



F I N A N C E

**FNTVS Tech Ventures Fund I, LLC**

**Common Shares**

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**August 1, 2025**

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) provides additional information to the prospectus of the FNTVS Tech Ventures Fund I, LLC (the “Fund”), dated August 1, 2025 (the “Prospectus”), as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time. This SAI is not a prospectus and is authorized for distribution to prospective investors only if preceded or accompanied by the Prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained upon request and without charge by writing to the Fund at FNTVS Tech Ventures Fund I, LLC, Attn: Investor Relations, 11400 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90064, by calling (202) 584-0550, or by visiting the investment platform owned and operated by Fontavis Group Corp. (“Fontavis group”), the Fund’s sponsor, available both online at [www.fontavisfinance.com](http://www.fontavisfinance.com) and through various mobile applications (collectively referred to herein along with the Fund’s website [www.fontavisfinance.com/funds/tech-ventures-fund-i](http://www.fontavisfinance.com/funds/tech-ventures-fund-i), the “Fontavis Finance Platform”). The information on the Fontavis Finance Platform is not incorporated by reference into this SAI and investors should not consider it a part of this SAI.

The Prospectus and other information about the Fund is also available on the Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC’s website is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

Capitalized terms used but not defined in this SAI have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

FNTVS Tech Ventures Fund I, LLC (the “Fund”) 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 was organized as a California limited liability company on June 7, 2021 under the laws of California and operates pursuant to a Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Fund dated May 6, 2022, as amended and/or restated to date (the “LLC Agreement”). The Fund’s principal office is located at 11400 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90064 and its telephone number is (202) 584-0550.

The Fund currently only offers its common shares of limited liability company interests (“Shares” or “Common Shares”). The Fund may offer additional Share classes in the future, subject to obtaining an exemptive order from the SEC. Each Share of the Fund is entitled to one vote on all matters as to which Shares are entitled to vote. In addition, each Share of the Fund is entitled to participate equally with other Shares (i) in dividends and distributions declared by the Fund and (ii) on liquidation to its proportionate share of the assets remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. Shares of the Fund are fully transferable when issued and have no pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights.

The Board of Directors of the Fund (the “Board”) has overall responsibility for monitoring and overseeing the Fund’s management and operations. FNTVS Advisor LLC, a California limited liability company (the “Adviser”), serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser.

The Fund reserves the right to discontinue offering Shares at any time, to merge or reorganize itself, or to cease operations and liquidate at any time.

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies, as well as the principal investment risks associated with the Fund’s investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. The following discussion provides additional information about those principal investment strategies and related risks, as well as information about other investment strategies that the Fund may utilize and related risks that may apply to the Fund, even though they are not considered to be “principal” investment strategies or risks of the Fund. Accordingly, an investment strategy and related risk that is described below, but which is not described in the Prospectus, should not be considered to be a principal investment strategy or principal risk.

The Fund may engage in any of the investment strategies or purchase any of the investments described below.

### Certain Portfolio Securities and Other Operating Policies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the securities of technology and technology-related companies (referred to herein as “technology companies”) and other investments, including derivatives, that have economic characteristics similar to investments in technology companies. For this purpose, securities of technology companies include equity and debt securities of private and public companies operating in the information technology and telecommunication services sectors as well as technology-related companies in other sectors and industries, including: advertising (AdTech); sales and marketing technology; media; biotechnology (BioTech); health care equipment and supplies; health care technology; pharmaceuticals; artificial intelligence; data and analytics; design tech; education technology (EdTech); financial services technology (FinTech); real estate technology (PropTech); gaming; internet services; manufacturing technology; entertainment; mapping; payments; privacy & security; science and engineering; energy and sustainability technology; energy equipment and services; technology hardware, storage and peripherals; software; electronic equipment, instruments and components; communications equipment; semiconductors and semiconductor equipment; agriculture; transportation; commercial services and supplies; chemicals; synthetic materials; aerospace and defense; and nanotechnology.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in private and public technology companies directly or indirectly, with a primary focus on the equity securities (e.g., common stock, preferred stock and convertible debt) of certain privately held, mid-to-late-stage, growth companies (“Portfolio Companies”), or other investments (including derivatives, exchange-traded funds and other pooled investment vehicles) that have economic characteristics similar to investments in technology companies. Earlier mid-stage growth companies are privately held companies that typically have met certain key development milestones (for example, first customer orders or first revenue shipments) and have some product or service revenue, but are still operating at a loss. Later mid-stage growth companies are privately held companies that typically have product or service revenue and have recently achieved breakthrough measures of financial success, such as operating profitability or break-even or positive cash flows. Late-stage companies are publicly and privately held companies that have typically demonstrated sustainable business operations and generally have a well-known product or service with a strong market presence. Late-stage companies have generally reached a point of meaningful revenue generation from their core business operations with strong financial indicators of product-market fit. Late-stage companies that are privately held may also be referred to as “pre-IPO companies” (i.e., companies that are typically in their last few financing rounds before an initial public offering (“IPO”) or an exit event such as a sale or merger) and have previously been funded primarily by private institutional investors through pooled investment vehicles (commonly referred to as venture capital funds) and other institutional investment groups (“venture-backed companies”).

The ability to invest in privately held, mid-to-late-stage technology companies can offer the potential to capture more upside potential than investments in the securities of technology companies that are already publicly traded. The Fund’s portfolio management team seeks to capture this value accretion, or what may be referred to as a private-public valuation arbitrage, by investing primarily in Portfolio Companies that they believe have high growth potential.

The Fund generally seeks to invest in primary and secondary offerings of Portfolio Companies with the goal of remaining invested until a liquidity event occurs, including but not limited to a public offering of the Portfolio Company’s shares, another round of private fund raising, or a sale or merger of the Portfolio Company. Upon the occurrence of a liquidity event with respect to a Portfolio Company, such as an initial public offering or a merger or acquisition transaction, the Fund may or may not choose to sell its investment in the Portfolio Company. Notwithstanding the occurrence of such a liquidity event, the Fund may continue to hold securities of Portfolio Companies after those companies have gone public. This investment strategy is generally referred to as “Buy and Hold.”

Notwithstanding the foregoing, investments in mid-to-late-stage companies involve a considerable amount of risk given their shorter operating history relative to established public companies, the businesses’ need for additional capital to maintain growth, and the general illiquidity of their securities. The Portfolio Companies in which the Fund invests may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations with their existing working capital, which may lead to equity financings that dilute the Fund’s holdings, bankruptcy or liquidation, and consequently the reduction or loss of the value of the Fund’s portfolio investment. Additionally, because Portfolio Companies are privately owned, there is usually little publicly available information about these businesses, and the Adviser may not be able to obtain all of the material information that would be generally available for public company investments. Private companies are generally not subject to SEC reporting requirements, are not required to maintain their accounting records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and are not required to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting. As a result, timely or accurate information about the business, financial condition and results of operations of the private companies in which the Fund invests may not be available. Investors in the Fund need to understand that such companies carry a high degree of investment risk because many of these firms may fail or not achieve their performance or financial objectives. There is no guarantee that the Fund’s investments in Portfolio Companies will increase in value, and the market value of the Fund’s investments may decline substantially before the Fund is able to sell them, resulting in significant losses to the Fund and its shareholders.

The Fund expects that many of its investments will be made in U.S. domestic Portfolio Companies, but it is not prohibited from investing in foreign Portfolio Companies. The Fund will make investments in the securities of Portfolio Companies the Fund reasonably believes it can readily fair value. The Fund's holdings of equity and debt securities in Portfolio Companies may require several years to appreciate in value, and there is no assurance that such appreciation will occur. Due to the illiquid nature of certain of the Fund's equity investments and transfer restrictions that private equity securities are typically subject to, the Fund may not be able to sell these securities at times when the Adviser deems it necessary to do so (e.g., to fund repurchases of the Fund's shares or to come back into compliance with portfolio limitations), or at all. The equity securities in Portfolio Companies in which the Fund invests will often be subject to drag-along rights, which permit a majority stockholder in the company to force minority stockholders to join a company sale (which may be at a price per share lower than the Fund's cost basis in the securities). In addition, the Fund's investments in Portfolio Companies will often be subject to lock-up provisions that prohibit the Fund from selling its equity investments into the public market for specified periods of time after IPOs of the Portfolio Company, typically 180 days. As a result, the market price of securities held by the Fund may decline substantially before the Fund is able to sell the securities following an IPO. For a complete discussion of the risks involved with the Fund's investments, please read the section entitled "Risk Factors."

The Fund expects to invest in Portfolio Companies by purchasing call options or acquiring warrants or rights (including those acquired in units or attached to other securities) that entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time and/or by entering into equity forward contracts, which are customizable derivative contracts between two parties to buy or sell a specific number of underlying equities, a basket of equities or equities comprising an index at a specified price on a future date. The Fund also may invest in other derivative instruments, including but not limited to options contracts (including options on securities, bonds, currencies, interest rates, indices or swaps), futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward contracts, indexed securities, credit linked notes, caps, collars, floors, and swaps (including interest rate, credit default, equity index and total return swaps) for other investment, hedging and risk management purposes.

The Fund may invest in securities of any credit quality, maturity and duration to enhance its income and capital appreciation potential and to provide liquidity to the overall portfolio. This may include securities that are rated below investment grade by rating agencies or that would be rated below investment grade if they were rated. Below investment grade securities, which are often referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk bonds," may have speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The Fund's investments in Portfolio Companies may also be made through special purpose vehicles.

The Fund invests in illiquid securities, including restricted securities (i.e., securities not readily marketable without registration under the Securities Act) and other securities that are not readily marketable. These may include restricted securities that can be offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A of the Securities Act. There is no limit to the percentage of the Fund's net assets that may be invested in illiquid securities.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the equity or debt securities of companies that are not technology companies. During temporary defensive periods, the Fund may deviate from its investment objective and policies. During such periods, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in cash, cash equivalents (highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less), short-term investments and short-, intermediate-, or long-term U.S. Treasury Bonds. There can be no assurance that such strategies will be implemented timely (or at all) or, if implemented, will be successful.

#### ***Zero Coupon Securities and Payment-In-Kind Securities***

The Fund may invest in zero coupon securities and payment-in-kind securities. Zero coupon securities are debt securities that pay no cash income and are sold at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. When a zero coupon security is held to maturity, its entire return, which consists of the amortization discount, comes from the difference between its purchase price and its maturity value. This difference is known at the time of purchase, so that investors holding zero coupon securities until maturity know at the time of their investment what the expected return on their investment will be, assuming full repayment of the bond. The Fund also may purchase payment-in-kind securities. Payment-in-kind securities pay all or a portion of their interest in the form of debt or equity securities rather than cash.

Zero coupon securities and payment-in-kind securities tend to be subject to greater price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates than are ordinary interest-paying debt securities with similar maturities. The value of zero coupon securities appreciates more during periods of declining interest rates and depreciates more during periods of rising interest rates than ordinary interest-paying debt securities with similar maturities. Zero coupon securities and payment-in-kind securities may be issued by a wide variety of corporate and governmental issuers.

Current federal income tax law requires the holder of a zero coupon security, certain payment-in-kind securities, and certain other securities acquired at a discount to accrue income with respect to these securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. Accordingly, to avoid liability for federal income and excise taxes, the Fund may be required to distribute cash attributable to income accrued with respect to these securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

#### ***Variable Rate Obligations***

The Fund may invest in variable rate obligations. Variable rate obligations bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but vary with changes in specified market rates or indexes, such as the prime rate, and at specified intervals. Such obligations include, but are not limited to, variable rate master demand notes, which are unsecured instruments issued pursuant to an agreement between the issuer and the holder that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate.

Certain of the variable rate obligations that may be purchased by the Fund may carry a demand feature that would permit the holder to tender them back to the issuer of the instrument or to a third party at par value prior to maturity. Some of the demand instruments that may be purchased by the Fund may not trade in a secondary market and would derive their liquidity solely from the ability of the holder to demand repayment from the issuer or third party providing credit support. If a demand instrument is not traded in a secondary market, the Fund will nonetheless treat the instrument as “readily marketable” for the purposes of determining whether the instrument is an illiquid security unless the demand feature has a notice period of more than seven days in which case the instrument will be characterized as “not readily marketable” and therefore illiquid. The Adviser will monitor on an ongoing basis the ability of an issuer of a demand instrument to pay principal and interest on demand.

The Fund’s right to obtain payment at par on a demand instrument could be affected by events occurring between the date the Fund elects to demand payment and the date payment is due that may affect the ability of the issuer of the instrument or the third party providing credit support to make payment when due.

#### ***Below Investment Grade (“High Yield” or “Junk”) Securities***

Under rating agency guidelines, medium- and lower-rated securities and comparable unrated securities will likely have some quality and protective characteristics that are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions. Medium- and lower-rated securities may have poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, may have a current identifiable vulnerability to default or be in default, may be unlikely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due in the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, and/or may be likely to be in default or not current in the payment of interest or principal. Such securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations. Accordingly, it is possible that these types of factors could reduce the value of investments held by the Fund with a commensurate effect on the value of the Shares.

Changes by recognized rating services in their ratings of any security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal may also affect the value of these investments. The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch generally represent the opinions of those organizations as to the quality of the securities that they rate. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective, are not absolute standards of quality, are subject to change and do not evaluate the market risk or liquidity of the securities.

The secondary markets for high yield securities are generally not as liquid as the secondary markets for higher rated securities. The secondary markets for high yield securities are concentrated in relatively few market makers and participants in the market are mostly institutional investors, including insurance companies, banks, other financial institutions and mutual funds. In addition, the trading volume for high yield securities is generally lower than that for higher-rated securities, and the secondary markets could contract under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. These factors may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Fund to dispose of particular portfolio investments, may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per Share and may limit the ability of the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing securities and calculating NAV. If the Fund is not able to obtain precise or accurate market quotations for a particular security, it will become more difficult to value the Fund's portfolio securities, and a greater degree of judgment may be necessary in making such valuations. Less liquid secondary markets may also affect the ability of the Fund to sell securities at their fair value. If the secondary markets for high yield securities contract due to adverse economic conditions or for other reasons, certain liquid securities in the Fund's portfolio may become illiquid and the proportion of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities may significantly increase.

Prices for high yield securities may be affected by legislative and regulatory developments. These laws could adversely affect the Fund's NAV and investment practices, the secondary market for high yield securities, the financial condition of issuers of these securities and the value of outstanding high yield securities. For example, federal legislation requiring the divestiture by federally insured savings and loan associations of their investments in high yield bonds and limiting the deductibility of interest by certain corporate issuers of high yield bonds adversely affected the market in recent years.

#### ***U.S. Government Obligations***

Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities include obligations that are supported by: (a) the full faith and credit of the Treasury (e.g., Ginnie Mae Certificates); (b) the limited authority of the issuer or guarantor to borrow from the Treasury (e.g., obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks); or (c) only the credit of the issuer or guarantor (e.g., Freddie Mac Certificates). In the case of obligations not backed by the full faith and credit of the Treasury, the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation is principally responsible for ultimate repayment.

Agencies and instrumentalities that issue or guarantee debt securities and that have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government include, in addition to those identified above, the Bank for Cooperatives, the Export-Import Bank, the Federal Farm Credit System, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Federal Land Banks, Fannie Mae and the Student Loan Marketing Association.

#### ***Reverse Repurchase Agreements***

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, under which the Fund will effectively pledge its assets as collateral to secure a short-term loan. Generally, the other party to the agreement makes the loan in an amount equal to a percentage of the market value of the pledged collateral. At the maturity of the reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund will be required to repay the loan and correspondingly receive back its collateral. While used as collateral, the assets continue to pay principal and interest which are for the benefit of the Fund. The SEC finalized rules that will require certain transactions involving U.S. Treasuries, including reverse repurchase agreements, to be centrally cleared. Historically, such transactions have not been required to be cleared and voluntary clearing of such transactions has generally been limited. Although the impact of these rules on the Fund is difficult to predict, they may reduce the availability or increase the costs of such transactions, or otherwise make it more difficult for the Fund to execute certain investment strategies, and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

#### ***Repurchase Agreements***

A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the seller of a security commits itself at the time of the sale to repurchase that security from the Fund, as the buyer, at a mutually agreed upon time and price.

The Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with dealers, domestic banks or recognized financial institutions which, in the opinion of the Adviser, are deemed creditworthy. The Adviser will monitor the value of the securities underlying the repurchase agreement at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement to ensure that the value of the securities always equals or exceeds the repurchase price. The Fund requires that additional securities be deposited if the value of the securities purchased decreases below their resale price and does not bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security unless the seller defaults under the repurchase obligation. In the event of default by the seller under the repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience losses and experience delays in connection with the disposition of the underlying security. To the extent that, in the meantime, the value of the securities that the Fund has purchased has decreased, the Fund could experience a loss. Repurchase agreements with maturities of more than seven days will be treated as illiquid securities by the Fund. The SEC finalized rules that will require certain transactions involving U.S. Treasuries, including repurchase agreements, to be centrally cleared. Historically, such transactions have not been required to be cleared and voluntary clearing of such transactions has generally been limited. Although the impact of these rules on the Fund is difficult to predict, they may reduce the availability or increase the costs of such transactions, or otherwise make it more difficult for the Fund to execute certain investment strategies, and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

### ***Loans of Portfolio Securities***

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to brokers or dealers or other financial institutions although it has no current intention to do so. The procedure for the lending of securities will include the following features and conditions. The borrower of the securities will deposit cash or liquid securities with the Fund in an amount equal to a minimum of 100% of the market value of the securities lent. The Fund will invest the cash collateral in short-term debt securities or cash equivalents and earn the interest thereon. A negotiated portion of the income so earned may be paid to the borrower and/or the broker who arranged the loan. If the Fund receives securities as collateral, the Fund will receive a fee from the borrower. If the value of the collateral drops below the required minimum at any time, the borrower may be called upon to post additional collateral. If the additional collateral is not paid, the loan will be immediately due and the Fund may use the collateral or its own cash to replace the securities by purchase in the open market charging any loss to the borrower. These will be "demand" loans and may be terminated by the Fund at any time. The Fund will receive any dividends and interest paid on the securities lent and the loans will be structured to assure that the Fund will be able to exercise its voting rights on the securities.

### ***Loan Origination***

The Fund may originate loans, including, without limitation, to public or private entities of all types, including loans to U.S. and non-U.S. borrowers. The Fund may originate loans to borrowers that are unrated or have credit ratings that are determined by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and/or the Adviser to be below investment grade. The loans the Fund invests in or originates may vary in maturity and/or duration. The Fund is not limited in the amount, size or type of loans it may invest in and/or originate, including with respect to a single borrower or with respect to borrowers that are determined to be below investment grade, other than pursuant to any applicable law.

The Fund's investment in or origination of loans may also be limited by the requirements the Fund intends to observe under Subchapter M of the Code in order to qualify as a regulated investment company. The results of the Fund's origination activities depend on several factors, including the availability of opportunities for the origination or acquisition of target investments, the level and volatility of interest rates, the availability of adequate short and long-term financing, conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions. Further, the Fund's inability to raise capital and the risk of portfolio company defaults may materially and adversely affect the Fund's investment originations, business, liquidity, financial condition, results of operations and its ability to make distributions to Fund shareholders. If the Fund is unable to sell, assign, or successfully close transactions for the loans that it originates, the Fund will be forced to hold its interest in such loans for an indeterminate period of time. The Fund will be responsible for the fees and expenses associated with originating a loan (whether or not consummated). This may include significant legal and due diligence expenses, which will be borne by the Fund and indirectly borne by the shareholders.

Loan origination subjects the Fund to risks associated with debt instruments more generally, including credit risk, prepayment risk, valuation risk, and interest rate risk. Competition for originations of and investments in the Fund's target investments may lead to the price of such assets increasing or the decrease of interest income from loans originated by the Fund, which may further limit its ability to generate desired returns. In addition, as a result of this competition, desirable investments in the Fund's target investments may be limited in the future, and the Fund may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, as the Fund can provide no assurance that the Adviser will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with its investment objectives.

Loan originators are subject to certain state law licensing and regulatory requirements and loan origination and servicing companies are routinely involved in legal proceedings concerning matters that arise in the ordinary course of their business. In addition, a number of participants in the loan origination and servicing industry (including control persons of industry participants) have been the subject of regulatory actions by state regulators, including state Attorneys General, and by the federal government. Governmental investigations, examinations, regulatory actions, or private lawsuits may adversely affect such companies' financial results. To the extent the Fund engages in loan origination and/or servicing, the Fund will be subject to enhanced risks of litigation, regulatory actions, and other proceedings. As a result, the Fund may be required to pay legal fees, settlement costs, damages, penalties, or other charges, any or all of which could materially adversely affect the Fund and its holdings.

#### ***Restricted Securities and Securities with Limited Trading Markets***

The Fund may purchase securities for which there is a limited trading market or which are subject to restrictions on resale to the public. If the Fund were to assume substantial positions in securities with limited trading markets, the activities of the Fund could have an adverse effect upon the liquidity and marketability of such securities and the Fund might not be able to dispose of its holdings in those securities at then current market prices. Circumstances could also exist (to satisfy redemptions, for example) when portfolio securities might have to be sold by the Fund at times which otherwise might be considered to be disadvantageous so that the Fund might receive lower proceeds from such sales than it had expected to realize. Investments in securities which are "restricted" may involve added expenses to the Fund should the Fund be required to bear registration costs with respect to such securities. The Fund could also be delayed in disposing of such securities which might have an adverse effect upon the price and timing of sales and the liquidity of the Fund. Restricted securities and securities for which there is a limited trading market may be significantly more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such securities, and investment in such securities may have an adverse impact on NAV. As more fully described above, the Fund may purchase Rule 144A securities for which there may be a secondary market of qualified institutional buyers as contemplated by Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

#### ***Credit Linked Notes***

Credit linked notes are structured securities typically issued by banks whose principal and interest payments are contingent on the performance of the reference issuer. Credit linked notes are created by embedding a credit default swap in a funded asset to form an investment whose credit risk and cash flow characteristics resemble those of a bond or loan. These credit linked notes pay an enhanced coupon to the investor for taking on the added credit risk of the reference issuer.

#### ***Derivatives***

The Fund may use various investment strategies described below for investment, hedging and risk management purposes. Generally, derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends on or is derived from, the value of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, or indices or other market factors and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, credit, currencies, commodities or related indices. Derivative instruments can provide an efficient means to gain or reduce exposure to the value of a reference instrument without actually owning or selling the instrument. Some common types of derivatives include futures, options, forwards and swaps.

Derivatives involve special risks, including possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Adviser's view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of derivatives could result in significantly greater losses than if they had not been used. The degree of the Fund's use of derivatives may be limited by certain provisions of the Code. For instance, the Fund will use derivatives only to the extent such derivatives are consistent with the requirements of the Code for qualification as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Derivatives have special risks associated with them, including possible default by the counterparty to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Adviser's view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of the derivatives could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Use of put and call options could result in losses to the Fund, force the purchase or sale, as the case may be, of written portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices higher than (in the case of written put options) or lower than (in the case of written call options) current market values, or cause the Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell.

The use of futures and options transactions entails certain special risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of futures contracts and price movements in the related securities position of the Fund could create the possibility that losses on the hedging instrument are greater than gains in the value of the Fund's position. In addition, futures and options markets could be illiquid in some circumstances and certain OTC options could have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, the Fund might not be able to close out a transaction without incurring substantial losses. Although the Fund's use of futures and options transactions for hedging should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position, at the same time it will tend to limit any potential gain to the Fund that might result from an increase in value of the position. There is also the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Fund has an open position in a futures contract or option thereon. Finally, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of options, in which case the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium. However, because option premiums paid by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying options can result in large amounts of leverage. This leverage offered by trading in options could cause the Fund's NAV to be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuation than would be the case if the Fund did not invest in options.

As is the case with futures and options strategies, the effective use of swaps and related transactions by the Fund may depend, among other things, on the Fund's ability to terminate the transactions at times when the Adviser deems it desirable to do so. To the extent the Fund does not, or cannot, terminate such a transaction in a timely manner, the Fund may suffer a loss in excess of any amounts that it may have received, or expected to receive, as a result of entering into the transaction.

Because the amount of interest and/or principal payments which the issuer of indexed securities is obligated to make is linked to the prices of other securities, securities indexes, currencies, or other financial indicators, such payments may be significantly greater or less than payment obligations in respect of other types of debt securities. As a result, an investment in indexed securities may be considered speculative. Moreover, the performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of, and may be more volatile than, the security, currency, or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes in the United States and abroad. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates.

Losses resulting from the use of derivatives will reduce the Fund's NAV, and possibly income, and the losses can be greater than if derivatives had not been used.

When conducted outside the United States, derivatives transactions may not be regulated as rigorously as in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and will be subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time an order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised. The value of positions taken as part of non-U.S. derivatives also could be adversely affected by: (1) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors, (2) lesser availability of data on which to make trading decisions than in the United States, (3) delays in the Fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (4) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States and (5) lower trading volume and liquidity.

**Futures Contracts.** The Fund may trade futures contracts: (1) on domestic and foreign exchanges on currencies, interest rates and bond indexes; and (2) on domestic and, to the extent permitted by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), foreign exchanges on single stocks and stock indexes. Futures contracts are generally bought and sold on the commodities exchanges on which they are listed with payment of initial and variation margin as described below. The sale of a futures contract creates a firm obligation by the Fund, as seller, to deliver to the buyer the specific type of financial instrument called for in the contract at a specific future time for a specified price (or with respect to certain instruments, the net cash amount). The Fund, where permitted, will use futures contracts and options thereon solely: (i) for bona fide hedging purposes; and (ii) for other purposes in amounts permitted by the rules and regulations promulgated by the CFTC. The Fund’s use of financial futures contracts and options thereon will in all cases be consistent with applicable regulatory requirements and in particular the rules and regulations of the CFTC. Maintaining a futures contract or selling an option on a futures contract will typically require the Fund to deposit with a financial intermediary, as security for its obligations, an amount of cash or other specified assets (“initial margin”) that initially is from 1% to 10% of the face amount of the contract (but may be higher in some circumstances). Additional cash or assets (“variation margin”) may be required to be deposited thereafter daily as the mark-to-market value of the futures contract fluctuate. In addition, the value of all futures contracts sold by the Fund (adjusted for the historical volatility relationship between the Fund and the contracts) will not exceed the total market value of the Fund’s securities. In addition, the value of the Fund’s long futures and options positions (futures contracts on stock or bond indexes, interest rates or foreign currencies and call options on such futures contracts) will not exceed the sum of: (a) liquid assets segregated for this purpose; (b) cash proceeds on existing investments due within thirty days; and (c) accrued profits on the particular futures or options positions.

**Interest Rate Futures Contracts.** The Fund may enter into interest rate futures contracts in order to protect it from fluctuations in interest rates without necessarily buying or selling debt securities. An interest rate futures contract is an agreement to take or make delivery of either: (i) an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of a particular index of debt securities at the beginning and at the end of the contract period; or (ii) a specified amount of a particular debt security at a future date at a price set at time of the contract. For example, if the Fund owns bonds, and interest rates are expected to increase, the Fund might sell futures contracts on debt securities having characteristics similar to those held in the portfolio. Such a sale would have much the same effect as selling an equivalent value of the bonds owned by the Fund. If interest rates did increase, the value of the debt securities in the portfolio would decline, but the value of the futures contracts to the Fund would increase at approximately the same rate, thereby keeping the NAV of the Fund from declining as much as it otherwise would have. The Fund could accomplish similar results by selling bonds with longer maturities and investing in bonds with shorter maturities when interest rates are expected to increase. However, since the futures market may be more liquid than the cash market, the use of futures contracts as a risk management technique allows the Fund to maintain a defensive position without having to sell its portfolio securities.

Similarly when the Adviser expects that interest rates may decline, the Fund may purchase interest rate futures contracts in an attempt to hedge against having to make subsequently anticipated purchases of bonds at the higher prices expected to result from declining interest rates. Since the fluctuations in the value of appropriately selected futures contracts should be similar to that of the bonds that will be purchased, the Fund could take advantage of the anticipated rise in the cost of the bonds without actually buying them until the market had stabilized. At that time, the Fund could make the intended purchase of the bonds in the cash market and the futures contracts could be liquidated.

At the time of delivery of securities pursuant to an interest rate futures contract, adjustments are made to recognize differences in value arising from the delivery of securities with a different interest rate from that specified in the contract. In some instances, securities called for by a futures contract may have a shorter term than the term of the futures contract and, consequently, may not in fact have been issued when the futures contract was entered.

**Options.** As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund expects to invest in Portfolio Companies by purchasing call options. The Fund also may invest in options for other investment, hedging and risk management purposes. In order to hedge against adverse market shifts or to increase income or gain, the Fund may purchase put and call options or write “covered” put and call options on securities, fixed income instruments, interest rates or currencies or on futures contracts on securities, stock indexes, interest rates or currencies. A call option is “covered” if, so long as the Fund is obligated as the writer of the option, it will: (i) own the underlying investment subject to the option; (ii) own securities convertible or exchangeable without the payment of any consideration into the securities subject to the option; (iii) own a call option on the relevant security or currency with an exercise price no higher than the exercise price on the call option written or (iv) deposit with its custodian in a segregated account liquid assets having a value equal to the excess of the value of the security or index that is the subject of the call over the exercise price. A put option is “covered” if, to support its obligation to purchase the underlying investment if a put option that the Fund writes is exercised, the Fund will either (a) deposit with its custodian in a segregated account liquid assets having a value at least equal to the exercise price of the underlying investment or (b) continue to own an equivalent number of puts of the same “series” (that is, puts on the same underlying investment having the same exercise prices and expiration dates as those written by the Fund), or an equivalent number of puts of the same “class” (that is, puts on the same underlying investment) with exercise prices greater than those that it has written (or, if the exercise prices of the puts it holds are less than the exercise prices of those it has written, it will deposit the difference with its custodian in a segregated account). Parties to options transactions must make certain payments and/ or set aside certain amounts of assets in connection with each transaction, as described below.

In all cases, except for certain options on interest rate futures contracts, by writing a call, the Fund will limit its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying investment above the exercise price of the option for as long as the Fund’s obligation as writer of the option continues. By writing a put, the Fund will limit its opportunity to profit from a decrease in the market value of the underlying investment below the exercise price of the option for as long as the Fund’s obligation as writer of the option continues. Upon the exercise of a put option written by the Fund, the Fund may suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the price at which the Fund is required to purchase the underlying investment and its market value at the time of the option exercise, less the premium received for writing the option. Upon the exercise of a call option written by the Fund, the Fund may suffer an economic loss equal to an amount not less than the excess of the investment’s market value at the time of the option exercise over the Fund’s acquisition cost of the investment, less the sum of the premium received for writing the option and the positive difference, if any, between the call price paid to the Fund and the Fund’s acquisition cost of the investment.

In all cases except for certain options on interest rate futures contracts, in purchasing a put option, the Fund will seek to benefit from a decline in the market price of the underlying investment, while in purchasing a call option, the Fund will seek to benefit from an increase in the market price of the underlying investment. If an option purchased is not sold or exercised when it has remaining value, or if the market price of the underlying investment remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, in the case of a put, or remains equal to or below the exercise price, in the case of a call, during the life of the option, the Fund will lose its investment in the option. For the purchase of an option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying investment must decline sufficiently below the exercise price, in the case of a put, and must increase sufficiently above the exercise price, in the case of a call, to cover the premium and transaction costs.

In the case of certain options on interest rate futures contracts, the Fund may purchase a put option in anticipation of a rise in interest rates, and purchase a call option in anticipation of a fall in interest rates. By writing a covered call option on interest rate futures contracts, the Fund will limit its opportunity to profit from a fall in interest rates. By writing a covered put option on interest rate futures contracts, the Fund will limit its opportunity to profit from a rise in interest rates.

The Fund may choose to exercise the options it holds, permit them to expire or terminate them prior to their expiration by entering into closing transactions. The Fund may enter into a closing purchase transaction in which the Fund purchases an option having the same terms as the option it had written or a closing sale transaction in which the Fund sells an option having the same terms as the option it had purchased. A covered option writer unable to effect a closing purchase transaction will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or the underlying security is delivered upon exercise, with the result that the writer will be subject to the risk of market decline in the underlying security during such period. Should the Fund choose to exercise a call option, the Fund will purchase in the open market the securities, commodities or commodity futures contracts underlying the exercised option.

Exchange-listed options on securities and currencies, with certain exceptions, generally settle by physical delivery of the underlying security or currency, although in the future, cash settlement may become available. Frequently, rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying instrument through the process of exercising the option, listed options are closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the new option. Index options are cash settled for the net amount, if any, by which the option is “in-the-money” (that is, the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument exceeds, in the case of a call option, or is less than, in the case of a put option, the exercise price of the option) at the time the option is exercised.

Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument on which they are purchased or sold. Thus, the following general discussion relates to each of the particular types of options discussed in greater detail below.

A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying security, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. The Fund’s purchase of a put option on a security, for example, might be designed to protect its holdings in the underlying instrument (or, in some cases, a similar instrument) against a substantial decline in the market value of such instrument by giving the Fund the right to sell the instrument at the option exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. The Fund’s purchase of a call option on a security, financial futures contract, index, currency or other instrument might be intended to protect the Fund against an increase in the price of the underlying instrument that it intends to purchase in the future by fixing the price at which it may purchase the instrument. An “American” style put or call option may be exercised at any time during the option exercised period. A “European” style put or call option may be exercised only upon expiration. A “Bermudan” style put or call option may be exercised at any time on fixed dates occurring during the term of the option. Exchange-listed options are issued by a regulated intermediary such as the Options Clearing Corporation (the “OCC”), which guarantees the performance of the obligations of the parties to the options. The discussion below uses the OCC as an example, but is also applicable to other similar financial intermediaries.

Index options are cash settled for the net amount, if any, by which the option is “in-the-money” (that is, the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument exceeds, in the case of a call option, or is less than, in the case of a put option, the exercise price of the option) at the time the option is exercised. Frequently, rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying instrument through the process of exercising the option, listed options are closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the new option.

The Fund’s ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an OCC-issued or exchange-listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the particular option market. Among the possible reasons for the absence of a liquid option market on an exchange are: (1) insufficient trading interest in certain options, (2) restrictions on transactions imposed by an exchange, (3) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities, including reaching daily price limits, (4) interruption of the normal operations of the OCC or an exchange, (5) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or the OCC to handle current trading volume, or (6) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the relevant market for that option on that exchange would cease to exist, although any such outstanding options on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

The hours of trading for listed options may not coincide with the hours during which the underlying financial instruments are traded. To the extent that the option markets close before the markets for the underlying financial instruments, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that would not be reflected in the corresponding option markets.

OTC options are purchased from or sold to securities dealers, financial institutions or other parties (collectively referred to as “Counterparties” and individually referred to as a “Counterparty”) through a direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparty. In contrast to exchange-listed options, which generally have standardized terms and performance mechanics, all of the terms of an OTC option, including such terms as method of settlement, term, exercise price, premium, guaranties and security, are determined by negotiation of the parties. It is anticipated that the Fund will generally only enter into OTC options that have cash settlement provisions, although it will not be required to do so.

Unless the parties provide for it, no central clearing or guaranty function is currently expected to be involved in an OTC option. As a result, if a Counterparty fails to make or take delivery of the security, currency or other instrument underlying an OTC option it has entered into with the Fund or fails to make a cash settlement payment due in accordance with the terms of that option, the Fund will lose any premium it paid for the option as well as any anticipated benefit of the transaction. Thus, the Adviser must assess the creditworthiness of each such Counterparty or any guarantor or credit enhancement of the Counterparty’s credit to determine the likelihood that the terms of the OTC option will be met. The Fund will enter into OTC option transactions only with U.S. government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as “primary dealers,” or broker-dealers, domestic or foreign banks, or other financial institutions that the Adviser deems to be creditworthy. In the absence of a change in the current position of the SEC, OTC options purchased by the Fund and the amount of the Fund’s obligation pursuant to an OTC option sold by the Fund (the cost of the sell-back plus the in-the-money amount, if any) or the value of the assets held to cover such options will be deemed illiquid.

If the Fund sells a call option, it is foregoing its participation in the appreciation in the value of the underlying asset; however, the premium that it receives may serve as a partial hedge, to the extent of the option premium, against an increase in the value of the underlying securities or instruments held by the Fund and may increase the Fund’s income. Similarly, the sale of put options can also provide gains for the Fund.

The Fund may purchase and sell call options on securities that are traded on U.S. and foreign securities exchanges and in the OTC markets, and on securities indexes, currencies and futures contracts. All calls sold by the Fund must be “covered” (that is, the Fund must own the securities or futures contract subject to the call) for so long as the call is outstanding. Even though the Fund will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call sold by the Fund will expose the Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the Fund to hold a security or instrument that it might otherwise have sold.

The Fund reserves the right to purchase or sell options on instruments and indexes which may be developed in the future to the extent consistent with applicable law and the Fund’s investment objective and the restrictions set forth herein.

The Fund may purchase and sell put options on securities (whether or not it holds the securities in its portfolio) and on securities indexes, currencies and futures contracts. In selling put options, the Fund faces the risk that it may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price.

***Options on Futures Contracts.*** The Fund may purchase put and call options and write covered put and call options on futures contracts on stock indexes, interest rates and currencies traded on domestic and, to the extent permitted by the CFTC, foreign exchanges, in order to hedge all or a portion of its investments or to increase income or gain and may enter into closing transactions in order to terminate existing positions. There is no guarantee that such closing transactions can be effected. An option on a stock index futures contract, interest rate futures contract or currency futures contract, as contrasted with the direct investment in such a contract, gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the underlying contract at a specified exercise price at any time on or before the expiration date of the option. Upon exercise of an option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer’s futures margin account. The potential loss related to the purchase of an option on a futures contract is limited to the premium paid for the option (plus transaction costs). While the price of the option is fixed at the point of sale, the value of the option does change daily and the change would be reflected in the NAV of the Fund.

The purchase of an option on a financial futures contract involves payment of a premium for the option without any further obligation on the part of the Fund. If the Fund exercises an option on a futures contract it will be obligated to post initial margin (and potentially variation margin) for the resulting futures position just as it would for any futures position. Futures contracts and options thereon are generally settled by entering into an offsetting transaction, but no assurance can be given that a position can be offset prior to settlement or that delivery will occur.

**Forward Contracts.** As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund expects to invest in Portfolio Companies by entering into equity forward contracts. A forward contract is an over-the-counter derivative transaction between two parties to buy or sell a specified amount of an underlying reference asset at a specified price (or rate) on a specified date in the future. Forward contracts are negotiated on an individual basis and are not standardized or traded on exchanges. The market for forward contracts is substantially unregulated and can experience lengthy periods of illiquidity, unusually high trading volume and other negative impacts, such as political intervention, which may result in volatility or disruptions in such markets. Forward contracts can increase the Fund's risk exposure to underlying references and their attendant risks, such as credit risk, market risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, while also exposing the Fund to the risks associated with derivatives generally, including correlation risk, counterparty risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk, pricing risk and volatility risk. The Fund anticipates that the equity forward contracts it will enter into will be prepaid forwards, which entail an upfront payment of the purchase price by the purchasing party (in this case, the Fund). Where the Fund enters into prepaid forwards, it is subject to the risk of losing its entire purchase price in the event of counterparty default.

**Interest Rate and Equity Swaps and Related Transactions.** The Fund may enter into interest rate and equity swaps and may purchase or sell (i.e., write) interest rate and equity caps, floors, collars and combinations thereof. The Fund expects to enter into these transactions in order to hedge against either a decline in the value of the securities included in the Fund's portfolio or against an increase in the price of the securities which it plans to purchase, in order to preserve or maintain a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio or to achieve a particular return on cash balances, or in order to increase income or gain. Interest rate and equity swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to make or receive payments based on a notional principal amount. The purchase of an interest rate or equity cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined level, to receive payments on a contractually-based principal amount from the party selling the interest rate or equity cap. The purchase of an interest rate or equity floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined rate, to receive payments on a contractually-based principal amount from the party selling the interest rate or equity floor. A collar is a combination of a cap and a floor which preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of values.

The Fund may enter into interest rate and equity swaps, caps, floors and collars on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether it is hedging its assets or its liabilities, and will usually enter into interest rate and equity swaps on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out), with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each interest rate or equity swap will be accrued on a daily basis, and an amount of liquid assets having an aggregate NAV at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund's custodian in accordance with procedures established by the Board. If the Fund enters into an interest rate or equity swap on other than a net basis, the Fund will maintain a segregated account in the full amount accrued on a daily basis of the Fund's obligations with respect to the swap. The Fund will only enter into interest rate and equity swap, cap, floor or collar transactions with counterparties the Adviser deems to be creditworthy. The Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties to its interest rate and equity swap, cap, floor and collar transactions on an ongoing basis. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. The Adviser has determined that, as a result, the swap market is liquid. Caps, floors and collars are more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been developed and, accordingly, they are less liquid than swaps with standardized documentation. To the extent the Fund sells caps, floors and collars it will maintain in a segregated account cash and/or cash equivalents or other liquid high grade debt securities having an aggregate NAV at least equal to the full amount, accrued on a daily basis, of the Fund's obligations with respect to the caps, floors or collars. The use of interest rate and equity swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these investment techniques were not utilized. Moreover, even if the Adviser is correct in its forecasts, there is a risk that the swap position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being hedged.

The liquidity of swap agreements will be determined by the Adviser based on various factors, including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features) and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Such determination will govern whether a swap will be deemed within the percentage restriction on investments in securities that are not readily marketable.

Percentage limitations described in this SAI are at the time of investment by the Fund and may be exceeded on a going-forward basis as a result of credit rating downgrades or market value fluctuations in the Fund's portfolio securities.

The effective use of swaps and related transactions by the Fund may depend, among other things, on the Fund's ability to terminate the transactions at times when the Adviser deems it desirable to do so. Because swaps and related transactions are bilateral contractual arrangements between the Fund and counterparties to the transactions, the Fund's ability to terminate such an arrangement may be considerably more limited than in the case of an exchange traded instrument. To the extent the Fund does not, or cannot, terminate such a transaction in a timely manner, the Fund may suffer a loss in excess of any amounts that it may have received, or expected to receive, as a result of entering into the transaction. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss is the net amount of payments that the Fund contractually is entitled to receive, if any. The Fund may purchase and sell caps, floors and collars without limitation, subject to the segregated account requirement described above.

**Indexed Securities.** The Fund may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indexes, currencies, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Currency-indexed securities typically are short-term to intermediate-term debt securities whose maturity values or interest rates are determined by reference to the values of one or more specified foreign currencies, and may offer higher yields than U.S. dollar-denominated securities of equivalent issuers. Currency-indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed; that is, their maturity value may increase when the specified currency value increases, resulting in a security that performs similarly to a foreign currency-denominated instrument, or their maturity value may decline when foreign currencies increase, resulting in a security whose price characteristics are similar to a put on the underlying currency. Currency-indexed securities may also have prices that depend on the values of a number of different foreign currencies relative to each other.

**Combined Transactions.** The Fund may enter into multiple transactions, including multiple options transactions, multiple futures transactions, multiple currency transactions (including forward currency contracts), multiple interest rate transactions and any combination of futures, options, currency and interest rate transactions, instead of a single derivative, as part of a single or combined strategy when, in the judgment of the Adviser, it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so. A combined transaction will usually contain elements of risk that are present in each of its component transactions. Although combined transactions will normally be entered into by the Fund based on the Adviser's judgment that the combined strategies will reduce risk or otherwise more effectively achieve the desired portfolio management goal, it is possible that the combination will instead increase the risks or hinder achievement of the Fund's objective.

**Exclusion of Adviser from Commodity Pool Operator Status.** With respect to the Fund, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, with respect to the Fund, the Adviser is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" ("CTA") under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

The terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in “commodity interests.” Commodity interests include commodity futures, commodity options and swaps, which in turn include non-deliverable currency forward contracts. Because the Adviser and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager’s reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this SAI.

Generally, the exclusion from CPO regulation on which the investment manager relies requires the Fund to meet one of the following tests for its commodity interest positions, other than positions entered into for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined in the rules of the CFTC): either (1) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the Fund’s positions in commodity interests may not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions); or (2) the aggregate net notional value of the Fund’s commodity interest positions, determined at the time the most recent such position was established, may not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s portfolio (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of these trading limitations, the Fund may not be marketed as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. If, in the future, the Fund can no longer satisfy these requirements, the Adviser would withdraw its notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of a CPO, and the Adviser would be subject to registration and regulation as a CPO with respect to the Fund, in accordance with CFTC rules that apply to CPOs of registered investment companies. Generally, these rules allow for substituted compliance with CFTC disclosure and shareholder reporting requirements, based on the investment manager’s compliance with comparable SEC requirements. However, as a result of CFTC regulation with respect to the Fund, the Fund may incur additional compliance and other expenses.

**Leverage.** The Fund may obtain leverage through its use of derivatives. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act governs the use of derivatives and certain financing transactions (e.g., reverse repurchase agreements) by registered investment companies. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires mutual funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk based limit on their use of certain derivatives and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. A fund that uses derivative instruments in a limited amount (that is, the fund’s derivatives exposure does not exceed 10 percent of its net assets, as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4) is not subject to all the requirements of Rule 18f-4. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund qualifies as a limited derivatives user as described in Rule 18f-4. Rule 18f-4 could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s performance and ability to implement its investment strategies. There is no guarantee that the requirements of Rule 18f-4 that are applicable to the Fund will be effective in reducing the risks inherent in the Fund’s derivative investments.

**Senior Securities.** Senior securities are defined as Fund obligations that have a priority over the Fund’s shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of Fund assets.

Subject to Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act and any rules, regulations and SEC interpretations, and any exemptive orders or interpretive release promulgated thereunder, the Fund may not issue any class of senior security or sell any senior security of which it is the issuer, except that the Fund shall be permitted to borrow from any bank so long as immediately after such borrowings, there is an asset coverage of at least 300% and that in the event such asset coverage falls below this percentage, the Fund shall reduce the amount of its borrowings, within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays), to an extent that the asset coverage shall be at least 300%.

### ***Tax Consequences of Hedging***

Under applicable tax law, the Fund’s hedging activities may result in the application of the mark-to-market and straddle provisions of the Code. Those provisions could cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, with which to satisfy its distribution requirements and could result in an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund and could affect whether dividends paid by the Fund are classified as capital gains or ordinary income.

## **Underlying Funds**

The Fund may invest in securities of other underlying funds, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by investment companies in which it invests, in addition to the management fees (and other expenses) paid by the Fund. The Fund’s investments in other investment companies are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, including in certain circumstances, a prohibition on the Fund from acquiring more than 3.00% of the voting shares of any other investment company, and a prohibition on investing more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets in securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of all investment companies. In addition, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund, if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3.00% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1.25%. An investment company that issues shares to the Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company’s total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days.

The Fund (or the Adviser acting on behalf of the Fund) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund’s Shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. Further, the Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-3, which allows unaffiliated investment companies to exceed the 5% limitation and the 10% limitation, provided the aggregate sales loads any investor pays does not exceed the limits on sales loads established by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) for so-called “funds of funds.” The Fund may also rely on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, which allows a fund to acquire shares of an underlying fund in excess of the statutory limits described above. Funds of funds arrangements relying on Rule 12d1-4 are subject to several conditions, including (among others) with respect to control and voting shares of an underlying fund; certain findings relating to complexity, fees and undue influence; fund of funds investment agreements; and general limitations on an underlying fund’s investments in other investment companies and private funds. The limitations placed on underlying funds under Rule 12d1-4 may impact the ability of the Fund to invest in an underlying fund or may impact the investments made by such underlying fund.

ETFs are shares of unaffiliated investment companies issuing shares, which are traded like traditional equity securities on a national stock exchange. Much like an index mutual fund, an ETF represents a portfolio of securities, which is often designed to track a particular market segment or index. An investment in an ETF, like one in any investment company, carries the same risks as those of its underlying securities. An ETF may fail to accurately track the returns of the market segment or index that it is designed to track, and the price of an ETF’s shares may fluctuate or lose money. In addition, because they, unlike other investment companies, are traded on an exchange, ETFs are subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a premium or discount to the ETF’s NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the ETF will continue to be met or remain unchanged. In the event substantial market or other disruptions affecting ETFs should occur in the future, the liquidity and value of the Fund’s shares could also be substantially and adversely affected.

## **Foreign Securities**

The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in non-U.S. technology companies and other foreign securities. Purchases of foreign securities entail certain risks. For example, there may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the United States. Other risks associated with investments in foreign securities include changes in restrictions on foreign currency transactions and rates of exchanges, changes in the administrations or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments, the imposition of exchange control regulations, the possibility of expropriation decrees and other adverse foreign governmental action, the imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, delays in settlement of securities transactions and greater price volatility. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities.

## **Emerging Markets Securities**

The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in issuers domiciled in emerging markets. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include (i) the smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity, (ii) significant price volatility, (iii) restrictions on foreign investment, and (iv) possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or the creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Certain emerging markets limit, or require governmental approval prior to, investments by foreign persons. Repatriation of investment income and capital from certain emerging markets is subject to certain governmental consents. Even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation of capital, the mechanics of repatriation may affect the operation of the Fund.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include (i) greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, (ii) more substantial governmental involvement in the economy, (iii) less governmental supervision and regulation, (iv) the unavailability of currency hedging techniques, (v) companies that are newly organized and small, (vi) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, and (vii) less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio investment. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the investment.

## **Money Market Instruments**

The Fund may invest, for defensive or diversification purposes or otherwise, some or all of its assets in high quality fixed-income securities, money market instruments, and money market mutual funds, or hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as the Adviser deems appropriate under the circumstances. Pending allocation of the offering proceeds of this offering and thereafter, from time to time, the Fund also may invest in these instruments and other investment vehicles. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed-income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less, and may include U.S. government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements.

## **Special Investment Techniques**

The Fund may use a variety of special investment instruments and techniques to hedge against various risks or other factors and variables that may affect the values of the Fund's portfolio investments. The Fund may employ different techniques over time, as new instruments and techniques are introduced or as a result of regulatory developments. Some special investment techniques that Fund may use may be considered speculative and involve a high degree of risk, even when used for hedging purposes. A hedging transaction may not perform as anticipated, and the Fund may suffer losses as a result of its hedging activities.

**Non-Diversified Status**

Because the Fund is “non-diversified” under the 1940 Act, and, as such, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than investment companies that are “diversified.”

**Liquidation of Fund**

The Board may determine to close and/or liquidate the Fund at any time, which may have adverse tax consequences to Shareholders. In the event of the liquidation of the Fund, Shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Fund. The value of an investment in the Fund, and any subsequent distribution in the event of a termination, will be subject to market conditions at that time. A liquidating distribution would generally be a taxable event to Shareholders, resulting in a gain or loss for tax purposes, depending upon a Shareholder’s basis in his or her shares of the Fund. In the event of a liquidation of the Fund, a Shareholder will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the Shareholder, and a Shareholder may receive an amount in liquidation less than the Shareholder’s original investment.

**Large Shareholder Risk**

Shares of the Fund may be offered as an investment to certain other investment companies, large retirement plans, and other investors capable of purchasing a large percentage of Fund Shares. A Fund may experience adverse effects when these large Shareholders purchase or redeem a large percentage of Fund shares. It is possible that in response to a repurchase offer, the total amount of Shares tendered by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder) may exceed the number of shares that the Fund has offered to repurchase. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by shareholders, the Fund will repurchase only a pro rata portion of shares tendered by each shareholder.

**Operational Risk**

An investment in a 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.

**Market Disruptions Risk**

The Fund is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, such as on-going conflicts involving Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause the Fund to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund’s service providers, including FNTVS Advisor LLC as the Fund’s investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Fund’s service providers’ ability to fulfill their obligations to the Fund.

The foregoing could lead to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price the Fund's investments. These and other developments may adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments.

### **Cybersecurity Risk**

As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Fund has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events that may, among other things, cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction or lose operational capacity, result in the unauthorized release or other misuse of confidential information, or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, cyber security breaches involving the Fund's third party service providers, trading counterparties or issuers in which the Fund invests can also subject a Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Cybersecurity breaches involving trading counterparties or issuers in which the Fund invests could adversely impact such counterparties or issuers and cause the Fund's investment to lose value. Cybersecurity failures or breaches may result in financial losses to the Fund and its Shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, process shareholder transactions or otherwise transact business with Shareholders; impediments to trading; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cybersecurity risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

Because technology is frequently changing, new ways to carry out cyberattacks continue to develop. Therefore, there is a chance that certain risks have not been identified or prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the ability of the fund and its service providers to plan for or respond to a cyberattack. Furthermore, geopolitical tensions could increase the scale and sophistication of deliberate cybersecurity attacks, particularly those from nation-states or from entities with nation-state backing.

The Adviser, the Fund, related service providers, and other market participants may utilize artificial intelligence technologies in business operations. It is possible that the information provided through use of artificial intelligence could be insufficient, incomplete, inaccurate or biased leading to adverse effects for the Fund, including, potentially, operational errors and investment losses. Moreover, recent technological developments in, and the increasingly widespread use of, artificial intelligence technologies may pose risks to the Adviser and 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 the Fund's 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.

Like with operational risk in general, the Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity. However, there are inherent limitations in these plans and systems, including that certain risks may not have been identified, in large part because different or unknown threats may emerge in the future. As such, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers in which a Fund may invest, trading counterparties or third-party service providers to the Fund. There is also a risk that cybersecurity breaches may not be detected. The Fund and its Shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

## **Risks Related to Regulatory Matters**

*The Fund is subject to substantial regulation, numerous contractual obligations and extensive internal policies and failure to comply with these matters could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition and results of operations.*

The Fund and any of its subsidiaries will be subject to substantial regulation, numerous contractual obligations and extensive internal policies. Given the organizational structure, the Fund will be subject to regulation by the SEC, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), and other governmental bodies and agencies. These regulations are extensive, complex and require substantial management time and attention. If the Fund fails to comply with any of the regulations that apply to its business, the Fund could be subjected to extensive investigations as well as substantial penalties and its business and operations could be materially adversely affected. The Fund's lack of compliance with applicable law could result in, among other penalties, the Fund's ineligibility to contract with and receive revenue from the federal government or other governmental authorities and agencies. The Fund also expects to have numerous contractual obligations that it must adhere to on a continuous basis to operate its business, the default of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business and financial condition. The Fund's internal policies may not be effective in all regards and, further, if the Fund fails to comply with its internal policies, it could be subjected to additional risk and liability. However, the Adviser, the Fund and their affiliates do not provide investment advice regarding the decision to invest in, hold or sell the Fund's Shares.

*Legislative and regulatory initiatives impose restrictions and requirements on financial institutions that could have an adverse effect on the Fund's business.*

The financial industry has become more highly regulated in recent years. Although recent leadership changes within the federal government and at the financial regulators and the SEC may result in changes in the regulatory environment as compared to recent years, there may continue to be, a relatively high frequency of regulatory investigations of the trading and other investment activities of registered investment companies. Such investigations may impose additional expenses on the Fund, may require the attention of senior management of the Adviser and may result in fines if the Fund is deemed to have violated any regulations.

*Laws intended to prohibit money laundering may require Fontavis Finance to disclose investor information to regulatory authorities.*

The Uniting and Strengthening America By Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "PATRIOT Act") requires that financial institutions establish and maintain compliance programs to guard against money laundering activities, and requires the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury ("Treasury") to prescribe regulations in connection with anti-money laundering policies of financial institutions. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"), an agency of the Treasury, has announced that it is likely that such regulations would subject certain pooled investment vehicles to enact anti-money laundering policies. It is possible that there could be promulgated legislation or regulations that would require Fontavis Finance or its service providers to share information with governmental authorities with respect to prospective investors in connection with the establishment of anti-money laundering procedures. Such legislation and/or regulations could require the Fund to implement additional restrictions on the transfer of the Fund's Shares to comply with such legislation and/or regulations. The Fund reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of prospective shareholders and the source of the payment of subscription monies, or as is necessary to comply with any customer identification programs required by FinCEN and/or the SEC. In the event of delay or failure by a prospective shareholder to produce any information required for verification purposes, an application for, or transfer of, the Fund's Shares may be refused. The Fund will not have the ability to reject a transfer of the Fund's Shares where all necessary information is provided and any other applicable transfer requirements, including those imposed under the transfer provisions of the LLC Agreement, are satisfied.

*The Portfolio Companies in which the Fund invests are subject to regulatory risk.*

The Portfolio Companies in which the Fund invests are subject to changing laws and regulations at the local, state and federal levels. These laws and regulations, as well as their interpretation, may be changed from time to time. Any change in these laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business and the value of your investment.

## **Risks Related to the Adviser and its Affiliates and the Fontavis Finance Platform**

*Any adverse changes in Fontavis group's financial health or the Fund's relationship with Fontavis group or its affiliates could hinder the Fund's performance and the return on your investment.*

The Fund has engaged the Adviser to manage the Fund's operations and its portfolio. The Adviser has no employees, and utilizes Fontavis group's personnel to perform services on its behalf for the Fund. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and to pay distributions is dependent upon the performance of Fontavis group and its affiliates as well as Fontavis group's investment professionals in the identification and acquisition or origination of investments, the management of the Fund's assets and operation of the Fund's day-to-day activities. Any adverse changes in Fontavis group's financial condition or the Fund's relationship with Fontavis group could hinder the Adviser's ability to successfully manage the Fund's operations and its portfolio of investments.

*Employee misconduct and unsubstantiated allegations against the Fund and misconduct by employees of Fontavis group could expose the Fund to significant reputational harm.*

The Fund is vulnerable to reputational harm, as the Fund operates in an industry where integrity and the confidence of its investors is of critical importance. If an employee of Fontavis group or its affiliates were to engage in illegal or suspicious activities, or if unsubstantiated allegations are made against the Fund or Fontavis group by such employees, stockholders or others, Fontavis group and the Fund may suffer serious harm to the Fund's reputation (as a consequence of the negative perception resulting from such activities or allegations), financial position, relationships with key persons and companies in private markets, and the Fund's ability to attract new investors. The Fund's business often requires that the Fund deal with confidential information. If employees of Fontavis group were to improperly use or disclose this information, the Fund could suffer serious harm to its reputation, financial position and current and future business relationships. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions Fontavis group takes to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in all cases. Misconduct by Fontavis group's employees, or even unsubstantiated allegations of misconduct, could subject Fontavis group and the Fund to regulatory sanctions and result in an adverse effect on the Fund's reputation and business.

*Fontavis group will need to raise substantial additional capital to fund its operations, and if it fails to obtain additional funding, it may be unable to continue operations.*

Prior to January 2017, Fontavis group had funded substantially all of its operations with proceeds from private financings from individual investors. On January 31, 2017, Fontavis group began an initial offering of shares of its class B common stock to the public. As of December 31, 2024, Fontavis group had raised approximately \$204.6 million through such equity offering. To continue the development of the Fontavis Finance Platform, Fontavis group will require substantial additional funds. To meet such financing requirements in the future, Fontavis group may raise funds through equity offerings, debt financings or strategic alliances. Raising additional funds may involve agreements or covenants that restrict Fontavis group's business activities and options. Additional funding may not be available to it on favorable terms, or at all. If Fontavis group is unable to obtain additional funds for the operation of the Fontavis Finance Platform, it may be forced to reduce or terminate its operations, which may adversely affect the Fund's business and results of operations.

*Fontavis group is currently incurring net losses and expects to continue incurring net losses in the future.*

Fontavis group is currently incurring net losses and expects to continue incurring net losses in the future. Its failure to become profitable could impair the operations of the Fontavis Finance Platform by limiting its access to working capital to operate the Fontavis Finance Platform. In addition, Fontavis group expects its operating expenses to increase in the future as it expands its operations. If Fontavis group's operating expenses exceed its expectations, its financial performance could be adversely affected. If its revenue does not grow to offset these increased expenses, Fontavis group may never become profitable. In future periods, Fontavis group may not have any revenue growth, or its revenue could decline.

*If Fontavis group were to enter bankruptcy proceedings, the operation of the Fontavis Finance Platform and the activities with respect to the Fund's operations and business would be interrupted and subscription proceeds held in a segregated account may be subject to the bankruptcy.*

If Fontavis group were to enter bankruptcy proceedings or to cease operations, the Fund would be required to find other ways to meet obligations regarding the Fund's operations and business. Such alternatives could result in delays in the disbursement of distributions or the filing of reports or could require the Fund to pay significant fees to another company that the Fund engages to perform services for the Fund.

## **Risks Related to Conflicts of Interest**

*There are conflicts of interest between the Fund, the Adviser and its affiliates.*

The Adviser's executive officers, including the Adviser's Chief Executive Officer, Benjamin S. Miller, are principals in the Adviser's parent company, Fontavis group, which provides the Adviser with access to asset management and other services necessary for the performance by the Adviser of its duties under Investment Management Agreement. Prevailing market rates are determined by the Adviser based on industry standards and expectations of what the Adviser would be able to negotiate with a third party on an arm's length basis. Some of the conflicts inherent in the Fund's arrangements with the Adviser and its affiliates, and the limitations on such parties adopted to address these conflicts, are described below. The Fund, the Adviser and their affiliates will try to balance the Fund's interests with their own. However, to the extent that such parties take actions that are more favorable to other entities than the Fund consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duty to the Fund, these actions could have negative impact on the Fund's financial performance and, consequently, on distributions to Shareholders and the value of the Fund's Shares. The Fund has adopted a conflicts of interest policy.

*The Adviser faces a conflict of interest because the asset management fee it will receive for services performed for the Fund will be based on the Fund's NAV, which employees of Fontavis group, the parent company of the Adviser, are ultimately responsible for determining.*

The Adviser, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fontavis group, is paid a Management Fee based on the Fund's NAV as calculated by Fontavis group's internal accountants and asset management team. The calculation of the Fund's NAV involves certain subjective judgments with respect to estimating, for example, the value of the Fund's assets and investments and accruals of the Fund's operating revenues and expenses, and therefore, the Fund's NAV may not correspond to the realizable value upon a sale of those assets. Because the calculation of NAV involves subjective judgment, there can be no assurance that the estimates used by Fontavis group's internal accountants and asset management team to calculate the Fund's NAV, or the resulting NAV, will be identical to the estimates that would be used, or the NAV that would be calculated, by an independent consultant. In addition, the Adviser may benefit by the Fund retaining ownership of its assets at times when Shareholders may be better served by the sale or disposition of the Fund's assets in order to avoid a reduction in the Fund's NAV. Finally, the Fund's NAV may not be indicative of the price that the Fund would receive for its assets at current market conditions.

*The interests of the Adviser, the principals and its other affiliates may conflict with your interests.*

The Investment Management Agreement provides the Adviser with broad powers and authority which may result in one or more conflicts of interest between your interests and those of the Adviser, the principals and its other affiliates. This risk is increased by the Adviser being controlled by Benjamin Miller, who is a principal in Fontavis group and who participates, or expects to participate, directly or indirectly in other offerings by Fontavis group and its affiliates. Potential conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the Adviser, the principals and/or its other affiliates are offering, and may continue to originate and offer other investment opportunities, including additional equity and debt offerings similar to this offering, primarily through the Fontavis Finance Platform, and may make investments in alternative assets for their own respective accounts, whether or not competitive with the Fund's business;

- the Adviser, the principals and/or its other affiliates will not be required to disgorge any profits or fees or other compensation they may receive from any other business they own separately from the Fund, and you will not be entitled to receive or share in any of the profits return fees or compensation from any other business owned and operated by the Adviser, the principals and/or its other affiliates for their own benefit;
- the Fund may engage the Adviser or affiliates of the Adviser to perform services at prevailing market rates. Prevailing market rates are determined by the Adviser based on industry standards and expectations of what the Adviser would be able to negotiate with third party on an arm's length basis; and
- the Adviser, the principals and/or its other affiliates are not required to devote all of their time and efforts to the Fund's affairs.

### **Risks Related to the Fund's Organization and Structure**

*The Fund's Shareholders have limited voting rights.*

The Fund's Shareholders have voting rights only with respect to matters on which a vote of Shareholders is required by the 1940 Act, the LLC Agreement or a resolution of the Board. Each whole Share will be entitled to one vote as to any matter on which it is entitled to vote and each fractional Share will be entitled to a proportionate fractional vote of Shareholders. Generally, other than matters that require the "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities," as such term is defined by the 1940 Act, when a quorum is present at any meeting of Shareholders, a majority of the Shares shall decide any questions and a plurality of the Shares voted shall elect a Director. If any such vote occurs, you will be bound by the vote even if you did not vote with the majority or supermajority, as applicable.

*The conflicts of interest policies the Fund has adopted may not adequately address all of the conflicts of interest that may arise with respect to the Fund's activities and are subject to change or suspension.*

In order to avoid any actual or perceived conflicts of interest among the Fontavis Finance Platform investment opportunities and with the Adviser's directors, officers and affiliates, the Fund has adopted a conflicts of interest policy to specifically address some of the conflicts relating to the Fund's activities. There is no assurance that these policies will be adequate to address all of the conflicts that may arise or will address such conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the Fund. The Board may modify, suspend or rescind the policies set forth in the conflicts policy, including any resolution implementing the provisions of the conflicts policy, in each case, without a vote of the Fund's Shareholders.

*Certain provisions of the LLC Agreement and California law could hinder, delay or prevent a change of control of the Fund.*

Certain provisions of the LLC Agreement and California law could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing transactions that involve an actual or threatened change of control of the Fund. These provisions include the following:

- *Authorization of additional Shares, issuances of authorized Shares and classification of Shares without Shareholder approval.* The LLC Agreement authorizes the Fund to issue additional Shares or other securities of the Fund for the consideration and on the terms and conditions established by the Board without the approval of the Fund's Shareholders. In particular, the Board may, consistent with the Fund's investment policies and restrictions and the requirements of the 1940 Act, authorize and cause the Fund to issue securities of the Fund other than Common Shares (including preferred Shares, debt securities or other senior securities). The Board is authorized to fix the number of Shares, the relative powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions applicable to such securities as the Board sees fit. The Fund's ability to issue additional Shares and other securities could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control over the Fund by means of a tender offer, merger or otherwise.

- *California Business Combination Statute—Section 203.* Section 203 of the DGCL, which restricts certain business combinations with interested shareholders in certain situations, does not apply to limited liability companies unless they elect to utilize it. The Fund’s LLC Agreement does not currently elect to have Section 203 of the California General Corporation Law apply to the Fund. In general, this statute prohibits a publicly held California corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction by which that person became an interested shareholder, unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. For purposes of Section 203, a business combination includes a merger, asset sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder, and an interested shareholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or within three years prior did own, 15% or more of voting shares. The Board may elect to amend the LLC Agreement at any time to have Section 203 apply to the Fund.
- *Exclusive authority of the Board to amend the Fund’s LLC Agreement.* The LLC Agreement provides that the Board has the exclusive power to adopt, alter or repeal any provision of the LLC Agreement, unless such amendment would adversely change the rights of the Shares. Thus, Shareholders generally may not effect changes to the LLC Agreement.

*Your interest in the Fund will be diluted if the Fund issues additional Shares, which could reduce the overall value of your investment.*

Potential investors in this offering do not have preemptive rights to any shares the Fund issues in the future. Under the LLC Agreement, the Fund has authority to issue an unlimited number of additional Common Shares or other securities. In particular, the Board is authorized, subject to the restrictions of applicable securities laws, to provide for the issuance of an unlimited amount of one or more classes or series of Shares in the Fund, including preferred Shares, and to fix the number of Shares, the relative powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions applicable to each class or series thereof by resolution authorizing the issuance of such class or series, without Shareholder approval. After your purchase in this offering, the Board may elect to (i) sell additional shares in this or future public offerings, (ii) issue equity interests in private offerings, or (iii) issue shares to the Adviser, or its successors or assigns, in payment of an outstanding fee obligation. To the extent the Fund issues additional equity interests after your purchase in this offering, your percentage ownership interest in the Fund will be diluted. In addition, depending upon the terms and pricing of any additional offerings and the value of the Fund’s investments, you may also experience dilution in the book value and fair value of your shares.

*By purchasing Shares of the Fund, you are bound by the arbitration provisions contained in the Fund’s subscription agreement and the LLC Agreement which limit your ability to bring class action lawsuits or seek remedy on a class basis, subject to applicable law.*

By purchasing Shares of the Fund, investors agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions contained in the Fund’s subscription agreement and the LLC Agreement (each an “Arbitration Provision” and collectively, the “Arbitration Provisions”), subject to applicable law. Such Arbitration Provisions apply to all claims that are related to the Fund, including with respect to this offering, the Fund’s holdings, the Fund’s Shares, the Fund’s ongoing operations and the management of its investments, among other matters and limit the ability of investors to bring class action lawsuits or similarly seek remedy on a class basis. Furthermore, because the Arbitration Provision is contained in the LLC Agreement, such Arbitration Provision will also apply to any purchasers of shares in a secondary transaction.

By agreeing to be subject to the Arbitration Provisions, you are severely limiting your rights to seek redress against the Fund in court, subject to applicable law. For example, you may not be able to pursue litigation for any claim in state or federal courts against the Fund, the Adviser, Fontavis group, or their respective directors or officers, including with respect to securities law claims (however, the Arbitration Provisions will not apply to federal securities laws claims, and investors will not be deemed to waive the Fund’s compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder), and any awards or remedies determined by the arbitrators may not be appealed. In addition, arbitration rules generally limit discovery, which could impede your ability to bring or sustain claims, and the ability to collect attorneys’ fees or other damages may be limited in the arbitration, which may discourage attorneys from agreeing to represent parties wishing to commence such a proceeding.

Specifically, the Arbitration Provisions provide that either party may, at its sole election, require that the sole and exclusive forum and remedy for resolution of a claim be final and binding arbitration. The Fund has not determined whether it will exercise its right to demand arbitration but reserves the right to make that determination on a case by case basis as claims arise. In this regard, the Arbitration Provision is similar to a binding arbitration provision as the Fund is likely to invoke the Arbitration Provision to the fullest extent permissible.

Any arbitration brought pursuant to the Arbitration Provisions must be conducted in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The term “Claim” as used in the Arbitration Provisions is very broad and includes any past, present, or future claim, dispute, or controversy involving you (or persons claiming through or connected with you), on the one hand, and the Fund (or persons claiming through or connected with the Fund), on the other hand, relating to or arising out of your subscription agreement, the Fontavis Finance Platform, and/or the activities or relationships that involve, lead to, or result from any of the foregoing, including (except an individual Claim that you may bring in Small Claims Court or an equivalent court, if any, so long as the Claim is pending only in that court) the validity or enforceability of the Arbitration Provisions, any part thereof, or the entire subscription agreement. Claims are subject to arbitration regardless of whether they arise from contract; tort (intentional or otherwise); a constitution, statute, common law, or principles of equity; or otherwise. Claims include (without limitation) matters arising as initial claims, counter-claims, cross-claims, third-party claims, or otherwise. The scope of the Arbitration Provisions is to be given the broadest possible interpretation that will permit it to be enforceable. The Fund believes that the Arbitration Provisions are enforceable under federal law (although the Arbitration Provisions will not apply to federal securities laws claims, and investors will not be deemed to waive the Fund’s compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder), the laws of the State of California, the laws of Washington, D.C., or under any other applicable laws or regulations. However, the issue of enforceability is not free from doubt and to the extent that one or more of the provisions in the subscription agreement or the LLC Agreement with respect to the Arbitration Provisions or otherwise requiring you to waive certain rights were to be found by a court to be unenforceable, the Fund would abide by such decision.

Further, potential investors should consider that each of the Fund’s subscription agreement and the LLC Agreement restricts the ability of the Fund’s Shareholders to bring class action lawsuits or to similarly seek remedy on a class basis, subject to applicable law and unless otherwise consented to by the Fund. These restrictions on the ability to bring a class action lawsuit are likely to result in increased costs, both in terms of time and money, to individual investors who wish to pursue claims against the Fund.

**By purchasing Fund Shares, investors will, to the extent permitted by applicable law, be bound by Arbitration Provisions contained in the subscription agreement and the LLC Agreement. However, the Arbitration Provisions will not apply to federal securities laws claims and will not be deemed to waive the Fund’s compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.**

**BY AGREEING TO BE SUBJECT TO THE ARBITRATION PROVISIONS, INVESTORS WILL NOT BE DEEMED TO WAIVE THE FUND’S COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER.**

In addition, pursuant to the LLC Agreement, shareholders have a right to litigate claims through a court before a judge, but will not have that right if any party elects arbitration pursuant to the Arbitration Provisions. To the fullest extent permitted by law, shareholders waive their right to litigate such claims in a court upon election of arbitration by any party and waive their right to a trial by jury in any litigation relating to the LLC Agreement, the Shares or any other agreements related thereto.

#### **INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS**

The investment restrictions applicable to the Fund are set forth below and are either fundamental or non-fundamental. Fundamental restrictions may not be changed without a majority vote of Shareholders as required by the 1940 Act. Non-fundamental restrictions may be changed by the Board without Shareholder approval. Except for those restrictions specifically identified as fundamental, the Fund’s investment objective and all other investment policies and practices described in the Prospectus and this SAI are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without approval of Shareholders.

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the percentage limitations below (as with those recited in the Prospectus) apply to the Fund only at the time a transaction is entered into or an investment is made, except that any borrowing by the Fund that exceeds applicable limitations must be reduced to meet such limitations within the period required by the 1940 Act. Therefore, a change in the applicable percentage that results from a relative change in values of portfolio investments or from a change in the Fund's net assets will not be considered a violation of the Fund's policies or restrictions.

### **Fundamental Investment Restrictions**

The investment restrictions set forth below are fundamental policies of the Fund and may not be changed without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting Shares of the Fund. The vote of a majority of the outstanding voting Shares of the Fund means the vote, at an annual or special meeting, of (a) 67% or more of the outstanding voting Shares present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting Shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting Shares of the Fund, whichever is the less. For purposes of the fundamental investment restrictions, the phrase "to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder" may be informed by guidance and interpretations of the SEC or its staff or exemptive relief from the SEC.

- The Fund may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- The Fund may issue senior securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- The Fund may act as an underwriter of securities issued by others to the extent it could be considered an underwriter in the acquisition and disposition of restricted securities.
- The Fund may purchase or sell real estate and interests in real estate to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- The Fund may invest in commodities or contracts relating to commodities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- The Fund may make loans to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- The Fund may not "concentrate" its investments in a particular industry or group of industries, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder; provided, however, that the Fund will, under normal market conditions, concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers in technology and technology-related industries.

In addition, the Fund is classified as a "non-diversified company," as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

### **Additional Information Regarding Fundamental Investment Restrictions**

The following are interpretations of the fundamental policies of the Fund and may be revised without Shareholder approval, consistent with current laws and regulations as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.

*Borrowing Money.* Under current law as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, the Fund may borrow money in the amount of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets for any purpose and up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. The Fund's total assets include the amounts being borrowed. To limit the risks that accompany borrowing, the 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain at all times an asset coverage of 300% of the amount of its borrowings. The Fund expects to use proceeds from borrowing for investment purposes and to satisfy Shareholder repurchase requests.

*Senior Securities.* Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by an investment company evidencing indebtedness, including the issuance of debt or preferred Shares of beneficial interest. Current law, as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, provides that, in the case of a senior security representing indebtedness, a closed-end investment company must have asset coverage of 300% immediately after such issuance, and no cash dividends on the company's stock may be made unless the indebtedness generally has an asset coverage at that time of 300%. In the case of a class of senior security representing a stock, a closed-end investment company must have asset coverage of 200% immediately after such issuance, and no cash dividends on the company's stock may be made unless the preferred stock generally has an asset coverage at that time of 200%. Shareholders of preferred stock also must have the right, as a class, to elect at least two directors at all times and to elect a majority of directors if dividends on their stock are unpaid in certain amounts.

*Underwriting.* Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities generally involves an investment company purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly. The Fund's limitation with respect to underwriting securities is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

*Real Estate.* The 1940 Act does not directly restrict an investment company's ability to invest in real estate or interest in real estate, but does require that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments.

*Commodities.* The 1940 Act does not directly restrict an investment company's ability to invest in commodities or contracts related to commodities, but does require that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments.

*Loans.* Under current law as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, the Fund may not lend any security if, as a result, more than 33⅓% of its total assets would be lent to other parties. This restriction does not apply to purchases of debt securities or repurchase agreements in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

*Concentration.* Although the 1940 Act does not define what constitutes "concentration" in an industry or group of industries, under current law as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, any fund that invests more than 25% of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities) is deemed to be "concentrated" in that industry or group of industries. The Fund does not apply this restriction to (i) repurchase agreements collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities or (ii) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, including U.S. government agency securities. The Fund will consider the concentration policy of any underlying funds in which the Fund invests for purposes of the Fund's concentration policy. For purposes of the Fund's industry concentration policy, the Adviser may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and instrument and may assign an industry classification consistent with those characteristics. For this purpose, technology and technology-related industries include companies operating in the information technology and telecommunication services sectors and in the following industries: internet and catalog retail; media; electrical equipment; biotechnology; health care equipment and supplies; and health care technology. Technology and technology-related industries may also include, in the judgment of the Adviser, companies operating in other sectors, sub-sectors and industries. The Adviser may, but need not, consider industry classifications provided by third parties.

#### **Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions**

In addition to the fundamental investment restrictions described above, the Board has adopted the following non-fundamental policy, which may be changed or amended by action of the Board without approval of Shareholders.

- **80% Investment Policy.** Should the Fund's name suggest that the Fund focuses its investments in a particular type of investment or investments, or in investments in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund's policy of investing, under normal circumstances, "at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes)" may be changed by the Board without Shareholder approval. However, Shareholders would receive at least 60 days' prior notice of any change.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The business and affairs of the Fund are managed under the direction of the Fund’s Board of Directors (the “Board”), which has overall responsibility for monitoring and overseeing the Fund’s management and operations. Subject to the provisions of the LLC Agreement, the Board has all powers necessary and convenient to carry out this responsibility, including the appointment and removal of the Fund’s officers. The Board appoints officers who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and who execute policies authorized by the Board.

### Directors and Officers

The charts below identify the Directors and officers of the Fund as of the date of this SAI. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of all persons is c/o FNTVS Advisor LLC, 11400 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90064.

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held	Term of Office and Length of Time Served <sup>(1)</sup>	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex <sup>(2)</sup> Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held During the Past 5 Years
<b>INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS</b>					
Jennifer Blatnik 1974	Director	05/2022 to Present	Director Menlo Church (non-profit), Chairperson 2022-2024 and Vice Chairperson and Compensation Committee member, 2020-2022; Formerly, Chief Operating Officer, Volta Networks (networking software firm) (2019-2021) and Vice President, Product Management, Product Marketing and Marketing, Juniper Networks (networking, cloud and security products firm) (2014-2017).	1	None
Jeffrey R. Deitrich 1982	Director and Audit Committee Chairperson	05/2022 to Present	Senior Vice President, Silverstein Properties, Inc. (real estate investment and development firm) (2007-2016, 2022-Current); Principal, Better Building Solutions (technology integration and managed services firm) (2016-current); Formerly, Principal, Frenchtown Enterprises (real estate investment firm) (2019- 2022); Asset Manager, Prudential Real Estate Investors (private equity) (2004-2007).	4	FNTVS Income eREIT, LLC; FNTVS Growth eREIT, LLC; Fontavis Finance Income Real Estate Fund, LLC
Glenn R. Osaka 1955	Lead Independent Director	05/2022 to Present	Consultant and Private Investor (early stage technology companies) (since 2013); formerly, Senior Vice President, Services, Juniper Networks, Inc. (2009-2013); Vice President, Strategy and Operations, Cisco Systems, Inc. (2007-2009); President and Chief Executive Officer, Reactivity Inc. (technology start-up company) (2001-2006); Managing Director, Redleaf Group (venture capital firm) (1999- 2000); Vice President and General Manager, Enterprise Computing, Hewlett-Packard (1979-1998).	4	FNTVS Income eREIT, LLC; FNTVS Growth eREIT, LLC; Fontavis Finance Income Real Estate Fund, LLC

### INTERESTED DIRECTOR

Benjamin S. Miller 1977 <sup>(3)</sup>	Director and Officer, Chairperson, President and Chief Executive  Officer	05/2022 to Present	Chief Executive Officer, Fontavis Finance Advisors, LLC (since 2012); Co- Founder, Chief Executive Officer  and Director, Fontavis Group Corp. (since 2012).	4	Fontavis Finance Real Estate Interval Fund, LLC; Fontavis Finance Real Estate Interval Fund II, LLC; Fontavis Finance Income Real Estate Fund, LLC
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- (1) Each Director serves until serves until his or her successor is elected and qualified, until the Fund terminates, or until he or she dies, resigns, retires voluntarily, or is otherwise removed or retired pursuant to the LLC Agreement.
- (2) The “Fund Complex” consists of the Fund, FNTVS Income Real Estate Fund LLC , FNTVS Income eREIT, LLC and FNTVS Growth eREIT, LLC.
- (3) Mr. Miller is considered to be an “interested person” of the Fund (as that term is defined by Section 2(a)(19) in the 1940 Act) because of his affiliation with the Adviser and/or its affiliates.

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held	Length of Time Served <sup>(1)</sup>	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Bjorn J. Hall 1980	Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer	09/2024 to Present	Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel, FNTVS Advisor LLC and Fontavis group(since 2014) and officer of certain funds in the Fund Complex (since 2024).
Alison Staloch 1980	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	05/2022 to Present	Chief Financial Officer, FNTVS Advisor LLC and Fontavis Group Corp. and officer of certain funds in the Fund Complex (since 2021); Formerly, Chief Accountant (2017- 2021), Assistant Chief Accountant (2015-2017), Division of Investment Management, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; Senior Manager, KPMG LLP (2005-2015).

- (1) The term of office for each officer will continue indefinitely.

#### Board of Directors and Leadership Structure

The Board is currently composed of four Directors, three of whom are not “interested persons” of the Fund (as that term is defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) (the “Independent Directors”). The Directors meet periodically throughout the year to discuss and consider matters concerning the Fund and to oversee the Fund’s activities, including its investment performance, compliance program and risks associated with its activities.

Benjamin Miller, the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, and therefore an “interested person” of the Fund (the “Interested Director”), serves as Chairperson of the Board. The Board has established two standing committees to facilitate the Directors’ oversight of the management of the Fund: an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee (the “Governance Committee”). The scope of each committee’s responsibilities is discussed in greater detail below. Glenn Osaka is the Lead Independent Director of the Fund. In his role as Lead Independent Director, Mr. Osaka (i) presides over Board meetings in the absence of the Chairperson of the Board; (ii) presides over executive sessions of the Independent Directors; (iii) along with the Chairperson of the Board, oversees the development of agendas for Board meetings; (iv) facilitates dealings and communications between the Independent Directors and management, and among the Independent Directors; and (v) has such other responsibilities as the Board or Independent Directors may determine from time to time. The Board believes that, as Chairperson, Mr. Miller provides skilled executive leadership to the Fund and performs an essential liaison function between the Fund and the Adviser. The Board believes that its governance structure allows all of the Independent Directors to participate in the full range of the Board’s oversight responsibilities. The Board reviews its structure regularly as part of its annual self-evaluation. The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Fund because it provides a structure for the Board to work effectively with management and service providers and facilitates the exercise of the Board’s informed and independent judgment. Except for any duties specified in the LLC Agreement, the designation of Chairperson of the Board or Chair of a committee does not impose on such Directors any duties, obligations or liability that is greater than the duties, obligations or liability imposed on such person as a member of the Board generally. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed, at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Fund.

#### Board Oversight of Risk

The Board oversees risk as part of its general oversight of the Fund. The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, financial, operational, valuation and liquidity risks. In its oversight role, the Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, policies and procedures designed to address risks associated with the Fund’s activities. In addition, the Adviser and the Fund’s other service providers have adopted policies and procedures to identify, assess and manage risks associated with the Fund’s activities. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who oversees the implementation and testing of the Fund’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Fund and its service providers. The Fund’s officers, including, but not limited to, the CCO, the Adviser’s portfolio management personnel and other senior personnel of the Adviser, the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm and personnel from the Fund’s other service providers make periodic reports to the Board and its Committees with respect to a variety of matters, including matters relating to risk management. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all risks that may affect the Fund, and that it is not possible to develop processes or controls to eliminate all

risks and their possible effects. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts its risk oversight role.



## Standing Committees

The Board has two standing committees, as described below.

*Audit Committee.* The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Directors of the Fund. Mr. Deitrich is the Chair of the Audit Committee. The Board has determined that Mr. Deitrich is an “audit committee financial expert,” as such term is defined in the applicable SEC rules. The Audit Committee’s functions include, among other things, overseeing the Fund’s processes for accounting, auditing, financial reporting and related internal controls. During the Fund’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Audit Committee met three times.

*Governance Committee.* The Governance Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Directors of the Fund. Ms. Blatnik is the Chair of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee’s functions including, among other things, (i) screening and selecting candidates to the Board of Directors, (ii) periodically reviewing and evaluating the composition of the Board and its committees, (iii) coordinating the annual self-assessment by the Board, and (iv) developing and implementing the governance policies applicable to the Fund. The Governance Committee will consider nominee recommendations from Fund shareholders, in accordance with procedures established by the Governance Committee. Shareholders who wish to recommend a nominee should send nominations to the Secretary of the Fund. The Governance Committee need not consider any recommendations when no vacancy on the Board exists, but the Governance Committee will consider any such recommendation if a vacancy occurs within six months after receipt of the recommendation. During the Fund’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Governance Committee met two times.

## Qualifications of the Directors

The Board has determined that each of the Directors is qualified to serve as a Director of the Fund, based on a review of the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills (“Qualifications”) of each Director, including those listed in the table above. Among the Qualifications common to all Directors are the ability to review, evaluate and discuss information and proposals provided to them regarding the Fund, the ability to interact effectively with the Adviser and other service providers, and the ability to exercise independent business judgment. Each Director’s ability to perform his or her duties effectively has been attained through: (i) the individual’s business and professional experience and accomplishments; (ii) the individual’s prior experience serving in senior executive positions and/or on the boards of other companies and organizations; and (iii) the individual’s educational background, professional training, and/or other experiences. Generally, no one factor was decisive in determining that an individual should serve as a Director. The following is a summary of Qualifications of the Directors (in addition to the principal occupation(s) during the past five years noted in the table above) that support the conclusion that each individual is qualified to serve as a Director:

*Jennifer Blatnik* – Ms. Blatnik has served as a Director of the Fund since its inception. Ms. Blatnik has over 25 years’ experience in the technology industry and has served as Chief Operating Officer for Volta Networks (a networking software firm) from 2019-2021; a Vice President, Product Management, Product Marketing and Marketing for Juniper Networks (a networking cloud and security products firm) from 2014 to 2017; multiple positions in Product Management for Cisco Systems from 1999 to 2011; telecommunications consultant for System Solutions Group from 1996 to 1999 and a software developer for Sun Microsystems from 1994 to 1996. Ms. Blatnik holds a Bachelor of Arts in Computer Science from the University of California, Berkeley.

*Jeffrey R. Deitrich* – Mr. Deitrich has served as a Director of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Deitrich has over 15 years of experience in the real estate investment and technology industries. Mr. Deitrich currently serves as the founder and principal of a real estate investment firm and as the principal of a design-build technology integration and managed services provider focused on the commercial and hospitality markets in the Northeastern United States. Mr. Deitrich previously served as the vice president of a real estate investment and development firm, where his responsibilities included managing teams to identify, finance, design, construct and market mixed-use development projects and start new businesses in the United States, Middle East and China. Mr. Deitrich also previously served as an asset manager for Prudential Real Estate Investors managing a multi-billion-dollar private equity real estate fund. Mr. Deitrich holds a Master of Business Administration from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a Bachelor of Arts from the College of William and Mary.

*Glenn R. Osaka* – Mr. Osaka has served as a Director of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Osaka has over 35 years of experience in the high technology industry leading organizations from the start-up stage to Fortune 50 global operations in computer hardware and software development, systems integration and technology consulting. Mr. Osaka has served in senior executive roles with Hewlett-Packard, Cisco Systems, Inc. (Cisco) and Juniper Networks, and as president and chief executive officer of a technology start-up company acquired by Cisco. Mr. Osaka also previously served in a senior leadership position at a venture capital firm focusing on early-stage technology companies. Mr. Osaka currently serves in various consulting roles with technology companies and university researchers around the world and as an investor in early-stage technology companies. He has also served as a trustee or board member of a variety of start-up companies and non-profit organizations. Mr. Osaka holds a Master of Business Administration and a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from the University of California, Los Angeles.

*Benjamin S. Miller* – Mr. Miller has served as a member of the Fund’s Board since its inception. Mr. Miller currently is Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser and has served as Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Fontavis groupsince its inception on March 14, 2012. Mr. Miller has 25 years of experience in real estate and finance. Mr. Miller has been responsible for acquiring more than \$6 billion of real estate assets, including +20,000 residential units and 4 million square feet of industrial and commercial space. Prior to co-founding Fontavis Finance, Mr. Miller was a Managing Partner of the real estate company WestMill Capital Partners, and before that, was President of Western Development Corporation, one of the largest mixed-use real estate development companies in the Washington DC metro area. Mr. Miller worked as an analyst for a private equity real estate fund and was part of the founding staff of Democracy Alliance, a progressive investment collaborative. Mr. Miller has a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania.

#### Securities Ownership of Directors

The dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Director as of December 31, 2024 is provided in the following table:

Name of Director	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund as of December 31, 2024	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities as of December 31, 2024 in all Funds in the Fund Complex <sup>(1)</sup> Overseen by the Director
<b>Independent Directors</b>		
Jennifer Blatnik	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Jeffrey R. Deitrich	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Glenn R. Osaka	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
<b>Interested Director</b>		
Benjamin S. Miller	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000

(1) The “Fund Complex” consists of the Fund, FNTVS Income Real Estate Fund LLC , FNTVS Income eREIT, LLC and FNTVS Growth eREIT, LLC. In addition, Mr. Deitrich and Mr. Miller own equity securities in certain FNTVS eREITs<sup>®</sup> (as defined below) sponsored by Fontavis groupand managed by the Adviser. Mr. Deitrich’s ownership interests constitute less than 1% of the value of each FNTVS eREIT<sup>®</sup>.

## Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding the total compensation paid to the Independent Directors for their service as Independent Directors for the Fund's fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. As an Interested Director, Mr. Miller receives no compensation from the Fund for his service as a Director. No other compensation or retirement benefits are received by any Director or officer from the Fund.

<b>Name of Independent Directors</b>	<b>Aggregate Compensation from the Fund</b>	<b>Aggregate Compensation from the Fund and Fund Complex<sup>(1)</sup> Paid to Directors</b>
Jennifer Blatnik	\$45,000	\$45,000
Jeffrey R. Deitrich	\$45,000	\$120,000
Glenn R. Osaka	\$45,000	\$120,000

(1) The "Fund Complex" consists of the Fund, FNTVS Income Real Estate Fund LLC, FNTVS Income eREIT, LLC and FNTVS Growth eREIT, LLC.

## Shareholder Communications

Shareholders may send communications to the Board. Shareholders should send communications intended for the Board by addressing the communication directly to the Board (or individual Directors) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Directors) and by sending the communication to the Fund's office at 11400 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90064. Other Shareholder communications received by the Fund not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management, and will be forwarded to the Board only at management's discretion based on the matters contained therein.

## Abandoned Property

It is important that the Fund maintains a correct address for each Shareholder. An incorrect address may cause a Shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Under state law, mutual fund accounts can be considered "abandoned property." Depending on the state, in most cases, a mutual fund account may be considered abandoned property and forfeited to the state if the account owner has not initiated any activity in the account or contacted the holder of the account for as few as three or as many as five years. Because the Funds is legally required to send states the assets of accounts that are considered "abandoned property," the Fund is not liable to shareholders for good faith compliance with state abandoned property laws. For more information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account, please contact the Fund's transfer agents.

## INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

### Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser is FNTVS Advisor LLC (the "Adviser"). The Adviser was formed in 2014 and is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Advisers Act. Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. The Adviser is located at 11400 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90064. As of June 30, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$2.9 billion in assets under management.

The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fontavis Group Corp. ("Fontavis group"), the Fund's sponsor, which owns and operates, through its subsidiary FNTVS LLC, an investment platform available both online at [www.fontavisfinance.com](http://www.fontavisfinance.com) and through various mobile applications sponsored by Fontavis group (collectively referred to herein along with the Fund's website [www.fontavisfinance.com/funds/tech-ventures-fund-i](http://www.fontavisfinance.com/funds/tech-ventures-fund-i), the "Fontavis Finance Platform") that allows individuals to become investors in equity or debt holders in alternative investments that may have been historically difficult to access for some investors. Through the Fontavis Finance Platform, investors can invest in a variety of investment opportunities using REITs (each, an "FNTVS eREIT<sup>®</sup>"), a real estate investment fund program (the "FNTVS eFund<sup>TM</sup>") and other investment vehicles sponsored by Fontavis group that are managed by the Adviser, without any brokers or selling commissions. The Adviser also serves as the investment adviser to one or more registered closed-end management investment companies sponsored by Fontavis group that invest primarily in real estate-related investments. The Fund is included among the investment vehicles made available through the Fontavis Finance Platform.

Benjamin S. Miller, the co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Fontavis Group Corp., is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of Fontavis Group Corp. and its affiliates, including FNTVS LLC.

### Investment Management Agreement

The Fund and the Adviser have entered into an Investment Management Agreement. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser is responsible for directing the management of the Fund's business and affairs, managing the Fund's day-to-day affairs, and implementing the Fund's investment strategy, subject to the supervision of the Board. In this regard, the Adviser regularly provides the Fund with research, advice and supervision, and furnishes continuously an investment program for the Fund consistent with the investment objective, policies and restrictions of the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser:

- provides and oversees the Fund's overall investment strategy;
- provides and, as necessary, re-evaluates and updates the investment objective, parameters and guidelines, asset classes, and risk profiles of the Fund;
- determines what securities and other investments will be purchased for the Fund and the portion of the Fund's portfolio to be held in cash;
- identifies, evaluates and negotiates the structure of the Fund's investments, which includes overseeing due diligence processes related to prospective investments;
- monitors and evaluates the Fund's performance and examines and recommends ways to improve performance; and
- reports to the Board on the performance of the Fund and recommends action as appropriate.

In addition, the Adviser provides administrative, management and other services to the Fund, including personnel, services, equipment and facilities and office space for proper operation of the Fund. Among other services, the Adviser:

- manages and performs the various administrative functions necessary for the day-to-day operations of the Fund;
- supervises and coordinates all aspects of the Fund's operations, including the supervision and coordination of service providers (e.g., the custodian, transfer agent or other shareholder servicing agents, accountants, and attorneys), and serves as the liaison between such service providers and the Board;
- drafts and negotiates agreements between service providers and the Fund;
- maintains accounting data and other information as necessary to prepare and file all periodic financial reports and returns required to be filed with the SEC any other regulatory agency;
- executes the pricing process, including calculating the Fund's net asset value, assisting in the fair valuation of all assets of the Fund for which market quotations are not readily available and monitoring and evaluating information received from independent third-party pricing services and valuation experts;



- prepares meeting materials for the Board and produces such other materials as the Board may request;
- coordinates and oversees filings with the SEC;
- assists with the development and implementation of compliance programs for the Fund;
- provides day-to-day legal and regulatory support for the Fund;
- assists the Fund in the handling of regulatory examinations;
- makes, changes and revokes such tax elections on behalf of the Fund as the Adviser deems appropriate, including making an election to be taxed as a regulated investment company or to revoke such status;
- provides the Fund with all necessary cash management services;
- manages and coordinates with the Fund's transfer agent to update records with respect to distributions and payments to shareholders;
- evaluates and obtains adequate insurance coverage based upon risk management determinations;
- makes reports to the Board regarding the performance of the Fund's investment adviser;
- performs due diligence on third-party service providers and negotiates agreements with those third-parties;
- develops the offering of the Fund's securities, including determining the specific terms of the securities to be offered by the Fund, preparation of all offering and related documents and obtaining all required regulatory approvals of such documents;
- prepares and approves all marketing materials to be used by the Fund or others relating to the offering of the Fund's securities;
- creates and implements various technology and electronic communications related to the offering of the Fund's securities;
- determines the Fund's distribution policy and authorizes and declares distributions from time to time;
- manages communications with shareholders, including answering phone calls, preparing and sending written and electronic reports and other communications; and
- establishes technology infrastructure to assist in providing shareholder support and services.

The Investment Management Agreement sets the fees the Fund pays to the Adviser and describes the expenses that the Fund is responsible to pay to conduct its business.

After an initial term of two years for the Fund, the Investment Management Agreement continues in effect from year to year with respect to the Fund so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (1) by a vote of a majority of the Board or by a "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act), and (2) in either event, by the vote of a majority of the Directors who are not parties to the Investment Management Agreement or who are Independent Directors, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty by a vote of a majority of the Board or by a vote of a “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act), or (iii) the Adviser, on sixty (60) days’ prior written notice to the Fund. The notice provided for herein may be waived by any party. The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in and interpreted under Section 2(a)(4) of the 1940 Act). The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be protected against any liability to the Fund or its Shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its duties, or by reason of the reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Subject to certain limitations, the LLC Agreement limits the liability of the Adviser, its officers and directors, Fontavis group and Fontavis group’ shareholders and affiliates, for monetary damages and provides that the Fund will indemnify and pay or reimburse reasonable expenses in advance of final disposition of a proceeding to the Adviser, its officers and directors, Fontavis group and Fontavis group’ shareholders and affiliates.

The LLC Agreement provides that to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the Adviser, its officers and directors, Fontavis group and Fontavis group’ shareholders and affiliates will not be liable to the Fund. In addition, pursuant to the LLC Agreement, the Fund has agreed to indemnify the Adviser, its officers and directors, Fontavis group and Fontavis group’ shareholders and affiliates, to the fullest extent permitted by law, against all expenses and liabilities (including judgments, fines, penalties, interest, amounts paid in settlement with the approval of the Fund and attorney’s fees and disbursements) arising from the performance of any of their obligations or duties in connection with their service to the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, including in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other action, suit or proceeding to which any such person may hereafter be made party by reason of being or having been the Adviser or one of the Adviser’s directors or officers.

### **Management Fee**

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, and in consideration of the services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to a management fee (the “Management Fee”). The Management Fee is calculated and payable monthly in arrears at the annual rate of 1.85% of the average daily value of the Fund’s net assets. For the fiscal periods ended March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2025, the Adviser earned Management Fees from the Fund totaling approximately \$538,000, \$1,873,000, and \$3,004,000, respectively. Pursuant to the expense limitation agreements in place for the fiscal periods ended March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2025, the Adviser waived Management Fees or reimbursed ordinary annual operating expense payable by the Fund totaling approximately \$1,003,000, \$432,000, and \$3,829,000, respectively.

### **Expense Limitation**

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement pursuant to which the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its Management Fee and/or pay or reimburse the ordinary annual operating expenses of the Fund (including organization and offering costs, but excluding interest payments, taxes, brokerage commissions, fees and expenses incurred by the Fund’s use of leverage, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary or non-routine expenses, including with respect to reorganizations or litigation affecting the Fund) (the “Operating Expenses”) to the extent necessary to limit the Fund’s Operating Expenses to 3.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser may seek recoupment from the Fund of any fees waived or expenses paid or reimbursed to the Fund for a period ending three years after the date of the waiver, payment or reimbursement, subject to the limitation that the recoupment will not cause the Fund’s Operating Expenses to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time such fees were waived or expenses paid or reimbursed, or (b) the expense limitation amount in effect at the time of the recoupment. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect at least through July 31, 2026, unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

### Other Accounts Managed

The Adviser has established an Investment Committee comprised of three persons to assist the Adviser in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Investment Management Agreement. The members of the Investment Committee serve as the Fund's portfolio managers. They are ultimately responsible for all investment decisions made for the Fund and are solely responsible for the day to day investment operations of the Fund.

The following table includes information for each portfolio manager of the Fund regarding the number and total assets of other accounts managed as of March 31, 2025 that each portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities for, other than the Fund they manage ("Other Accounts Managed"). For these Other Accounts Managed, it is possible that a portfolio manager may only manage a portion of the assets of a particular account and that such portion may be substantially lower than the total assets of such account. Other Accounts Managed are grouped into three categories: (i) registered investment companies, (ii) other pooled investment vehicles, and (iii) other accounts. The table also reflects for each category if any of these Other Accounts Managed have an advisory fee based upon the performance of the account.

Name	Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Other Accounts Managed (Millions)	Number of Other Accounts Managed Paying Performance Fees	Total Assets of Other Accounts Paying Performance Fees (Millions)
<b>Benjamin Miller</b>				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$1,863.97	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$990.87	2	\$147.29
Other Accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
<b>Brandon T. Jenkins</b>				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$1,863.97	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$990.87	2	\$147.29
Other Accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
<b>Chris Brauckmuller</b>				
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00

## Compensation of Portfolio Managers

Each of the Fund's portfolio managers receives compensation for his services, including services performed for the Fund on behalf of the Adviser, from Fontavis group. In an effort to retain key personnel, Fontavis group has structured its compensation plans for portfolio managers (and other key personnel) in a manner that it believes is competitive with other similar investment management firms. The portfolio managers are compensated with a fixed base salary and discretionary bonus based on, among other factors, the overall performance of Fontavis group. The bonus structure is formula driven and is not tied to the investment returns generated by, or the value of assets held in, the Fund or any of the Other Accounts Managed.

## Securities Ownership of Portfolio Managers

The Fund's portfolio managers are not required to own Shares of the Fund. In addition, although the level of a portfolio manager's ownership may be an indicator of his or her confidence in a Fund's investment strategy, it does not necessarily follow that a portfolio manager who owns few or no Fund Shares has any less confidence or is any less concerned about the Fund's performance.

As of March 31, 2025, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each portfolio manager of the Fund is shown below:

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund</u>
Benjamin S. Miller	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Brandon T. Jenkins	\$1 - \$10,000
Chris Brauckmuller	\$10,001 - \$50,000

## Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one investment account. Portfolio managers who manage other investment accounts in addition to a Fund may be presented with the potential conflicts summarized below.

The Adviser has adopted various policies and procedures designed to address potential conflicts of interest and intended to provide for fair and equitable management, also summarized below.

**General.** The officers and directors of the Adviser and the key investment professionals of Fontavis group who perform services for the Fund on behalf of the Adviser are also officers, directors, managers, and/or key professionals of Fontavis group and other Fontavis Finance entities (such as the FNTVS eREITs<sup>®</sup> and FNTVS eFundTM). These persons have legal obligations with respect to those entities that are similar to their obligations to the Fund. In the future, these persons and other affiliates of Fontavis group may organize other programs and acquire for their own account investments that may be suitable for the Fund. In addition, Fontavis group may grant equity interests in the Adviser to certain management personnel performing services for the Adviser.

**Payment of Certain Fees and Expenses of the Adviser.** The Management Fee paid to Adviser will be based on the Fund's NAV, which will be calculated by Fontavis group's internal accountants and asset management team. The Adviser may benefit by the Fund retaining ownership of its assets at times when Shareholders may be better served by the sale or disposition of the Fund's assets in order to avoid a reduction in the Fund's NAV.

**Allocation of Investment Opportunities.** The Fund relies on the Adviser's executive officers and Fontavis group's key real investment professionals who act on behalf of the Adviser to identify suitable investments. Fontavis group and other Fontavis Finance entities, including those that may be formed in the future, also rely on these same investment professionals. Fontavis group has in the past, and expects to continue in the future, to offer other Fontavis Finance Platform investment opportunities, primarily through the Fontavis Finance Platform, which in the future may include offerings that acquire or invest in technology and technology-related companies.

**Other programs may have investment criteria that compete with the Fund.** If an investment opportunity would be suitable for more than one program, Fontavis group will allocate it using its business judgment. Any allocation of this type may involve the consideration of a number of factors that Fontavis group determines to be relevant. The factors that Fontavis group's investment professionals could consider when determining the entity for which an investment opportunity would be the most suitable include the following:

- the investment objectives and criteria of Fontavis group and the other Fontavis Finance entities;
- the cash requirements of Fontavis group and the other Fontavis Finance entities;
- the effect of the investment on the diversification of Fontavis group's or the other Fontavis Finance entities' portfolio by type of investment, and risk of investment;
- the policy of Fontavis group or the other Fontavis Finance entities relating to leverage;
- the anticipated cash flow of the asset to be acquired;
- the income tax effects of the purchase on Fontavis group or the other Fontavis Finance entities;
- the size of the investment; and
- the amount of funds available to Fontavis group or the Fontavis Finance entities.

If a subsequent event or development causes any investment, in the opinion of Fontavis group's investment professionals, to be more appropriate for another Fontavis Finance entity, they may offer the investment to such entity.

In addition, any decisions by the Adviser to renew, extend, modify or terminate an agreement or arrangement, or enter into similar agreements or arrangements in the future, may benefit one program more than another program or limit or impair the ability of any program to pursue business opportunities. In addition, third parties may require as a condition to their arrangements or agreements with or related to any one particular program that such arrangements or agreements include or not include another program, as the case may be. Any of these decisions may benefit one program more than another program.

The Adviser may determine it appropriate for the Fund and one or more Fontavis Finance entities to participate in an investment opportunity. To the extent the Fund is able to make co-investments with other Fontavis Finance entities, these co-investment opportunities may give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest among the Fund and the other participating Fontavis Finance entities. To mitigate these conflicts, the Adviser will seek to execute such transactions for all of the participating entities, including the Fund, on a fair and equitable basis, taking into account such factors as available capital, portfolio concentrations, suitability and any other factors deemed appropriate. However, there can be no assurance the risks posed by these conflicts of interest will be mitigated.

In order to avoid any actual or perceived conflicts of interest among the Fontavis Finance Platform investment opportunities and with the Adviser's directors, officers and affiliates, the Fund has adopted a conflicts of interest policy to specifically address some of the conflicts relating to the Fund's activities. There is no assurance that these policies will be adequate to address all of the conflicts that may arise or will address such conflicts in a manner that is favorable to the Fund. The Adviser may modify, suspend or rescind the policies set forth in the conflicts policy, including any resolution implementing the provisions of the conflicts policy, in each case, without a vote of the Fund's Shareholders.

**Allocation of the Fund Affiliates' Time.** The Fund relies on Fontavis group's key investment professionals who act on behalf of the Adviser, including Mr. Benjamin S. Miller, for the day-to-day operation of the Fund's business. Mr. Benjamin S. Miller is also the Chief Executive Officer of Fontavis group and other Fontavis Finance entities. As a result of his interests in other Fontavis Finance entities, his obligations to other investors and the fact that he engages in and he will continue to engage in other business activities on behalf of himself and others, Mr. Benjamin S. Miller will face conflicts of interest in allocating his time among the Fund, the Adviser and other Fontavis Finance entities and other business activities in which he is involved. However, the Fund believes that the Adviser and its affiliates have sufficient investment professionals to fully discharge their responsibilities to the Fontavis Finance entities for which they work.

**Receipt of Fees and Other Compensation by the Adviser and its Affiliates.** The Adviser and its affiliates will receive fees from the Fund. These fees could influence the Adviser's advice to the Fund as well as the judgment of affiliates of the Adviser, some of whom also serve as the Adviser's officers and directors and the key investment professionals of Fontavis group. Among other matters, these compensation arrangements could affect their judgment with respect to:

- the continuation, renewal or enforcement of provisions in the LLC Agreement involving the Adviser and its affiliates or the Investment Management Agreement;
- the offering of Shares by the Fund, which entitles the Adviser to a Management Fee and other fees;
- acquisitions of investments and originations of equity or loans at higher purchase prices, which entitle the Adviser to higher acquisition fees and origination fees regardless of the quality or performance of the investment or loan;
- borrowings up to the Fund's stated borrowing policy to acquire investments and to originate loans, which borrowings will increase the Management Fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser;
- whether the Fund seeks necessary approvals to internalize the Fund's management, which may entail acquiring assets (such as office space, furnishings and technology costs) and the key investment professionals of Fontavis group who are performing services for the Fund on behalf of the Adviser for consideration that would be negotiated at that time and may result in these investment professionals receiving more compensation from the Fund than they currently receive from Fontavis group; and
- whether and when the Fund merges or consolidates its assets with other funds, including funds affiliated with the Adviser.

**Duties Owed by Some of the Fund's Affiliates to the Adviser and the Adviser's Affiliates.** The Adviser's officers and directors and the key investment professionals of Fontavis group performing services on behalf of the Adviser are also officers, directors, managers and/or key professionals of:

- Fontavis group;
- the Adviser;
- FNTVS LLC;
- other investment programs sponsored by Fontavis group; and
- other Fontavis Finance entities.

As a result, they owe duties to each of these entities, their shareholders, members and limited partners. These duties may from time to time conflict with the duties that they owe to the Fund.

**License Agreement.** The Fund has entered into a license agreement with Fontavis group pursuant to which Fontavis group granted the Fund a non-exclusive, royalty free license to use the name "Fontavis Finance."

## PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

**Investment Decisions and Portfolio Transactions.** Investment decisions for the Fund are made with a view to achieving its investment objective. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved (including the Fund). Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those for other Fontavis Finance entities advised or managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. Some securities or other assets considered for investment by the Fund also may be appropriate for such other Fontavis Finance entities. Thus, a particular security or other asset may be bought or sold for certain Fontavis Finance entities even though it could have been bought or sold for other Fontavis Finance entities at the same time. If a purchase or sale of securities or other assets consistent with the investment policies of the Fund and one or more of these other Fontavis Finance entities is considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities or other assets will generally be allocated among the Fund and other Fontavis Finance entities in a manner which the Adviser believes to be fair and equitable to the Fund and such other Fontavis Finance entity in accordance with existing regulatory guidance and the allocation policies of the Adviser and its affiliates or, as applicable, in compliance with the conditions of the exemptive order granted to the Fund by the SEC. To the extent permitted by law, when the Adviser or its affiliates determine that an investment opportunity is appropriate for the Fund and one or more other Fontavis Finance entities, the Adviser or its affiliates will generally execute transactions for the Fund on an aggregated basis with the other Fontavis Finance entities when the Adviser or its affiliates believes that to do so will allow it to obtain best execution and to negotiate more favorable transaction costs than might have otherwise been paid had such orders been placed independently. Aggregation, or “bunching,” describes a procedure whereby an investment adviser combines the orders of two or more clients into a single order for the purpose of obtaining better prices and lower execution costs.

**Brokerage and Research Services.** The Fund does not have an obligation to deal with any brokers or dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities or other assets. Subject to any policy established by the Board, the Adviser is responsible for the Fund’s portfolio decisions and the placing of the Fund’s portfolio transactions in securities or other assets. Not all of the Fund’s investments in technology companies will be investments in the types of securities or other assets that will be subject to the brokerage allocation and other practices described in this section. However, to the extent applicable, the Fund intends to execute portfolio transactions in technology companies in a manner consistent with the general principles described herein.

Portfolio securities or other assets normally will be purchased or sold from or to dealers serving as market makers for the securities at a net price. In placing orders, it is the policy of the Fund to obtain the most favorable net results, taking into account the following factors, among others: execution capability, trading expertise, accuracy of execution, price, dealer spread or commission rates, reputation and integrity, fairness in resolving disputes, financial responsibility and responsiveness. While the Adviser generally seeks reasonably competitive prices in placing its orders, the Fund may not necessarily be paying the lowest price available.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research and brokerage products and services (together, “research services”) from securities firms which execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers. Consistent with this practice, the Adviser or its affiliates may receive research services from securities firms with which the Adviser places the Fund’s portfolio transactions. These research services, which in some cases also may be purchased for cash, may include, among other things, such items as general economic and security market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities or other asset or instrument, recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities or other assets or instruments and services related to the execution of securities or other transactions. The management fees paid by the Fund are not reduced because the Adviser or its affiliates receive such research services even though the receipt of such research services relieves the Adviser or its affiliates from expenses they might otherwise bear. Research services provided by securities firms chosen by the Adviser to place the Fund’s transactions may be useful to the Adviser or its affiliates in providing services to other Fontavis Finance entities, although not all of these research services may be necessarily useful and of value to the Adviser in managing the Fund. Conversely, research services provided to the Adviser or its affiliates by securities firms in connection with trades executed on behalf of other Fontavis Finance entities may be useful to the Adviser in managing the Fund, although not all of these research services may be necessarily useful and of value to the Adviser or its affiliates in managing such other Fontavis Finance entities. To the extent the Adviser or its affiliates use such research services, they will use them for the benefit of all Fontavis Finance entities, to the extent reasonably practicable.

**Portfolio Turnover.** The historical portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is shown under the heading “Financial Highlights” in the Prospectus. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of sales or purchases of portfolio securities or other assets by the average monthly value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. For purposes of this calculation, portfolio securities or other assets exclude all securities or other assets having a maturity when purchased of one year or less. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater transaction costs than a lower rate, which costs are borne by the Fund and its Shareholders. Changes in portfolio turnover rates were generally the result of active trading strategies employed by the Fund’s portfolio managers in response to market conditions, and is not reflective of a material change in investment strategy. For the Fund’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 8%.

**Regular Broker Dealers.** The Fund is required to identify the securities of its regular brokers or dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act) or their parent companies held by the Fund as of the close of its most recent fiscal year and state the value of such holdings.

**Brokerage Commissions.** During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, the Fund paid \$0, \$957,488 and \$718,105, respectively, in brokerage commissions.

### CODE OF ETHICS

The Fund and the Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, respectively, which are designed to eliminate conflicts of interest between the Fund and personnel of the Fund and the Adviser. These Codes of Ethics permit personnel subject to the Codes of Ethics to invest in securities and other assets, including securities and other assets that may be purchased or held by a Fund, subject to certain limitations. The Codes of Ethics have been filed with the SEC and may be viewed by the public.

### PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board believes that the voting of proxies with respect to securities held by the Fund is an important element of the overall investment process. The Board has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the “Fund’s Proxy Voting Policy”) on behalf of the Fund which delegates the responsibility for decisions regarding proxies for securities held or proposed to be held by the Fund to the Adviser, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer shall ensure that the Adviser has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures, which it will use to vote proxies for securities held by the Fund (the “Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy”) in a manner that is consistent with the Fund’s Proxy Voting Policy. The Board, including a majority of the Independent Directors, must approve the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy as it relates to the Fund. Due to the nature of the securities and other assets in which the Fund intends to invests, proxy voting decisions for the Fund may be limited.

The Fund believes that the voting of proxies is an important part of portfolio management as it represents an opportunity for shareholders to make their voices heard and to influence the direction of a company. The Fund is committed to voting proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund’s Shareholders. The Fund believes that the Adviser is in the best position to make individual decisions relating to the Fund’s voting rights consistent with the Fund’s Proxy Voting Policy. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Fund has delegated the following duties to the Adviser pursuant to the Fund’s Proxy Voting Policy:

- to make the proxy voting decisions for the Fund, in accordance with the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy;
- to assist the Fund in disclosing its proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act, including providing the following information for each matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote: (a) information identifying the matter voted on; (b) whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (c) whether and how the Fund cast its vote; and (d) whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management; and
- to provide to the Board, at least annually, a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest.

In cases where a matter with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund’s Shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser or its affiliate, on the other hand, the Fund shall always vote in the best interest of the Fund’s Shareholders. For purposes of the Fund’s Proxy Voting Policy, a vote shall be considered in the best interest of the Fund’s Shareholders when a vote is cast consistent with the proxy voting guidelines as set forth in the Adviser’s Voting Policy, provided such guidelines were approved by the Board. The Adviser shall review with the Board any proposed material changes or amendments to the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy prior to implementation.

A copy of the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy is attached as Appendix A to this SAI.

The Fund will file a Form N-PX with the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund will be available without charge, upon request, by calling (202) 584-0550 and on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

### **CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS**

A "principal Shareholder" is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of any class of the Fund's outstanding Shares. A "control person" generally is a person who beneficially owns more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or has the power to exercise control over the management or policies of the Fund. A control person may be able to determine the outcome of a matter put to a Shareholder vote. As of July 1, 2025, the Fund does not know of any control persons or principal Shareholders of the Fund.

As of July 1, 2025, the Directors and officers of the Fund, as a group, owned less than 1% of the then-outstanding Shares of the Fund.

### **U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following discussion and the taxation discussion in the Prospectus are summaries of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable federal income tax laws of the United States as of the date of the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") retroactively or prospectively. These discussions assume that the Fund's shareholders hold their Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, assets held for investment). No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders, and the discussions set forth herein and in the Prospectus do not constitute tax advice. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS regarding any matter discussed herein. Counsel to the Fund has not rendered any legal opinion regarding any tax consequences relating to the Fund or its shareholders. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position different from any of the tax aspects summarized below. Shareholders must consult their own tax advisers regarding the federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund as well as state, local and foreign tax considerations and any proposed tax law changes.

#### **Taxation of the Fund**

The Fund intends to elect and intends to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), for its taxable year ending March 31, 2026. During prior taxable years, the Fund was taxed as a C corporation. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the Prospectus for additional information regarding resulting consequences to the Fund.

To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must comply with certain requirements of the Code relating to, among other things, the sources of its income and diversification of its assets. The Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from the following sources: (a) dividends, interest (including tax-exempt interest), payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gain from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies; and (b) interests in publicly traded partnerships that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that derive less than 90% of their gross income from the items described in clause (a) above (each, a "Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership") (the "Income Requirement").

In general, for purposes of the 90% Income Requirement, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized directly by the RIC. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership" will be treated as qualifying income. In general, qualified publicly traded partnerships will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership.

The Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (b) not more than 25% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) of (I) any one issuer, (II) any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses or (III) any one or more Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships (the "Asset Diversification Test").

For purposes of the Asset Diversification Test, the term "outstanding voting securities of such issuer" will include the equity securities of a Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership. Also, for purposes of the Asset Diversification Test above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet the Asset Diversification Test above.

If the Fund so qualifies and distributes each year to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally including ordinary income and net short-term capital gain, but not net capital gain, which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) and meets certain other requirements, it will not be required to pay federal income taxes on any income it distributes to shareholders. The Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on any net capital gain distributed to shareholders properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends").

To avoid a nondeductible 4% excise tax, the Fund will be required to distribute, by December 31st of each year, at least an amount equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the latter of which generally is computed on the basis of the one-year period ending on October 31st of such year), and (iii) any amounts that were not distributed in previous taxable years. For purposes of the excise tax, any ordinary income or capital gain net income retained by, and subject to federal income tax in the hands of, the Fund will be treated as having been distributed.

If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the Fund will be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income is distributed to its shareholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits will generally be taxed to shareholders as ordinary dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rates for qualified dividend income. The Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions, or disposing of certain assets. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay taxes and make distributions (which could be subject to interest charges) before qualifying for taxation as a regulated investment company. Since the Fund was taxed as an ordinary corporation for taxable years ending prior to March 31, 2026, it will be required to distribute its earnings from such years in order to qualify as regulated investment company for its taxable year ending March 31, 2026. Subject to savings provisions for certain inadvertent failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Test which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that the Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, the Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more.

Some of the Fund's investment practices may be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, including the dividends-received deduction, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain or "qualified dividend income" into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and/or (vii) produce income that will not qualify as good income for purposes of the annual gross income requirement that the Fund must meet to be treated as a RIC. The Fund intends to monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections or take other actions to mitigate the effect of these provisions and prevent disqualification of the Fund as a RIC.

Investments of the Fund in securities issued at a discount or providing for deferred interest or payment of interest in kind are subject to special tax rules that will affect the amount, timing and character of income accrued by the Fund, and therefore may affect distributions to shareholders with respect to years in which the Fund qualifies as a RIC. For example, with respect to securities issued at a discount, the Fund generally will be required to accrue as income each year a portion of the discount and to distribute such income each year to maintain its qualification as a RIC and to avoid income and excise taxes. To generate sufficient cash to make the distributions necessary to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement and to avoid income and excise taxes, the Fund may have to borrow money and/or dispose of securities that it would otherwise have continued to hold.

Income from investments in foreign securities received by the Fund may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions. Such taxes will not be deductible or creditable by shareholders. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

The capital losses of the Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, the Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. If the Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. The net capital losses are not permitted to be deducted against the Fund’s net investment income. Instead, subject to certain limitations, any such net capital losses of the Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. The Fund may carry net capital losses forward to one or more subsequent taxable years without expiration. The Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. A Fund’s available capital loss carryforwards, if any, will be set forth in its annual shareholder report for each fiscal year.

The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% “change in ownership” of the Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of the Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate, thereby reducing the Fund’s ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to the Fund’s shareholders could result from an ownership change. The Fund undertakes no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and repurchases or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond the Fund’s control, there can be no assurance that the Fund will not experience an ownership change.

#### **Distributions to Shareholders by a RIC**

The following applies to distributions made in respect of taxable years in which the Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC for U.S. federal income taxes. Distributions of the Fund’s investment company taxable income are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund’s earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares. Capital Gain Dividends, if any, are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time Shares have been held by such shareholders, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a shareholder’s Shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to such shareholder. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

Current law provides for reduced federal income tax rates on (1) long-term capital gains received by individuals and certain other non-corporate taxpayers and (2) “qualified dividend income” received by individuals and certain other non-corporate taxpayers from certain domestic and foreign corporations. Fund shareholders, as well as the Fund itself, must also satisfy certain holding period and other requirements in order for such reduced rates for “qualified dividend income” dividends to apply. To the extent that distributions from the Fund are Capital Gain Dividends, such distributions will be eligible for the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gains. The IRS and the Department of the Treasury have issued regulations that impose special rules in respect of Capital Gain Dividends received through partnership interests constituting “applicable partnership interests” under Section 1061 of the Code. Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any net long-term capital loss for the taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Certain non-corporate U.S. shareholders whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on their net investment income under Section 1411 of the Code, which includes dividends received from the Fund and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of the Fund’s Shares. For these purposes, “net investment income” generally includes, among other things, (i) distributions paid by the Fund of net investment income and capital gains as described above, and (ii) any net gain from the sale, redemption, exchange or other taxable disposition of Fund shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in the Fund.

Ordinary income dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as derived from qualified dividends from domestic corporations will qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions imposed under the Code on the corporation claiming the deduction. In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of the Fund qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations only to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. Income derived by the Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed-income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment. A dividend received by the Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (2) by application of various provisions of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). The Fund will inform shareholders of the source and tax status of all distributions promptly after the close of each calendar year.

In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund shareholder to be “qualified dividend income” that is eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares. In general, a dividend is not treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date that is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date); (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property; (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest; or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States), or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company.

In general, distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income are treated as qualified dividend income in the hands of a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements described above with respect to the Fund's shares. If the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund during a taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund's dividends (other than dividends properly reported as Capital Gain Dividends) are eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional Shares issued by the Fund will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the Shares received, determined as of the distribution date. The tax basis of such Shares will equal their fair market value on the distribution date. A shareholder whose distributions are reinvested in shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan generally will be treated as having received a dividend equal to either (i) if the shares are trading below net asset value, the amount of cash allocated to the shareholder for the purchase of shares on its behalf in the open market, or (ii) if shares are trading at or above net asset value, generally the fair market value of the new shares issued to the shareholder.

Although dividends generally will be treated as distributed when paid, dividends declared in October, November or December, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such month and paid during January of the following year, will be treated as having been distributed by the Fund and received by the shareholders on the December 31st prior to the date of payment. In addition, certain other distributions made after the close of a taxable year of the Fund may be "spilled back" and generally treated as paid by the Fund (except for purposes of the nondeductible 4% excise tax) during such taxable year. In such case, shareholders will be treated as having received such dividends in the taxable year in which the distribution was actually made.

### **Sale of Shares**

The sale or exchange of Shares in connection with a repurchase of shares, as well as certain other transfers, will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except as discussed below, selling shareholders will generally recognize capital gain or capital loss in an amount equal to the difference between their adjusted tax basis in the Shares sold and the amount received. Any loss recognized upon a taxable disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any Capital Gain Dividends received (or deemed received) with respect to such Shares. For purposes of determining whether Shares have been held for six months or less, the holding period is suspended for any periods during which the shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property or through certain options or short sales.

The sale of Shares pursuant to a repurchase offer will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, either as a "sale or exchange" or, under certain circumstances, as a "dividend." Under the Code, a sale of Shares pursuant to a repurchase offer generally will be treated as a sale or exchange if the receipt of cash by the shareholder: (a) results in a "complete redemption" of the shareholder's interest in the Fund, (b) is "substantially disproportionate" with respect to the shareholder or (c) is "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" with respect to the shareholder. In determining whether any of these tests has been met, Shares actually owned, as well as Shares considered to be owned by the shareholder by reason of certain constructive ownership rules set forth in the Code, generally must be taken into account. If any of these three tests for sale or exchange treatment is met, a shareholder will recognize capital gain or capital loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received by the shareholder pursuant to the repurchase offer and the tax basis of the Shares sold.

If none of the tests set forth in the Code is met, amounts received by a shareholder who sells Shares pursuant to the repurchase offer will be taxable to the shareholder as a "dividend" to the extent of such shareholder's allocable share of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits. No part of such a dividend would constitute "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced federal income tax rates. The excess of such amounts received over the portion that is taxable as a dividend would constitute a non-taxable return of capital (to the extent of the shareholder's tax basis in the Shares sold pursuant to the repurchase offer). Any amounts in excess of the shareholder's tax basis would constitute taxable gain. Thus, a shareholder's tax basis in the Shares sold will not reduce the amount of the dividend. Any remaining tax basis in the Shares tendered to the Fund will be transferred to any remaining Shares held by such shareholder.

The Fund is required to report to shareholders and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012, where the cost basis of the shares is known by the Fund (referred to as “covered shares”) and which are disposed of after that date. However, cost basis reporting is not required for certain shareholders, including shareholders investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. When required to report cost basis, the Fund will calculate it using the Fund’s default method. For additional information regarding the Fund’s available cost basis reporting methods, including its default method, shareholders should contact the Fund. If a shareholder holds their Fund shares through a broker (or other nominee), the shareholder should contact that broker (nominee) with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their account.

All or a portion of any loss so recognized may be deferred under the wash sale rules if the shareholder purchases other shares of the Fund within 30 days before or after the sale or redemption.

### **Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions**

Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to the Fund.

*In general.* In general, gain or loss recognized by the Fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending, in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

*Certain fixed-income investments.* Gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by the Fund at a market discount (generally, at a price less than its principal amount) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount that accrued during the period of time the fund held the debt obligation unless the fund made a current inclusion election to accrue market discount into income as it accrues. If the Fund purchases a debt obligation (such as a zero coupon security or pay-in-kind security) that was originally issued at a discount, the fund generally is required to include in gross income each year the portion of the original issue discount that accrues during such year. Therefore, the Fund’s investment in such securities may cause the fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on the securities. To generate cash to satisfy those distribution requirements, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities that it otherwise might have continued to hold or to use cash flows from other sources such as the sale of Fund shares.

*Options, futures, forward contracts, swap agreements and hedging transactions.* In general, option premiums received by the Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by a Fund is exercised and the fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the fund minus (b) the Fund’s basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by the Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss with respect to any termination of the Fund’s obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option and related sale or delivery of the underlying stock generally will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain futures contracts entered into by the Fund as well as listed non-equity options written or purchased by the fund on U.S. exchanges (including options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities) may be governed by section 1256 of the Code (section 1256 contracts). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses (60/40), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, any section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are “marked-to-market” with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable. Section 1256 contracts do not include any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of options and futures transactions, the Fund’s transactions in other derivative instruments (including options, forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as its other hedging, short sale, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including the constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund’s securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative financial instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid a fund-level tax.

Certain of the Fund’s investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If the Fund’s book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a RIC. If the Fund’s book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund’s remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient’s basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

*Foreign currency transactions.* The Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. This treatment could increase or decrease the Fund’s ordinary income distributions to you, and may cause some or all of the Fund’s previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital. In certain cases, the Fund may make an election to treat such gain or loss as capital.

*PFIC investments.* The Fund may invest in securities of foreign companies that may be classified under the Code as “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”). In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. Equity investments by the Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the company or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the company. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, the Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), in which case the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. The Fund also may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings “to the market” as though it had sold (and, solely for purposes of this mark-to-market election, repurchased) its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.”

Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, the Fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the Fund to make a mark-to-market election. If the Fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a QEF election or mark-to-market election, the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on the Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

*Investments in partnerships and QPTPs.* For purposes of the Income Requirement, income derived by the Fund from a partnership that is not a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Fund. While the rules are not entirely clear with respect to the Fund investing in a partnership outside a master-feeder structure, for purposes of testing whether the Fund satisfies the Asset Diversification Test, the Fund generally is treated as owning a pro rata share of the underlying assets of a partnership. In contrast, different rules apply to a partnership that is a QPTP. A QPTP is a partnership (a) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market, (b) that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and (c) that derives less than 90% of its income from sources that satisfy the Income Requirement (e.g., because it invests in commodities). All of the net income derived by the Fund from an interest in a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income but the Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in one or more QPTPs. However, there can be no assurance that a partnership classified as a QPTP in one year will qualify as a QPTP in the next year. Any such failure to annually qualify as a QPTP might, in turn, cause the Fund to fail to qualify as a RIC. Although, in general, the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a fund with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP. Fund investments in partnerships, including in QPTPs, may result in the Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

*Securities lending.* While securities are loaned out by the Fund, the Fund generally will receive from the borrower amounts equal to any dividends or interest paid on the borrowed securities. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, payments made “in lieu of” dividends are not considered dividend income. These distributions will neither qualify for the reduced rate of taxation for individuals on qualified dividends nor the 50% dividends-received deduction for corporations. Also, any foreign tax withheld on payments made “in lieu of” dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass-through of foreign tax credits to shareholders.

*Investments in convertible securities.* Convertible debt is ordinarily treated as a “single property” consisting of a pure debt interest until conversion, after which the investment becomes an equity interest. If the security is issued at a premium (i.e., for cash in excess of the face amount payable on retirement), the creditor-holder may amortize the premium over the life of the bond. If the security is issued for cash at a price below its face amount, the creditor-holder must accrue original issue discount in income over the life of the debt. The creditor-holder's exercise of the conversion privilege is treated as a nontaxable event. Mandatorily convertible debt (e.g., an exchange-traded note or ETN issued in the form of an unsecured obligation that pays a return based on the performance of a specified market index, exchange currency, or commodity) is often, but not always, treated as a contract to buy or sell the reference property rather than debt. Similarly, convertible preferred stock with a mandatory conversion feature is ordinarily, but not always, treated as equity rather than debt. Dividends received may be qualified dividend income and eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. In general, conversion of preferred stock for common stock of the same corporation is tax-free. Conversion of preferred stock for cash is a taxable redemption. Any redemption premium for preferred stock that is redeemable by the issuing company might be required to be amortized under original issue discount principles. A change in the conversion ratio or conversion price of a convertible security on account of a dividend paid to the issuer's other shareholders may result in a deemed distribution of stock to the holders of the convertible security equal to the value of their increased interest in the equity of the issuer. Thus, an increase in the conversion ratio of a convertible security can be treated as a taxable distribution of stock to a holder of the convertible security (without a corresponding receipt of cash by the holder) before the holder has converted the security.

## **Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations**

Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of at least \$2 million in any single taxable year or \$4 million in any combination of taxable years for an individual shareholder or \$10 million in any single taxable year or \$20 million in any combination of taxable years for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct holders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

## **Withholding on Payments to Non-U.S. Shareholders**

For purposes of this and the following paragraphs, a "Non-U.S. Shareholder" shall include any shareholder that is not a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and who is not:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (i) is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (ii) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A Non-U.S. Shareholder generally will be subject to withholding of federal income tax at a 30% rate (or lower applicable treaty rate), rather than backup withholding (discussed below), on dividends from the Fund (other than Capital Gain Dividends) that are not "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such shareholder, provided that the shareholder furnishes to the Fund a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E certifying the shareholder's non-United States status.

If the income from the Fund is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a Non-U.S. Shareholder, distributions to such shareholder will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate) upon the gross amount of the distribution, subject to certain exemptions including those for dividends reported by the Fund to shareholders as:

- Capital Gain Dividends;
- interest-related dividends; and,
- short-term capital gain dividends.

In general, the Code defines (1) “short-term capital gain dividends” as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) “interest-related dividends” as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual Non-U.S. Shareholder, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders. These exceptions to withholding for Capital Gain Dividends and short-term capital gain dividends do not apply to (A) distributions to an individual Non-U.S. Shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (B) distributions attributable to gain that is treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Shareholder of a trade or business within the United States under special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a Non-U.S. shareholder (A) that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (B) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the Non-U.S. Shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (C) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (D) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the Non-U.S. shareholder and the Non-U.S. Shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation. The Fund is permitted, but not required, to report such part of its dividends as interest-related and/or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible. In the case of Shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Non-U.S. Shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

In addition, these exceptions to withholding do not apply in years in which the Fund is taxed as a C corporation.

In addition, and notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any dividends and distributions of income and capital gains, including the proceeds from the sale of your Fund Shares, will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person. See “Backup Withholding” and “Information Reporting” below.

If income from the Fund or gains recognized from the sale of Shares are effectively connected with a Non-U.S. Shareholder’s U.S. trade or business, then such amounts will not be subject to the 30% withholding described above, but rather will be subject to federal income tax on a net basis at the tax rates applicable to U.S. citizens and residents or domestic corporations. To establish that income from the Fund or gains recognized from the sale of Shares are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, a Non-U.S. Shareholder must provide the Fund with a properly completed IRS Form W-8ECI certifying that such amounts are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Shareholder’s U.S. trade or business. Non-U.S. Shareholders that are corporations may also be subject to an additional “branch profits tax” with respect to income from the Fund that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

The tax consequences to a Non-U.S. Shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described in this section. To claim tax treaty benefits, Non-U.S. Shareholders will be required to provide the Fund with a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E certifying their entitlement to the benefits. In addition, in certain cases where payments are made to a Non-U.S. Shareholder that is a partnership or other pass-through entity, both the entity and the persons holding an interest in the entity will need to provide certification. For example, an individual Non-U.S. Shareholder who holds Shares in the Fund through a non-U.S. partnership must provide an IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty. Non-U.S. Shareholders are advised to consult their advisers with respect to the tax implications of purchasing, holding and disposing of Shares of the Fund.

Special rules (including withholding and reporting requirements) apply to foreign partnerships and those holding Fund shares through foreign partnerships. Additional considerations may apply to foreign trusts and estates. Investors holding Fund shares through foreign entities should consult their tax advisers about their particular situation.

A Non-U.S. Shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the U.S. federal income tax referred to above.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on income dividends made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that these withholding rules will not apply to the gross proceeds of share redemptions or Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays. If a payment by the Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above. The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA. Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor’s own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

## **Backup Withholding**

The Fund may be required to withhold federal income tax (“backup withholding”) from dividends and proceeds from the repurchase of Shares paid to non-corporate shareholders. This tax may be withheld from dividends paid to a shareholder (other than a Non-U.S. Shareholder that properly certifies its non-United States status) if (i) the shareholder fails to properly furnish the Fund with its correct taxpayer identification number, (ii) the IRS notifies the Fund that the shareholder has failed to properly report certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect or (iii) when required to do so, the shareholder fails to certify that the taxpayer identification number provided is correct, that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding and that the shareholder is a U.S. person (as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes). Repurchase proceeds may be subject to backup withholding under the circumstances described in (i) above.

Generally, dividends paid to Non-U.S. Shareholders that are subject to the 30% federal income tax withholding described above under “Withholding on Payments to Non-U.S. Shareholders” are not subject to backup withholding. To avoid backup withholding on Capital Gain Dividends and gross proceeds from the repurchase of Shares, Non-U.S. Shareholders must provide a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E certifying their non-United States status. Non-U.S. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from payments made to a shareholder may be refunded or credited against such shareholder’s federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished timely to the IRS.

## **Information Reporting**

The Fund must report annually to the IRS and to each shareholder (other than a Non-U.S. Shareholder that properly certifies its non-United States status) the amount of dividends, and more specifically with respect to years in which the Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC, the amount of dividends from investment company taxable income and capital gains. The Fund must also report the amount of repurchase proceeds paid to such shareholder and the amount, if any, of tax withheld pursuant to backup withholding rules with respect to such amounts. In the case of a Non-U.S. Shareholder, the Fund must report to the IRS and such Shareholder the amount of dividends, including those from investment company taxable income and capital gains and repurchase proceeds paid that are subject to withholding (including backup withholding, if any) and the amount of tax withheld, if any, with respect to such amounts. This information may also be made available to the tax authorities in the Non-U.S. Shareholder’s country of residence.

THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF HOLDERS OF THE FUND’S SHARES DEPENDS IN SOME INSTANCES ON DETERMINATIONS OF FACT AND INTERPRETATIONS OF COMPLEX PROVISIONS OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW FOR WHICH NO CLEAR PRECEDENT OR AUTHORITY MAY BE AVAILABLE. IN ADDITION, THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF HOLDING THE FUND’S SHARES TO ANY PARTICULAR SHAREHOLDER WILL DEPEND ON THE SHAREHOLDER’S PARTICULAR TAX CIRCUMSTANCES. YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND NON-U.S. INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO YOU, IN LIGHT OF YOUR PARTICULAR INVESTMENT OR TAX CIRCUMSTANCES, OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING, AND DISPOSING OF THE FUND’S SHARES.

#### **ADMINISTRATOR**

Atlantic Fund Administration, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Apex US Holdings LLC (d/b/a Apex Fund Services) (“Apex”), provides certain administration and portfolio accounting services to the Fund. Apex is located at 190 Middle Street, Suite 101, Portland, Maine 04101. In consideration of these services, the Fund pays Apex a monthly fee based on the average net assets of the Fund.

#### **CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENTS**

The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY”), which has its principal offices at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as the custodian for the assets of the Fund’s portfolio pursuant to a Custody Agreement with the Fund. Under the Custody Agreement, BNY holds the Fund’s assets in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Fund may decide in the future to self-custody its assets, including securities, cash and other assets. In the event that the Fund elects to self-custody assets in the future, the Fund will do so in accordance with the requirements of Rule 17f-2 under the 1940 Act.

Computershare, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (together with Computershare, Inc., “Computershare”), which has its principal office at 150 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021, serves as the Fund’s transfer agent for all transactions in the Fund’s shares through the Fontavis Finance Platform. BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (“BNYMIS”), which has its principal office at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, serves as an additional transfer agent for the Fund for transactions in the Fund’s shares through any other channels/platforms.

#### **DISTRIBUTOR**

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, located at 190 Middle Street, Suite 401, Portland, Maine 04101 (the “Distributor”), serves as the Fund’s principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of the Fund’s Shares. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund’s Shares. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any national securities exchange and the Distributor will not act as a market maker in Fund Shares. The Fund’s Shares are being offered through the Distributor at NAV. The Distributor may enter into selling agreements with financial intermediaries for the sale and distribution of the Fund’s Shares.

Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide to you in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining your account with them. The Fund may impose fees relating to Fund shares sold through financial intermediaries that enter into a selling agreement with the Distributor. See the Prospectus for more information.

#### **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

KPMG LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and performs an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements. KPMG LLP is located at Suite 4000, 1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7501.

#### **LEGAL COUNSEL**

Ropes & Gray LLP, 800 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199, serves as the Fund’s legal counsel.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC (file No. 333-257157). The complete Registration Statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be obtained from the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). See the cover page of this SAI for information about how to obtain a paper copy of this SAI or the Prospectus without charge. Inquiries concerning the Fund and the Shares should be directed by mail to the Fund at FNTVS Tech Ventures Fund I, LLC, Attn: Investor Relations, 11400 WEST OLYMPIC BOULEVARD SUITE 200, LOS ANGELES, CA 90064, by calling (202) 584-0550, or by visiting the Fund's Platform website at [www.FontavisFinancegrowthtechfund.com](http://www.FontavisFinancegrowthtechfund.com).

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, are qualified by, reference to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as exhibits to the Registration Statement.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's audited financial statements appearing in the Fund's [Form N-CSR](#) for the year ended March 31, 2025, are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, whose report is included in such Form N-CSR.

## APPENDIX A

### ADVISER PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

FNTVS Advisor LLC (the “Adviser”), as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to the FNTVS Tech Ventures Fund I, LLC (the “Fund”), has the responsibility for voting proxies for securities consistent with the best interests of the Fund. The Adviser maintains written procedures as to the handling, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about the Adviser’s proxy procedures and the availability of the Adviser’s proxy voting record. In general, the Adviser does not receive proxies to be voted due to the nature of its investments on behalf of the Fund; the procedures maintained by the Adviser are intended to comply with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) in the infrequent instance that the Adviser receives a proxy, or other action requiring a vote, from a security held or proposed to be held by the Fund.

#### 1. Background and Description

In general, proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. Investment advisers registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and which exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser’s interests and those of its clients; (b) disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (c) describe to clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its clients; and (d) maintain certain records relating to the adviser’s proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

The purpose of these procedures (the “Procedures”) is to set forth the principles, guidelines and procedures by which the Adviser may vote the securities held by the Fund for which the Adviser may exercise voting authority and discretion. These Procedures have been designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of the Fund in accordance with fiduciary duties and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act.

#### 2. Responsibility

The Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer (together with any designees, the “CCO”) has responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the Procedures, including associated practices, disclosures and recordkeeping.

#### 3. Procedures

The Adviser has adopted the procedures below to implement its proxy voting policy and to monitor and ensure that the policy is observed and amended or updated, as appropriate.

##### *Voting Procedures*

In the event the Adviser’s personnel receive proxy materials on behalf of the Fund, the personnel will forward such materials to the appropriate members of the Investment Committee (or any committee delegated responsibility and authority by the Investment Committee) to vote the proxy. The Investment Committee will analyze the proxy materials and determine how the Adviser should vote the proxy in accordance with applicable voting guidelines below. The CCO is responsible for coordinating this process in a timely and appropriate manner and delivering the proxy prior to the voting deadline.

The Adviser may engage a third-party proxy research and voting service to assist it in researching, recordkeeping and voting of proxies, subject to appropriate oversight.

### *Proxy Voting Guidelines*

The following guidelines (the “Guidelines”) will inform the Adviser’s proxy voting decisions:

- The guiding principle by which the Adviser votes on all matters submitted to security holders is the maximization of the ultimate economic value of the Fund’s holdings. The Adviser does not permit voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, the guiding principle set forth above.
- The Adviser will seek to avoid situations where there is any material conflicts of interest affecting its voting decisions. Any material conflicts of interest, regardless of whether actual or perceived, will be addressed in accordance with the conflict resolution procedures (see below).
- The Adviser generally will vote on all matters presented to security holders in any proxy. However, Adviser reserves the right to abstain on any particular vote or otherwise withhold its vote on any matter if, in the judgment of Adviser, the costs associated with voting such proxy outweigh the benefits to the Fund or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interest of the Fund, in the judgment of Adviser.
- Notwithstanding the foregoing guideline, as part of an investment decision the Adviser may waive or delegate voting rights (either with respect to a particular proxy or with respect to an investment or proposed investment more generally) when in the best interest of the Fund in accordance with the Adviser’s fiduciary duties.
- Proxies will be voted in accordance with the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures, any applicable investment policies or restrictions of the Fund and, to the extent applicable, any resolutions or other instructions approved by the Fund’s Board of Directors.
- Absent any legal or regulatory requirement to the contrary, the Adviser generally will seek to maintain the confidentiality of the particular votes that it casts on behalf of the Fund; however, the Adviser recognizes that the Fund must disclose the votes cast on its behalf in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements.

While these Guidelines are intended to provide a benchmark for voting standards, each vote is ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the Adviser’s contractual obligations to the Fund and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote (such that these Guidelines may be overridden to the extent Adviser believes appropriate).

### *Conflicts of Interest*

In certain instances, a potential or actual material conflict of interest may arise when the Adviser votes a proxy. As a fiduciary to the Fund, the Adviser takes these conflicts very seriously. While the Adviser’s primary goal in addressing any such conflict is to ensure that proxy votes are cast in the Fund’s best interest and are not affected by the Adviser’s potential or actual material conflict, there are a number of courses that the Adviser may take. The final decision about which course to follow shall be made by the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee may cause any of the following actions, among others, to be taken in that regard:

- vote the relevant proxy in accordance with the vote indicated by the Guidelines;
- vote the relevant proxy as an exception to Guidelines, provided that the reasons behind the voting decision are in the best interest of the Fund, are reasonably documented and are approved by the Adviser’s CCO;
- engage an unaffiliated third-party proxy advisor to provide a voting recommendation or direct the proxy advisor to vote the relevant proxy in accordance with its independent assessment of the matter; or
- “echo vote” or “mirror vote” the relevant proxy in the same proportion as the votes of other proxy holders.

### *Disclosure*

The Adviser will provide conspicuously displayed information in the Fund’s registration statement summarizing these Procedures, including a statement that shareholders may request information regarding how the Adviser voted the Fund’s proxies, and may request a copy of these Procedures.

### *Requests for Information*

All requests for information regarding proxy votes, or these Procedures, received by any Adviser personnel should be forwarded to the Adviser's CCO. In response to any request from a Fund shareholder, the CCO will prepare a written response with such information as the CCO determines, in its sole discretion, should be shared with the Fund shareholder.

### *Recordkeeping*

The Adviser's CCO shall retain the following records:

- These Procedures and any amendments;
- Each proxy statement that the Adviser receives;
- A record of each vote that the Adviser casts;
- Any document the Adviser created that was material to deciding how to vote a proxy, or that memorializes that decision; and
- A copy of each written request for information on how the Adviser voted proxies, and a copy of any written response.