a daily basis. No public market for Shares currently exists and the Fund does not expect any trading market to develop for the Shares. As a result, Shareholders may not be able to liquidate their investment other than through repurchases of Shares by the Fund, as described below.

Mandatory Repurchases

The Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase or redemption of all or some of the Shares of a Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder, at NAV in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Section 23 of the Investment Company Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder.

Offers to Repurchase

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of its Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$10,000. If a Shareholder tenders a portion of his Shares and the repurchase of that portion would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below this required minimum of \$10,000, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase all of such Shareholder's outstanding Shares. Such minimum capital account balance requirement may also be waived by the Board in its sole discretion, subject to applicable federal securities laws.

In certain circumstances, the Board may require a Shareholder to tender its Shares if, among other reasons, the Board determines that continued ownership of such Shares by the Shareholder may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences. The Fund may repurchase all or any portion of the Shares of a Shareholder without consent or other action by the Shareholder or other person if the Board determines that:

- any transferee does not meet any investor eligibility requirements established by the Fund from time to time, including the Fund's minimum account balance requirement (see "Transfers of Shares" below);
- ownership of Shares by a Shareholder or other person is likely to cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities, or other laws of the United States or any other relevant jurisdiction;
- any of the representations and warranties made by a Shareholder or other person in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true;
- with respect to a Shareholder subject to special laws or regulations, the Shareholder is likely to be subject to additional regulatory or compliance requirements under these special laws or regulations by virtue of continuing to hold any Shares.

The Fund provides a limited degree of liquidity to the Shareholders by conducting repurchase offers semi-annually.

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

Shares will be repurchased at their NAV no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day. Shareholders tendering Shares for repurchase will be asked to give written notice of their intent to do so by the date specified in the notice describing the terms of the applicable repurchase offer, which date will be no more than fourteen (14) days prior to the date on which the repurchase price for shares is determined (the "Valuation Date"). Shareholders who tender Shares may not have all of

the tendered Shares repurchased by the Fund. If over-subscriptions occur, the Fund may elect to repurchase less than the full amount that a Shareholder requests to be repurchased. In such an event, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the amount tendered by each Shareholder.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under certain circumstances, the Fund may, in its discretion, accept Shares tendered by Shareholders who own fewer than 100 shares and tender all of their Shares for repurchase in a repurchase offer. In that case, these Shares would be accepted before prorating the shares tendered by other Shareholders.

A Shareholder who tenders for repurchase only a portion of its Shares in the Fund will be required to maintain a minimum account balance of \$10,000. See “Mandatory Repurchases” above.

In the event that the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates holds Shares in the Fund in the capacity of a Shareholder, the Shares may be tendered for repurchase in connection with any repurchase offer made by the Fund.

The Fund does not intend to conduct a repurchase offer in the first full 6 month period after effectiveness but will do so during the 6 month period occurring thereafter.

Procedures for Repurchase of Shares

Every six months, the Fund will offer to repurchase at NAV per Share no less than 5% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). For each repurchase offer, the Board will set an amount between 5% and 25% of the Fund’s Shares based on relevant factors, including the liquidity of the Fund’s positions and the Shareholders’ desire for liquidity. 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 semi-annual repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their Shares, and the date the repurchase offer ends (the “Repurchase Request Deadline”) (i.e., the date by which Shareholders can tender their Shares in response to a repurchase offer). Shares will be repurchased at the per-class NAV per Share determined as of the close of business no later than the fourteenth day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day (each a “Repurchase Pricing Date”).

The time between the notification to Shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally thirty (30) days, but may vary from no more than forty-two (42) days to no less than twenty-one (21) days. 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 Shareholder Notification will contain information Shareholders should consider in deciding whether to tender their Shares for repurchase.

The Shareholder Notification also will include detailed instructions on how to tender Shares for repurchase, state the Repurchase Offer Amount and identify the dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, the scheduled Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date the repurchase proceeds are scheduled for payment (the “Repurchase Payment Deadline”). The Shareholder Notification also will set forth the NAV per Share that has been computed no more than seven (7) days before the date of such notification, and how Shareholders may ascertain the NAV per Share after the notification date. 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 Repurchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven (7) days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of Shares that are consistent with the 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% 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% 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 100 Shares and who tender all of their Shares, before prorating other amounts tendered.

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.

The Fund must maintain liquid assets equal to the Repurchase Offer Amount from the time that the Shareholder Notification 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 has adopted procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with the repurchase offer and the liquidity requirements described in the previous paragraph. If, at any time, the Fund falls out of compliance with these liquidity requirements, the Board will take whatever action it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

The Fund may be required to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than Cliffwater would have desired in order to meet the repurchase requests. Such necessary liquidations may potentially result in losses to the Fund, and may increase the Fund's investment related expenses as a result of higher portfolio turnover rates. 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.

The Fund may cause a mandatory repurchase or redemption of all or some of the Shares of a Shareholder, or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder, at NAV in accordance with the Declaration of Trust and Section 23 of the 1940 Act and Rule 23c-2 thereunder. See "Mandatory Redemption by the Fund" below.

A Shareholder tendering for repurchase only a portion of its Shares must maintain an investment balance of at least \$10,000 after the repurchase is effected. See "Mandatory Repurchases" above.

Dividend Reinvestment

Unless a Shareholder is ineligible or otherwise elects, all distributions of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends (as defined below)) with respect to Shares will be automatically reinvested by the Fund in additional full and fractional Shares, which will be issued at their NAV on the ex-dividend date. Elections not to reinvest dividends and to instead receive all dividends and capital gain distributions in cash may be made by indicating that choice in the investor application that must be completed by each prospective investor or by contacting the Fund at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

Transfers of Shares

Shares may be transferred only (i) by operation of law pursuant to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence or dissolution of a Shareholder or (ii) with the written consent of the Board or Cliffwater, which may be withheld in each of its sole and absolute discretion and is expected to be granted, if at all, only in limited circumstances. Due to the administrative burdens associated with Share transfers, the Fund expects to deny most, if not all transfer requests (other than transfers by operation of law pursuant to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence or dissolution of a Shareholder, although the Fund may cause any such transferred Shares to be mandatorily repurchased). Notice to the Fund of any proposed transfer must include evidence satisfactory to the Fund that the proposed transferee meets any requirements imposed by the Fund with respect to Shareholder eligibility and suitability and must be accompanied by a properly completed in the investor application.

Each Shareholder and transferee is required to pay all expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with such transfer. If such a transferee does not meet the Shareholder eligibility requirements, the Fund reserves the right to repurchase the Shares transferred.

By purchasing Shares of the Fund, each Shareholder has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Investment Manager, the Trustees, the officers of the Fund, each other Shareholder, and any affiliate of the foregoing against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses, including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any such losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses and any judgments,

finances and amounts paid in settlement, joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by such Shareholder in violation of these provisions or any misrepresentation made by such Shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

Anti-Money Laundering

If the Fund, the Investment Manager or any governmental agency believes that the Fund has sold Shares to, or is otherwise holding assets of, any person or entity that is acting, directly or indirectly, in violation of U.S., international or other anti-money laundering laws, rules, regulations, treaties or other restrictions, or on behalf of any suspected terrorist or terrorist organization, suspected drug trafficker, or senior foreign political figure(s) suspected of engaging in corruption, the Fund, the Investment Manager or such governmental agency may freeze the assets of such person or entity invested in the Fund or suspend the repurchase of Shares. The Fund may also be required to, or deem it necessary or advisable to, remit or transfer those assets to a governmental agency, in some cases without prior notice to the investor.

Credit Facility and Secured Notes

The Fund may enter into one or more credit agreements or other similar agreements negotiated on market terms (each, a “Borrowing Transaction”) with one or more banks or other financial institutions which may or may not be affiliated with the Investment Manager (each, a “Financial Institution”) as chosen by the Investment Manager and approved by the Board, subject to restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder. The Fund may borrow under a credit facility for a number of reasons, including without limitation, for investment purposes, to pay fees and expenses, to make annual income distributions and to satisfy certain repurchase offers in a timely manner to ensure liquidity for the investors. To facilitate such Borrowing Transactions, the Fund may pledge its assets to the Financial Institution. See “USE OF LEVERAGE” and “BORROWING; USE OF LEVERAGE.”

Calculation of Net Asset Value; Valuation

General

The Fund calculates its NAV as of the close of business on each business day and at such other times as the Board may determine, including in connection with repurchases of Shares, in accordance with the procedures described below or as may be determined from time to time in accordance with policies established by the Board (each, a “Determination Date”).

The Board, including a majority of Independent Trustees, has approved valuation procedures for the Fund (the “Valuation Procedures”). The Valuation Procedures provide that the Fund will value its investments at fair value unless market quotations are “readily available” as defined in the 1940 Act. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Board has approved the delegation of day-to-day responsibility for determining fair values in accordance with the Valuation Procedures to Cliffwater as valuation designee (the “Valuation Designee”).

As a general matter, to value the Fund’s investments, the Valuation Designee will use current market values when readily available, and otherwise value the Fund’s investments with fair value methodologies that the Valuation Designee believes to be consistent with those used by the Fund for valuing its investments. These fair value calculations will involve significant professional judgment by the Valuation Designee in the application of both observable and unobservable attributes, 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. There is no single standard for determining the fair value of an investment. Likewise, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to purchase or sell an investment at the fair value price used to calculate the Fund’s NAV. Rather, in determining the fair value of an investment for which there are no readily available market quotations, the Valuation Designee may consider several factors, including: (1) evaluation of all relevant factors, including but not limited to, pricing history, current market level, supply and demand of the respective investment; (2) comparison to the values and current pricing of investments that have comparable characteristics; (3) knowledge of historical market information with respect to the investment; (4) other factors relevant to the investment which would include, but not be limited to, duration, yield, fundamental analytical data, the Treasury yield curve, and credit quality. The Valuation Designee may also consider periodic financial statements (audited and unaudited) or other information provided by a Portfolio Fund Manager. The Valuation Designee will attempt to obtain

current valuation information from Portfolio Fund Managers to value all fair valued investments, but it is anticipated that such information could be available on no more than a quarterly basis. Furthermore, the Board may not have the ability to assess the accuracy of the valuation information from Portfolio Fund Managers.

The Valuation Designee will monitor the valuations of Fund investments, provide quarterly reporting to the Board on material changes in the valuation process pursuant to Rule 2a-5, and review any material concerns with the Board. Any such decision regarding valuation would be made in good faith, and subject to the review, reporting, and supervision of the Board. A large percentage of the securities in which the Fund invests will not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be fair valued by the Portfolio Fund Manager. In this regard, a Portfolio Fund Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value may affect the Portfolio Fund manager's compensation or its ability to raise additional funds. No assurances can be given regarding the valuation methodology or the sufficiency of systems utilized by any Portfolio Fund Manager, the accuracy of the valuations provided by the Portfolio Fund Manager, that the Portfolio Fund Managers will comply with their own internal policies or procedures for keeping records or making valuations, or that the Portfolio Fund Managers' policies and procedures and systems will not change without notice to the Fund. As a result, a Portfolio Fund Manager's valuation of the securities may fail to match the amount ultimately realized with respect to the disposition of such securities.

A Portfolio Fund Manager's information could also be inaccurate due to fraudulent activity, mis-valuation or inadvertent error. The Fund may not uncover errors in valuation for a significant period of time, if ever.

Short-term securities, including bonds, notes, debentures and other debt securities, and money market instruments such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and obligations of domestic and foreign banks, with maturities of 60 days or less, for which reliable market quotations are readily available shall each be valued at current market quotations as provided by an independent pricing service or principal market maker.

For equity and equity-related securities that are freely tradable and listed on a securities exchange or over-the-counter market, the Fund fair values those securities at their last sale price on that exchange or over-the-counter market on the valuation date. If the security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price from the exchange that it considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Securities listed on the NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or over-the-counter market on such day, the security will be valued at the mean between the last bid price and last ask price on such day.

Fixed income securities (other than the short-term securities as described above) shall be valued by (a) using readily available market quotations based upon the last updated sale price or a market value from an approved pricing service generated by a pricing matrix based upon yield data for securities with similar characteristics or (b) by obtaining a direct written broker-dealer quotation from a dealer who has made a market in the security. If no price is obtained for a security in accordance with the foregoing, because either an external price is not readily available or such external price is believed by the Investment Manager not to reflect the market value, the Valuation Designee will make a determination in good faith of the fair value of the security in accordance with the Valuation Procedures.

Prior to investing in any Portfolio Fund, the Investment Manager will conduct an initial due diligence review of the valuation methodologies utilized by the Portfolio Fund, which generally shall be based upon readily observable market values when available, and otherwise utilize principles of fair value that are reasonably consistent with those used by the Fund for valuing its own investments. Subsequent to investment in a Portfolio Fund, the Investment Manager will monitor the valuation methodologies used by each Portfolio Fund. The Fund bases its NAV on valuations of its interests in Portfolio Funds provided by the managers of the Portfolio Funds and/or their agents. These valuations involve significant judgment by the managers of the Portfolio Funds and may differ from their actual realizable value. Under certain circumstances, the Valuation Designee may modify the Portfolio Fund Managers' valuations based on updated information received since the last valuation date. The Valuation Designee may also modify valuations if the valuations are deemed to not fully reflect the fair value of the investment. Valuations will be provided to the Fund based on interim unaudited financial records of the Portfolio Funds, and, therefore, will be estimates and may fluctuate as a result. The Board, the Investment Manager and the Valuation Designee may have limited ability to assess the accuracy of these valuations.

There can be changes in the valuation(s) when the Valuation Designee determines the fair value of the Fund's Direct Investments, the Valuation Designee updates the prior month-end or quarterly valuations by incorporating the latest available financial data for such Direct Investments, as well as any cash flow activity related to the investments during the month or quarter. On a quarterly basis, the Valuation Designee will value the Fund's Direct Investments utilizing the valuation methodology it deems most appropriate and consistent with widely recognized valuation methodologies and market conditions.

In circumstances in which market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, or in the case of the valuation of private, Direct Investments, such investments may be valued as determined in good faith using methodologies approved by the Board. In these circumstances, the Fund determines fair value in a manner that seeks to reflect the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration by the Valuation Designee of any information or factors deemed appropriate. The Valuation Designee may engage third party valuation consultants on an as-needed basis to assist in determining fair value.

Within the parameters of the Valuation Procedures, the valuation methodologies used to value Direct Investments and other Fund Investments will involve subjective judgements and projections which may or may not turn out to be accurate. Valuation methodologies will also involve assumptions and opinions about future events, which may or may not turn out to be correct. Valuations of Fund Investments will only be estimates of fair value. Because these fair value calculations will involve significant professional judgment in the application of both observable and unobservable attributes, the calculated fair value of the Fund's assets may differ from their actual realizable value or future value. Ultimate realization of the value of an asset depends to a great extent on economic, market and other conditions beyond the Fund's control and the control of the Investment Manager, the Portfolio Managers and the Investment Manager's independent valuation agents. Further, valuations do not necessarily represent the price at which an asset would sell, since market prices of assets can only be determined by negotiation between a willing buyer and seller. As such, the carrying value of an asset may not reflect the price at which the asset could be sold in the market, and the difference between carrying value and the ultimate sales price could be material. In addition, accurate valuations are more difficult to obtain in times of low transaction volume because there are fewer market transactions that can be considered in the context of the valuation.

Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

As noted above, the Administrator calculates the Fund's NAV as of the close of business on each business day. However, there may be circumstances where it may not be practicable to determine an NAV, including, but not limited to during any period when the principal stock exchanges for securities in which the Fund has invested its assets are closed other than for weekends and customary holidays (or when trading on such exchanges is restricted or suspended), or an emergency exists as determined by the SEC, making securities sales or determinations of NAV not practicable, or the SEC permits a delay for the protection of shareholders. In such circumstances, the Board (after consultation with the Investment Manager) may suspend the calculation of NAV. The Fund will not accept subscriptions for Shares if the calculation of NAV is suspended, and the suspension may require the termination of a pending repurchase offer by the Fund (or the postponement of the Valuation Date for a repurchase offer). Notwithstanding a suspension of the calculation of NAV, the Fund will be required to determine the value of its assets and report NAV in its semi-annual and annual reports to Shareholders and in its reports on Form N-PORT filed with the SEC after the end of the first and third quarters of the Fund's fiscal year. The Administrator will resume calculation of the Fund's NAV after the Board (in consultation with the Investment Manager) determines that conditions no longer require suspension of the calculation of NAV.

Certain Tax Considerations

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

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

This summary is based on the Code as in effect on the date of this Prospectus, the Treasury Regulations, rulings of the IRS, and court decisions in existence on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The Fund has not sought a ruling from the IRS or any other federal, state or local agency, or opinion of counsel, with respect to any of the tax issues affecting the Fund. This summary does not discuss any aspects of the U.S. federal estate or gift tax or any state or local or non-U.S. tax.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

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

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

Distributions to Shareholders. The Fund contemplates declaring as dividends each year all or substantially all of its taxable income. In general, distributions will be taxable to you for federal, state and local income tax purposes unless you are a tax-exempt entity, including qualified retirement plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

Distributions are taxable whether they are received in cash or reinvested in Fund Shares. A Shareholder may thus recognize income and gains taxable for federal, state and local income tax purposes and not receive any cash distributions to pay any resulting taxes.

Fund distributions, if any, that are attributable to “qualified dividend income” or “long-term capital gains” earned by the Fund would be taxable to non-corporate Shareholders at reduced rates. Shareholders must have owned the Fund Shares for at least sixty-one (61) days during the one hundred twenty-one (121) day period beginning sixty (60) days before the ex-dividend date to benefit from the lower rates on qualified dividend income. However, U.S. individuals with modified adjusted gross income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 for married couples filing jointly) and trusts and estates with income above specified levels are subject to a 3.8% tax on their net investment income, which includes interest, dividends and capital gains.

Shareholders are generally taxed on any dividends from the Fund in the year they are actually distributed, except that dividends declared in October, November or December of a year, and paid in January of the following year, will generally be treated for federal income tax purposes as having been paid to Shareholders on December 31st of the year in which the dividend was declared.

Certain Withholding Taxes. The Fund may be subject to taxes, including foreign withholding taxes, attributable to investments of the Fund. The Fund does not expect to be eligible to elect, for federal income tax purposes, to treat certain foreign taxes paid by it, including generally any withholding and other foreign income taxes, as paid by its Shareholders for purposes of the foreign tax credit or deduction of foreign taxes paid.

Repurchases. Shareholders will generally recognize taxable gain or loss on a repurchase of their Shares in an amount equal to the difference between their tax basis in the Shares and the amount they receive for them. Generally, this gain or loss will be long-term or short-term depending on whether a Shareholder’s holding period exceeds twelve (12) months. However, any loss realized on a repurchase of Shares of the Fund may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules to the extent the Shares repurchased are replaced with other Shares of the Fund within a period of sixty-one (61) days beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after the Shares are disposed of. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an increase to the basis of the Shares acquired.

If a Shareholder sells fewer than all of its Shares pursuant to a repurchase offer, such Shareholder may be treated as having received a dividend upon the sale of its Shares instead of a sale or exchange, unless the repurchase offer is treated as being either (i) “substantially disproportionate” with respect to such Shareholder, or (ii) otherwise “not essentially equivalent to a dividend” under the relevant rules of the Code. If a tendering Shareholder is treated as receiving a dividend, there is a risk that Shareholders whose percentage interests in the Fund increase as a result of such repurchase will be treated as having received a taxable dividend distribution from the Fund. The extent of such risk will vary depending upon the particular circumstances of the repurchase offer, and in particular whether such offer is a single and isolated event or is part of a plan for periodically repurchasing Shares of the Fund.

The Fund is required to compute and report the cost basis of Shares repurchased on IRS Form 1099. The Fund will use the First In, First Out (“FIFO”) method, unless you instruct the Fund to select a different method or choose to specifically identify your Shares at the time of each repurchase. If your account is held by your broker or other advisor, they may select a different default method. In these cases, please contact the holder of your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available methods and elections for your account. You should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on your federal and state income tax returns.

Pursuant to the Regulations directed at tax shelter activity, taxpayers are required to disclose to the IRS certain information on Form 8886 if they participate in a “reportable transaction.” A transaction may be a “reportable transaction” based upon any of several indicia with respect to a shareholder, including the recognition of a loss in excess of certain thresholds (for individuals, \$2 million in one tax year or \$4 million in any combination of tax years). Investors should consult their own tax advisers concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to their investment in Fund Shares.

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

Taxation of Tax-Exempt Investors. In general, dividends received and gains realized with respect to Shares held in an IRA or other tax qualified plan are not currently taxable unless the Shares were acquired with borrowed funds. However, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize unrelated business taxable income if the Fund recognizes certain “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools.

Income of a RIC that would be unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity generally will not constitute UBTI when distributed to a tax-exempt Shareholder of the RIC. Notwithstanding this “blocking” effect, a tax-exempt Shareholder of the Fund could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund if Shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt Shareholder within the meaning of Section 514(b) of the Code.

State and Local Taxes. In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, you may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales, exchanges, and redemptions. State income taxes may not apply, however, to the portions of the Fund’s distributions, if any, that are attributable to interest on U.S. government securities.

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

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

A “Non-U.S. Shareholder” for purposes of this discussion generally is a beneficial owner of Shares that is not a U.S. Shareholder or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This includes nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates and foreign corporations. Whether an investment in Shares is appropriate for a Non-U.S. Shareholder will depend upon that person’s particular circumstances. An investment in Shares may

have adverse tax consequences as compared to a direct investment in the assets in which the Fund will invest. ***Non-U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers with respect to the U.S. federal income tax and withholding tax, and state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including applicable tax reporting requirements.***

Distributions of “investment company taxable income” to Non-U.S. Shareholders (including interest income and realized net short-term capital gains in excess of realized long-term capital losses, which generally would be free of withholding if paid to Non-U.S. Shareholders directly) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal tax at a 30% rate (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty) to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits unless certain exceptions apply. However, dividends received by a Non-U.S. Shareholder are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax if they are reported by the Fund as (i) paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified net interest income” (generally, the Fund’s U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income), or (ii) paid in connection with the Fund’s “qualified short-term capital gains” (generally, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital gain over its long-term capital loss for such taxable year).

If distributions are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of a Non-U.S. Shareholder, and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States, the distributions will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to the U.S. Shareholder, and the Fund will not be required to withhold U.S. federal tax if the Non-U.S. Shareholder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements. Special certification requirements apply to a Non-U.S. Shareholder that is a foreign partnership or a foreign trust, and such entities are urged to consult their tax advisers.

In order to establish any available exemption from withholding, a Non-U.S. Shareholder must comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its Non-U.S. Shareholder status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN (for individuals), IRS Form W-8BEN-E (for entities) or an acceptable substitute or successor form). In the case of Shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund designates the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Non-U.S. Shareholders should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts.

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to U.S. withholding provisions commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), payments of most types of income from sources within the United States (as determined under applicable U.S. federal income tax principles), such as interest and dividends, in each case, to a foreign financial institution, investment

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

Other Tax Matters

The preceding is a summary of some of the tax rules and considerations affecting Shareholders and the Fund's operations and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all relevant tax rules and considerations, nor does it purport to be a complete listing of all potential tax risks inherent in making an investment in the Fund. A Shareholder may be subject to other taxes, including but not limited to, state and local taxes, estate and inheritance taxes, and intangible taxes that may be imposed by various jurisdictions. The Fund also may be subject to state, local, and foreign taxes that could reduce cash distributions to Shareholders. It is the responsibility of each Shareholder to file all appropriate tax returns that may be required. Each prospective investor is urged to consult with his or her tax adviser with respect to any investment in the Fund.

* * * * *

ERISA Considerations

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an employee benefit plan or other arrangements subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") (an "ERISA Plan"), and persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an IRA, Keogh plan or other plan which is not subject to ERISA but is subject to the prohibited transaction rules of Section 4975 of the Code (together with ERISA Plans, "Plans") should consider, among other things, the matters described below before determining whether to invest in the Fund.

ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, diversification, the avoidance of prohibited transactions and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for the ERISA Plan, Department of Labor regulations provide that a fiduciary of an ERISA Plan must give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan's portfolio, whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan's purposes, the risk and return factors, the portfolio's composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current total return of the portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan and the proposed investment, the income taxes (if any) attributable to the investment (see "*Certain Tax Considerations — Taxation of Tax-Exempt Investors*") and the projected return of the investment relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in the Fund, an ERISA Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with ERISA's fiduciary responsibilities and the foregoing considerations. If a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan breaches such responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for such ERISA Plan, the fiduciary may be held personally liable for losses incurred by the ERISA Plan as a result of such breach.

Because the Fund is registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered "plan assets" of the Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility rules and ERISA and the Code's prohibited transaction rules. Thus, the Investment Manager will not be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA and the Code with respect to the assets of any Plan that becomes a Shareholder of the Fund, solely as a result of the Plan's investment in the Fund.

Certain prospective ERISA Plan investors may currently maintain relationships with the Investment Manager or with other entities that are affiliated with the Investment Manager. Each of such persons may be deemed to be a party in interest to, a disqualified person of, and/or a fiduciary of any ERISA Plan to which it provides investment

management, investment advisory or other services. ERISA and the Code prohibit the use of ERISA Plan assets from being used for the benefit of a party in interest or disqualified person and also prohibit a fiduciary from using its position to cause such Plan to make an investment from which it or certain third parties in which such fiduciary has an interest would receive a fee or other consideration. Shareholders that are ERISA Plan investors should consult with legal counsel to determine if participation in the Fund is a transaction that is prohibited by ERISA or the Code. ERISA Plan fiduciaries will be required to represent that the decision to invest in the Fund was made by them as fiduciaries that are independent of such affiliated persons, that they are duly authorized to make such investment decision and that they have not relied on any individualized advice or recommendation of such affiliated persons as a primary basis for the decision to invest in the Fund.

The provisions of ERISA and the Code are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The discussion of ERISA and the Code contained in this Prospectus is general and may be affected by future publication of regulations and rulings. Potential Shareholders that are Plans should consult their legal advisors regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition and ownership of Shares.

Description of Shares

The Fund has been granted exemptive relief by the SEC permitting it to offer multiple classes of Shares. The Fund is authorized to offer Class I Shares. The Fund has not adopted a distribution and/or service plan and the Fund is not permitted to pay fees with respect to Class I Shares under such a plan. No sales loads or conversion features apply to Class I Shares.

The Fund may offer other classes of Shares in the future. The Board may also vary the characteristics of Class I Shares described herein, including without limitation, in the following respects: (1) the amount of fees permitted by a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (2) voting rights with respect to a distribution and/or service plan as to such class; (3) different class designations; (4) the impact of any class expenses directly attributable to a particular Class of Shares; (5) differences in any dividends and NAVs resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses; (6) any sales load structure; and (7) any conversion features, as permitted under the 1940 Act. The Fund's repurchase offers will be made to all of its classes of Shares at the same time, in the same proportional amounts and on the same terms, except for any differences in NAVs resulting from differences in fees under a distribution and/or service plan or in class expenses.

Purchasing Shares

Purchase Terms

The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$25,000,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund is \$10,000. Shares may be purchased by principals and employees of the Investment Manager or its affiliates and their immediate family members without being subject to the minimum investment requirements.

The Fund's Shares are continuously offered based on the Fund's NAV per Share. Shares will generally be offered for purchase on any business day, which is any day the NYSE is open for business, except that Shares may be offered more or less frequently as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion.

Except as otherwise permitted by the Board, initial and subsequent subscriptions to purchase Shares must be accompanied by payment in cash. The Fund or an investor's financial intermediary must receive a subscription to purchase Shares and the accompanying payment no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) at least three business days in advance, which may be waived in the sole discretion of the Fund or Cliffwater, in order for the subscription to be effected at that day's NAV. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept or reject any subscription to purchase Shares in the Fund at any time. Although the Fund may, in its sole discretion, elect to accept a subscription prior to receipt of cleared funds, an investor will not become a Shareholder until cleared funds have been received.

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

Summary of the Declaration of Trust

The Fund is a statutory trust established under the laws of State of Delaware by a Certificate of Trust dated as of February 11, 2026. The Fund's Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares of beneficial interest. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may authorize separate and distinct classes of Shares of beneficial interest of the Fund. The Board may from time to time, without a vote of shareholders or any class, divide or combine the shares (without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interest of the shares or a class in the assets held with respect to the Fund or such class), or reclassify the shares or a class into shares of one or more classes (whether the shares to be classified or reclassified are issued and outstanding or unissued and whether such shares constitute part or all of the shares of the Fund or such class).

Shareholders of a class of shares are entitled to share in proportion to the number of shares of such class held in dividends declared by the Board payable to holders of such class of shares and in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to holders of such class of shares upon liquidation.

Shareholders have no pre-emptive rights. The Trustees may, from time to time, establish requirements and procedures for exchange or conversion rights. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among the classes of shares of the Fund in proportion to the number of shares of that class held by them and recorded on the books of the Fund.

The Board may classify or reclassify any unissued shares or any shares previously issued and reacquired of the Fund into shares of any class by redesignating such shares or by setting or changing in any one or more respects, from time to time, the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications or terms or conditions of repurchase of such shares. Any such classification or reclassification will comply with the provisions of the Declaration of Trust and the 1940 Act.

Every Shareholder by virtue of having become a Shareholder shall be held to have expressly assented and agreed to the terms of 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 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. Subject to any limitations on the term of service imposed by the By-laws or any retirement policy adopted by the Trustees, each Trustee shall hold office during the existence of the Fund, and until its termination as provided in the Declaration of Trust. A Trustee may be removed either by (i) the vote of a majority of the number of Trustees of the Fund or (ii) the vote of Shareholders of the Fund holding not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Shareholders of the Fund. Except as described below, the Declaration of Trust does not contain any other specific inhibiting provisions that would operate only with respect to an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, reorganization, repurchase offer, sale or transfer of substantially all of the Fund's assets or liquidation. The Declaration of Trust requires that before bringing any derivative action on behalf of the Fund, Shareholders must make a pre-suit demand upon the Board to bring the subject action unless such effort is not likely to succeed. A pre-suit demand shall only be deemed not likely to succeed if a majority of the Board has a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue, and a Trustee shall not be deemed interested in a transaction or otherwise disqualified from ruling on the merits of a demand by virtue of such Trustee's receipt of remuneration from the Fund for service as Trustee or on the boards of entities under common management or otherwise affiliated with the Fund. In addition, unless demand is excused, Shareholders in the aggregate holding at least 10% of the Fund's outstanding Shares (or at least 10% of the class to which the action relates) must join the request for the Board to commence such action. Decisions made by the Board in good faith are binding. Unless demand is excused, the Board must be given a reasonable amount of time to consider the Shareholder request, and the Board may retain advisors while considering the merits of the Shareholder request. Shareholders bringing a derivative action must undertake to reimburse the Fund for the expenses of any advisor retained to assist in considering the merits of the Shareholder request if the Board determines not to take action. These provisions regarding derivative actions do not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws. The Trust's By-laws provide that shareholders waive the right to a jury trial. The Trust's By-laws provide that a shareholder agrees that any claims, suits, actions or proceedings arising out of or relating in any way to the Trust shall be exclusively brought in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, any other court in the State of Delaware with subject matter jurisdiction. This

exclusive state forum provision does not cover claims arising under federal securities laws. The exclusive state forum provision subjects shareholders bringing suits other than those arising under federal securities laws to risks of having to bring suit in an inconvenient and less favorable forum.

No provision in the Declaration of Trust shall limit or eliminate any duty under the federal securities laws, including the fiduciary duties of loyalty and care, a Trustee or officer owes to the Fund with respect to claims asserted under the federal securities laws.

Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

Term, Dissolution and Liquidation

The Fund may be dissolved upon approval of a majority of the Trustees. Upon the liquidation of the Fund, its assets will be distributed first to satisfy (whether by payment or the making of a reasonable provision for payment) the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Fund, including actual or anticipated liquidation expenses, other than debts, liabilities or obligations to Shareholders, and then to the Shareholders proportionately in accordance with the amount of Shares that they own. Assets may be distributed in-kind on a proportionate basis if the Board or liquidator determines that the distribution of assets in-kind would be in the interests of the Shareholders in facilitating an orderly liquidation.

Reports to Shareholders

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

Fiscal Year

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm; Legal Counsel

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund.

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

Inquiries

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

Cascade Real Assets Fund

c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212
1 (888) 442-4420

Investment Manager

Cliffwater LLC
4640 Admiralty Way, 11th Floor
Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6623

Custodian Bank

UMB Bank, n.a.
1010 Grand Blvd.,
Kansas City, MO 64106

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800
Cleveland, OH 44115

Transfer Agent/Administrator

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, ME 04101

Fund Counsel

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP
One Logan Square, Suite 2000
Philadelphia, PA 19103-6996