

A3 ALTERNATIVE INCOME FUND

Shares of Beneficial Interest (AAACX)

December 23, 2021

A3 Alternative Income Fund (the “Fund”) is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund will offer to repurchase at least 5% of outstanding shares on a quarterly basis in accordance with the Fund’s repurchase policy. The repurchase offers are expected to be made in March, June, September, and December of each year, beginning with the initial repurchase offer conducted in March 2020. The Fund expects that the maximum time between a repurchase request deadline and the next date on which the Fund expects to commence the next quarterly repurchase offer to be approximately 90 days. Repurchase requests must be submitted by the deadline included in the Shareholder Notification as that term is defined in the “*Quarterly Repurchases of Shares*” section of this prospectus (the “Prospectus”). For more information on the Fund’s repurchase policies and risks, please see the “*Repurchase Policy Risk*” on pages 8 and 34 and “*Quarterly Repurchases of Shares*” on page 49 of this Prospectus.

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

This Prospectus concisely provides the information that a prospective investor should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including a statement of additional information (“SAI”) dated December 23, 2021, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The table of contents of the SAI appears at Appendix A on page A-1 of this Prospectus. The SAI is available upon request and without charge by writing the Fund at c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. You may also request a free copy of the Fund’s SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, and other information about the Fund or make shareholder inquiries by calling (877) 774-7724 or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.a3.financial. The SAI, which is incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this Prospectus, is also available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC’s website is provided solely for the information of prospective shareholders and is not intended to be an active link.

Prospective investors should not construe the contents of this Prospectus or the SAI as legal, tax, or financial advice. Each prospective investor should consult his or her own professional advisers as to the legal, tax, financial, or other matters relevant to the suitability of an investment in the Fund for such investor.

Investment Objective. The Fund’s investment objective is to seek total return through investments that offer regular income or the potential for price and capital appreciation.

Securities Offered. The Fund engages in a continuous offering of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund. The Fund has registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) and is authorized as a Delaware statutory trust to issue an unlimited number of shares. The Fund is offering to sell, through its principal underwriter, Foreside Financial Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), under the terms of this Prospectus, an unlimited amount of shares of beneficial interest, at the net asset value (“NAV”) per share. Shares are not subject to a sales load or early withdrawal charges. The minimum initial investment is \$100,000. However, there is no initial or subsequent investment minimums for accounts maintained by financial institutions (such as registered investment advisers and trusts) for the benefit of their clients who purchase shares through (1) fee-based advisory programs; (2) employee benefit plans (e.g., 401(k) or 457(b) retirement plans); (3) investment platforms; and (4) consulting firms. In addition, there is no initial or subsequent investment minimum for Trustees or officers of the Fund, directors, officers and employees of A3 Financial Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) or Foreside Financial Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) or any of their affiliates. Minimum investment amounts may be waived in the discretion of the Fund or the Adviser. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund’s shares, but will use commercially reasonable efforts to sell the shares. See “*Plan of Distribution.*”

Price to Public	Proceeds to Registrant
At current NAV	Amount invested at current NAV

Investing in the Fund's shares involves risks, including the following:

- The Fund's shares have limited pricing or performance history.
- Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any securities exchange, which makes them inherently illiquid.
- There is no secondary market for the Fund's shares, and it is not anticipated that a secondary market will develop.
- The shares of the Fund are not redeemable.
- Although the Fund will offer to repurchase at least 5% of outstanding shares on a quarterly basis in accordance with the Fund's repurchase policy, the Fund will not be required to repurchase shares at a shareholder's option nor will shares be exchangeable for units, interests or shares of any security.
- The Fund is not required to extend, and shareholders should not expect the Fund's Board of Trustees to authorize, repurchase offers in excess of 5% of outstanding shares.
- Regardless of how the Fund performs, an investor may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate his or her shares whenever such investor would prefer and, except to the extent permitted under the quarterly repurchase offer, will be unable to reduce his or her exposure on any market downturn.
- If and to the extent that a public trading market ever develops, shares of closed-end investment companies, such as the Fund, may have a tendency to trade frequently at a discount from their NAV per share and initial offering prices. An investment in the Fund's shares is not suitable for investors who cannot tolerate risk of loss or who require liquidity, other than liquidity provided through the Fund's repurchase policy.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 24 of this Prospectus.

Investment Adviser
A3 Financial Investments, LLC

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

The Fund

A3 Alternative Income Fund (the "Fund") is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund is an interval fund that will offer to make quarterly repurchases of the Fund's shares at the net asset value ("NAV") per share. See "*Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.*"

Closed-End Fund Structure. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds do not typically redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. Rather, closed-end fund shares typically trade in the secondary market via a stock exchange. Unlike many closed-end funds, however, the Fund's shares will not be listed on a stock exchange and are subject to restrictions on transfer. Instead, the Fund will make quarterly repurchase offers to shareholders by offering to repurchase no less than 5% of the shares outstanding at NAV, which is discussed in more detail below. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the quarterly repurchase offer and should be viewed as a long-term investment. The Fund, similar to a mutual fund, is subject to continuous asset in-flows, although not subject to the continuous out-flows.

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

Investment Objective and Policies

Investment Objective. The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return through investments that offer regular income or the potential for price and capital appreciation.

Investment Policies. The Fund expects to invest primarily in income-generating assets and will seek the best available risk-adjusted opportunities in fixed income that offer the potential for both stable, regular cash flows and price appreciation. The Fund invests in the following income-generating assets: (1) securities backed by pools of residential home equity conversion mortgages ("Reverse Mortgages"); (2) niche debt, loans and privately placed debt securities that are directly originated by the Fund or purchased from originators, including financial technology loan platforms, which may be unsecured or secured; (3) corporate debt securities and derivatives, including syndicated loans and participations, credit-linked notes ("CLNs") and high yield ("junk") bonds; (4) the debt and equity tranches of collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"); (5) asset-backed securities ("ABS") backed by pools of consumer loans, auto loans, single family rental cash flows, commercial receivables, and other collateral, including loans originated through a peer-to-peer lending platform; (6) residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"); and (7) commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"). The Fund may also invest in other asset classes and employ hedging strategies as described further below.

The Fund may gain exposure to income generating assets indirectly through investments in other investment companies, including business development companies (“BDCs”) and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), that may be registered under the 1940 Act or rely on an exemption from registration (“underlying funds”) and real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) that hold pools of real estate loans. The Fund will limit its investments in private equity funds and hedge funds that are excluded from the definition of “investment company” under the 1940 Act by Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act to no more than 15% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes). The Fund will limit its direct investment in loans originated through a peer-to-peer lending platform to no more than 10% of the its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes). Up to 20% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) may be invested in equities, warrants and other non-fixed income securities. The Fund invests in securities of issuers without restriction as to market capitalization, credit quality, structure or maturity. The majority of the Fund’s investments will be in investments that are not publicly traded, or are traded in over-the-counter markets that have less liquidity than exchange-traded securities. Consequently, at any time, the majority of the Fund’s investments will be illiquid. In addition, the debt securities that the Fund invests in may be below-investment grade or unrated by rating agencies.

The Fund may also invest in a wide range of other U.S. and non-U.S. securities, derivatives and financial instruments that provide direct or indirect exposure to income generating assets. These may include, but are not limited to U.S. and non-U.S. positions in:

- total return swaps on corporate debt indices (including indices of high yield bonds and leveraged loans);
- options on credit default swaps (“CDS”), CDS indices, or other debt or equity indices and commodities;
- treasury securities (long or short); and
- asset-backed CDS indices (such as CMBX, long or short)

The Fund may employ leverage, including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33-1/3% of the Fund’s assets (defined as net assets plus borrowings). The Fund is authorized to borrow money or issue shares of preferred stock in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity.

Investment Strategy and Criteria Used in Selecting Investments

A3 Financial Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. The Adviser utilizes both qualitative and quantitative assessments in the asset selection process. The Fund believes that the Adviser is uniquely suited to source quality investments with managed downside risk through its relationship network of banks, dealers and originators; along with its own origination strategies. The Adviser deploys a bottom-up investment process that relies on a probability weighted scenario analysis. This approach utilizes fundamental loan level risk assessments and modeling of complex structured cash flows. The strategy may include exposure to diverse loan pools or portfolios with investment selection based on income, continuation of cash flow, collateral and structural credit enhancement amongst other criteria. Typical thematic macro investment thesis overlays may include government supported cash flows or guarantees, taxation, insurance, longevity, technology adoption, decentralization and demographic trends. This strategy may target income generating assets with low correlations to broader markets. It also anticipates directly originating loans and private placements that are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies. The Adviser may engage with financial technology loan platforms (“FinTech Platforms”) and purchase loan assets directly from FinTech Platforms that originate loans to small businesses, students and consumers, commonly known as “Digital Private Credit.” In selecting securities or other investments for the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser evaluates an investment based on several factors, which may include credit quality, structure, consistency and durability of income, the potential for price appreciation and opportunities for risk adjusted return over a complete market cycle. The Adviser may sell or dispose of a security or investment if it no longer meets its criteria for credit quality, income generation or price appreciation or is determined to no longer be suitable for the Fund’s portfolio. In addition to helping the Fund identify attractive sectors and assets within those sectors, the Adviser’s investment processes will also inform the Fund’s hedging, financing, and liquidity management strategies.

See “*Investment Objectives, Policies and Strategies*” for further information on the Fund’s investment strategies and portfolio composition. The Fund’s investment objective, non-fundamental policies and strategies, including its targeted asset classes, may be changed from time to time without a vote of the Fund’s shareholders.

Summary of Risks

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the risks that you assume when you invest in the Fund’s shares. The following is only a summary of certain of these risks; see “Risk Factors” for further information on the Fund’s principal investment risks. There can be no assurance that the order of risks below should be taken as an indication of the potential magnitude or probability of the possible consequences of the risks summarized below.

Alternative Investments Risk. The Fund intends to invest a majority of its assets in “alternative investments,” which include non-traditional income generating assets and smaller segments of the debt markets, also known as niche or esoteric debt products. Alternative investments provide limited liquidity and include, among other things, the risks inherent in investing in securities, futures, commodities and derivatives, using leverage and engaging in short sales. An investment in alternative investment products is speculative, involves substantial risks, and should not constitute a complete investment program.

Credit Risk. Issuers of debt securities held by the Fund may not make scheduled interest and principal payments, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality (and/or credit rating) of debt securities held by the Fund may decline if the applicable issuer’s financial condition changes, which may lead to a decline in the market price of such investment.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities and other investments in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund’s portfolio.

The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Interest Rate Risk. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities.

Insurance Risk. The Fund does not currently intend to attempt to insure its investments or the collateral supporting its investments. Additionally, many of the Fund's investments may be associated with loans that may be deemed unsecured obligations of borrowers and not insured by any third party. Should any type of uninsured loss occur, the borrower could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, the underlying assets to the loans and as a result adversely affect the Fund's investment performance. Even if assets associated with the Fund's investments are insured, the insurance could be inadequate or subject to various policy restrictions, limitations, and deductibles. Furthermore, insurance providers can fail, causing financial loss, litigation, and delays in payment that could adversely affect the Fund's investment performance.

Inadequate Collateral Risk. To the extent a Credit Investment is secured, there can be no assurance as to the amount of any funds that may be realized from recovering and liquidating any collateral or the timing of such recovery and liquidation and hence there is no assurance that sufficient funds (or, possibly, any funds) will be available to offset any payment defaults that occur under the Credit Investment. For example, with respect to real estate-related loans, the real property security for the loan may decline in value, which could result in the loan amount being greater than the property value and therefore increase the likelihood of borrower default. In addition, if it becomes necessary to recover and liquidate any collateral with respect to a secured Credit Investment, it may be difficult to sell such collateral and there will likely be associated costs that would reduce the amount of funds otherwise available to offset the payments due under the loan. An investment may represent an indirect ownership or lien on collateral that may have no value. As a result, any investment product with collateral may be unsecured. The value of the collateral may, at any point, be worth less than the value of the original investment.

Collateral Liquidation Risk. Collateral on loan instruments may consist of assets that may not be readily liquidated, and there can be no guarantee that the collateral can be liquidated and any costs associated with such liquidation could reduce or eliminate the amount of funds otherwise available to offset the payments due under the loan. Additionally, collateral might be subject to price volatility, making it difficult to predict liquidation proceeds. It is also possible that the same collateral could secure multiple loans, in which case the liquidation proceeds of the collateral may be insufficient to cover the payments due on all the loans secured by that collateral.

Direct Lending/Origination Risk. To the extent the Fund is the sole lender in privately offered debt, it may be solely responsible for the expense of servicing that debt, including, if necessary, taking legal actions to foreclose on any security instrument securing the debt (e.g., the mortgage or, in the case of a mezzanine loan, the pledge). This may increase the risk and expense to the Fund compared to syndicated or publicly offered debt. The Fund may originate certain of its investments with the expectation of later syndicating a portion of such investment to third parties. Prior to such syndication, or if such syndication is not successful, the Fund's exposure to the originated investment may exceed the exposure that the Adviser intended to have over the long-term or would have had had it purchased such investment in the secondary market rather than originating it.

A portion of the Fund's investments may be directly originated. 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 its shareholders. The Fund may originate or acquire certain investments with the expectation that the loan will make payments in kind or default and borrowers will forfeit assets and the Fund may collect amendment fees.

Failure or Inability to Perfect a Security Interest Risk. In the event that a borrower becomes bankrupt or insolvent, the Fund may expect priority over other creditors based on a perfected security interest. The failure to perfect a security interest due to faulty documentation or faulty official filings could lead to the invalidation of the Fund's security interest in loan collateral. If the Fund's security interest in loan collateral is invalidated or the loan is subordinated to other debt of a borrower in bankruptcy or other proceedings, the Fund would have substantially lower recovery, and perhaps no recovery, on the full amount of the principal and interest due on the loan.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. The Fund considers an emerging market country to be a country represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as defined by the World Bank.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in issuers domiciled in emerging markets or in emerging financial product markets. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries and developed financial markets. 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.

REIT Risk. REITs are subject to risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; or casualty or condemnation losses. REITs also are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation.

Currency Risk. The Fund is exposed to risk that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other stores of value, such as foreign currencies, commodities, or currency alternatives, may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the purchasing power, the fair value or the future cash flows of the Fund's financial assets or financial liabilities denominated in the U.S. dollar. Monetary debasement and or inflation pose serious risks to investors.

Foreign Currency Risk. Investments held by the Fund and denominated in foreign currencies subject the Fund to foreign currency risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. While the Adviser may attempt to hedge the Fund's foreign currency exposure, the Fund may not always choose to hedge such exposure, or may not be able to hedge such exposure.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may seek to build a geographically diverse portfolio, with assets currently focused primarily in the United States of America and Europe. The Fund is not subject to any geographic restrictions when investing and, therefore, could focus its investments in a particular geographic region, whether in the U.S. or abroad. A geographic focus in a particular region may expose the Fund to an increased risk of loss due to risks associated with that region. Certain regions from time to time will experience weaker economic conditions than others and, consequently, will likely experience higher rates of delinquency and loss than on similar investments across the geographic regions to which the Fund is exposed.

Investment Liquidity Risk. Investment liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid investments at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices. Most of the Fund's loan assets are not liquid. This includes, without limitation, the Fund's investments in syndicated loans, private placements, residential and commercial mortgage loans, consumer loans, commercial loans, private placements, marketplace loans and collateralized loans. Many of the Fund's investments, including its investments in RMBS, CMBS, ABS, CLNs, high yield bonds, derivatives, foreign investments and CLOs may also not be liquid. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling many of its investments in all of these, and other, sectors. The lack of a liquid market for the Fund's investments could decrease the Fund's NAV. There may be a market for the Fund's assets or collateral underlying those assets that ceases to function or is not a reliable source of liquidity.

Private Markets Risk. The securities in which the Fund, directly or indirectly, may invest include privately issued securities of both public and private companies. Private securities have additional risk considerations than investments in comparable public investments. Whenever the Fund invests in companies that do not publicly report financial and other material information, it assumes a greater degree of investment risk and reliance upon the Adviser's ability to obtain and evaluate applicable information concerning such companies' creditworthiness and other investment considerations. Certain private securities may be illiquid. Because there is often no readily available trading market for private securities, the Fund may not be able to readily dispose of such investments at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell them if they were more widely traded. Private securities that are debt securities generally are of below-investment grade quality, frequently are unrated and present many of the same risks as investing in below-investment grade public debt securities. Investing in private debt instruments is a highly specialized investment practice that depends more heavily on independent credit analysis than investments in other types of obligations. The lack of a liquid market for private investments could decrease the Fund's NAV.

Unregulated and Opaque Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments that are negotiated on an individual basis and are not standardized or traded on exchanges, or other securities traded on unregulated markets. These unregulated markets 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. Many times, these markets are also opaque and lack any centralized recording of information, which creates unique challenges in performing due diligence on investment opportunities and assessing the pricing of securities. These markets are also influenced by interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Future regulation in these markets, however, could limit or prevent the Fund's ability to utilize certain derivative instruments such as swap agreements, and realize amounts received under those agreements, which could negatively affect the Fund.

Volatile Markets Risk. Markets experience periods of disruption and instability from time to time. The prices of the Fund's investments, and therefore the NAV of the Fund, can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts in which the Fund may invest are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, causing rapid price movements and interest rate fluctuations. Additionally, the market value of the alternative lending-related securities to which the Fund has exposure may increase or decrease, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon changes in an issuer's financial condition and/or overall market and economic conditions. Because many of the Fund's investments may be illiquid and/or below investment grade (or unrated, but of a similar quality; debt securities that are below investment grade are commonly called "junk bonds"), the Fund may be subject to increased volatility risk. In addition, the Fund's use of leverage increases the volatility of the Fund's value.

Political and Economic Crisis Risk. The Fund may be materially affected by market, economic and political conditions globally and in the jurisdictions and sectors in which they invest or operate, including factors affecting interest rates, the availability of credit, currency exchange rates and trade barriers. These factors are outside the Fund's control and could adversely affect the liquidity and value of its investments, and may reduce the ability of the Fund to make attractive new investments.

Issuer and Non-Diversification Risk. The value of a specific investment can perform differently from the market as a whole for reasons related to the issuer, such as, in the case of corporate issuers, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's properties and services. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. As a result, the performance of the Fund's shares may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than are the shares of a diversified investment company.

Management Risk. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular assets or asset classes in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.

Active Trading Risks. The Fund is actively managed and may purchase and sell investments without regard to the length of time held. Active trading may have a negative impact on performance by increasing brokerage and other transaction costs and may generate greater amounts of net short-term capital gains, which, for taxable accounts, would be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates. The Fund will invest and trade in a variety of different securities, and utilize a variety of investment instruments and techniques. Each security and each instrument and technique involves the risk of loss of capital. While the Adviser will attempt to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses.

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money or issuing shares of preferred stock to purchase investments, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund's gains or losses.

Valuation Risk. Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, illiquid investments must be valued by the Fund using fair value procedures. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for an investment may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the disposition of the investment. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of loans and other non-exchange traded instruments carries more risk than that of publicly traded common stock.

Service Provider Risk. The Fund will rely on service providers selected by the Adviser, third party originators or by borrowers to store, transfer, buy, sell, liquidate, value, record or otherwise service assets. To the extent that a service provider, third-party loan originator or the technology deployed by a service provider or originator fails to perform these tasks, the Fund's investments may be adversely affected. These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, including the possible loss of the entire invested amount. An investment may represent an indirect ownership, or lien on collateral which may have no value. As a result, any investment product with collateral may be unsecured. The value of the collateral may at any point be worth less than the value of the original investment.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a recently organized closed-end management investment company with limited operating history for investors to evaluate. As a result, prospective investors have limited information about the Fund's track record or history on which to base their investment decision.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is newly registered and has not previously managed an interval fund. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Adviser's inexperience may limit its effectiveness.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may sell securities without regard to the length of time they have been held to take advantage of new investment opportunities, when the Adviser feels either the securities no longer meet its investment criteria or the potential for capital appreciation has lessened, or for other reasons. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) increases the Fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact the Fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if the Fund had lower portfolio turnover. The turnover rate will not be a limiting factor, however, if the Adviser considers portfolio changes appropriate.

Limited Liquidity of Fund Shares Risk. There currently is no secondary market for the Fund's shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. Liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers. There is no guarantee, and there is no assurance that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer.

Distribution Policy Risk. All or a portion of a distribution from the Fund may consist of a return of capital, as opposed to representing a distribution of income generated by the Fund. A return of capital generally is a return of a shareholder's investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Fund's investment activities. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares.

Qualified Dividend Income Risk. Given the Fund's investment strategies, it is not anticipated that a significant portion, if any, of the Fund's income will be eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income under the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, there can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions will be designated as qualified dividend income.

Repurchase Policy Risk. Quarterly repurchases by the Fund of its shares typically will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio investments. The sale of investments to fund repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting the Fund or its adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

Reinvestment Risk. Income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing the Fund to reinvest the proceeds in lower-yielding securities. A decline in income received by the Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on the market price, net asset value and/or overall return of the Fund.

Unsecured Credit Investments Risk. The Fund may invest in income generating assets that are unsecured. Unsecured loans, participations or debt generally are subject to similar risks as those associated with investments in senior loans. In addition, because unsecured loans, participations or debt may be subordinated in payment and/or lower in lien priority to senior loans, they are subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments. Unsecured subordinated loans, participations or debt may have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid. There is also a possibility that originators will not be able to sell participations in subordinated unsecured loans or debt which would create greater credit risk exposure.

"Covenant-Lite" Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in, or obtain exposure to, debt securities that may be "covenant-lite," which means such obligations lack, or possess fewer, financial covenants that protect lenders. Covenant-lite agreements feature incurrence covenants, as opposed to the more restrictive maintenance covenants. Under a maintenance covenant, the borrower would need to meet regular, specific financial tests, while under an incurrence covenant, the borrower only would be required to comply with the financial tests at the time it takes certain actions (e.g., issuing additional debt, paying a dividend, making an acquisition). A covenant-lite obligation contains fewer maintenance covenants than other obligations, or no maintenance covenants, and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached.

Accounts Receivable Risk. The Fund may invest in income generating assets secured by receivables, such as credit card receivables and automobile receivables. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. If the economy of the United States deteriorates, defaults on securities backed by credit card, automobile and other receivables may increase. In addition, these securities may provide the Fund with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-related securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Investments in Middle Market Companies Risk. Investment in middle market companies involves a number of significant risks. Middle market companies have more limited financial resources than larger or public companies and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt obligations that the Fund holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Fund realizing any guarantees it may have obtained. Middle market companies also typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger or public businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Fund will rely on the ability of the Adviser's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns and risks from investing in these companies

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Security Risk. When the Fund invests in asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that, if the underlying borrowers fail to pay interest or repay principal, the assets backing these securities may not be sufficient to support payments on the securities. Prepayment risk is associated with mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If interest rates fall, the underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Fund's investments. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise, increasing the potential for the Fund to lose money. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Fund's Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be secured by pools of mortgages on single-family, multi-family properties, as well as commercial properties. Similarly, asset-backed securities may be secured by pools of loans, such as student loans, automobile loans, equipment loans and credit card receivables. The credit risk on such securities is affected by homeowners or borrowers defaulting on their loans. Certain ABS and MBS that the Fund acquires are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more "senior" securities of the same securitization. The exposure to defaults on the underlying mortgages is severely magnified in subordinated securities. Certain subordinated securities ("first loss securities") absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk. Such securities therefore are considered to be highly speculative investments.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may enter into swaps, including total return and credit default swaps, and other derivative instruments, such as credit derivatives. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty (including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty), legal risk, and operational risk. In addition, the Fund may, in the future, invest in other types of derivative instruments that are currently not available in the marketplace, or otherwise not presently contemplated for use. Special risks may apply in the future that cannot be determined at this time. The regulatory and tax environment for derivative instruments in which the Fund may participate is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of such financial instruments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

Equity Risk. Corporate equity securities are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. The equity securities held by the Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors affecting securities markets generally, the equity securities of a particular sector, or a particular company. Investments held by the Fund in companies with small market capitalizations are subject to unique risks. The earnings and prospects of small sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Subordinated and Lower-Rated Securities Risk. A substantial portion of the debt securities that the Fund acquires may be deemed by rating agencies to have substantial vulnerability to default in payment of interest and/or principal. Other securities the Fund acquires have the lowest quality ratings or are unrated. Many securities that the Fund acquires are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more "senior" securities of the same securitization. Accordingly, the subordinated and lower-rated (or unrated) securities in which the Fund invests may experience significant price and performance volatility relative to more senior or higher-rated securities, and they are subject to greater risk of loss than more senior or higher-rated securities which, if realized, could materially adversely affect the Fund's financial condition and results of operations.

Digital Records-Related Risks. The financial products in which the Fund may invest may consist of securities, loans or participations that are recorded digitally, provide indirect exposure to or are secured by assets whose ownership is recorded digitally on a distributed ledger. The use of technology to digitally record securities or loan collateral, such as a distributed ledger, presents certain risks, which are summarized below. The technology utilized may be new and developing. To the extent that securities are recorded digitally, the public digital record may be duplicative in nature and not represent the final binding ledger of ownership. It may be subject to risks associated with conflicting intellectual property claims. Competing platforms, networks and technologies may be developed such that consumers and/or investors use an alternative system or protocol. Users may be subject to possible cybersecurity risk and risk related to adherence to cryptography requirements, such as theft, loss or destruction of passwords or private keys. Technology regulations are continuing to be developed and therefore may be inconsistent, absent or deficient, such as those pertaining to distributed ledger technology. As such the Fund may be subject to various extensive and complex regulatory regimes. Regulatory changes or actions may restrict the use of a particular technology or platform. The technology systems on which these assets are recorded, stored, transferred, or traded may be dependent on internet infrastructure and susceptible to system failures, security risks and rapid technological change. Changes in the network protocol, including software upgrades, or forks could result in total loss of asset value or record of title ownership. “Forks” generally refer to changes to the way in which a distributed ledger is constructed. The lack of a liquid market for digitally recorded assets could decrease the Fund’s NAV in the event that it needs to liquidate collateral or sell and investment.

- **Protocol Risk.** The further development of a distributed ledger network, such as the Bitcoin and Ethereum network(s), is part of a new and rapidly changing industry, is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, these networks face significant obstacles to increasing their usage without resulting in higher fees or slower transaction settlement times, and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development or acceptance of the network may adversely affect the price of the network’s unit of account and any associated financial products, such as futures contracts, and therefore an investment in the Fund’s NAV.
- **FinTech Platform Risk.** FinTech Platforms may be adversely affected by changes in technology developments, cybersecurity attacks and increased regulatory oversight. FinTech Platforms may face competition from more established financial institutions.

CLO Risk. CLOs are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of loans, typically syndicated loans or other loans to corporate borrowers. CLOs issue classes or “tranches” that vary in seniority, risk, and yield. CLOs may experience substantial credit losses and/or substantial declines in market value as result of actual collateral defaults (which may deteriorate the credit support supplied by the more subordinated tranches of the CLO), anticipated collateral defaults, or investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. The risks of investing in a CLO tranche generally reflect the credit and other risks of the assets underlying the CLO, as well as the seniority of the tranche within the CLO structure. CLOs also carry other risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and prepayment risk. CLO equity tranches are unrated, and CLO equity investors receive no principal payments, if any, until all CLO debt tranches are paid.

CLN Risk. A CLN is a form of collateralized credit derivative. The asset class is also referred to as Regulatory Capital Relief and Significant Risk Transfer. It is structured as a note issued by a bankruptcy-remote issuer, with an embedded credit default swap allowing the issuer to transfer a specific credit risk, such as default or failure to pay, to investors. In the case of a default on a reference obligation within the portfolio, the investors receive a recovery rate. The note may have a stated maturity and coupon, which may be fixed or floating and make payments on a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis. A CLN is non-principal protected. Investors’ capital is 100% at risk and investors may lose all of their initial investment. The issuer is not obligated to repay the debt if a specified event occurs. The reference portfolios may be subject to replenishments, which may materially change the characteristics of the portfolio subject to concentration limitations.

RMBS Risk. RMBS are materially affected by conditions in the residential mortgage market, the residential real estate market, the financial markets and the economy generally. Concerns about the residential mortgage market and a declining real estate market, as well as inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues and the availability and cost of credit, have in the past contributed, and could in the future contribute, to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and financial markets. RMBS are subject to many of the risks of the respective underlying mortgage loans. Residential mortgage loans are typically secured by single-family residential property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure and risks of loss. Certain RMBS that the Fund acquires are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more "senior" securities of the same securitization. The exposure to defaults on the underlying mortgages is severely magnified in subordinated securities. Certain subordinated securities ("first loss securities") absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk. Such securities therefore are considered to be highly speculative investments. Also, the risk of declining real estate values, in particular, is amplified in subordinated RMBS, as are the risks associated with possible changes in the market's perception of the entity issuing or guaranteeing them, or by changes in government regulations and tax policies.

Residential Mortgage Loan Risk. A residential mortgage loan is directly exposed to losses resulting from default. Therefore, the value of the underlying property, the creditworthiness and financial position of the borrower and the priority and enforceability of the lien will significantly impact the value of such mortgage loan. In the event of a foreclosure, the Fund may assume direct ownership of the underlying real estate. The liquidation proceeds upon sale of such real estate may not be sufficient to recover the Fund's cost basis in the loan, and any costs or delays involved in the foreclosure or liquidation process may increase losses.

Consumer and Auto Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in consumer loans (or ABS backed by consumer loans), including debt consolidation loans, home improvement loans, personal loans, residential real estate investments, credit cards, and automobile loans. The performance of such investments will be affected by, among other things, general economic conditions. Changes in economic conditions have adversely affected the performance and market value of such investments. Consumer loans are susceptible to prepayment risks and default risks. Unsecured consumer loans are not secured by any collateral of the borrowers. The repayment of unsecured consumer loans is dependent upon the ability and willingness of the borrowers to repay. Other consumer loans, like automobile loans, may be secured by collateral, but the value of that collateral is not guaranteed. Automobile loans are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity. Increases in unemployment, decreases in home values or the values of other consumer assets or lack of availability of credit may lead to increased default rates and may also be accompanied by decreased consumer demand for automobiles and declining values of automobiles securing outstanding automobile loan contracts, which weakens collateral coverage and increases the amount of a loss in the event of default. Significant increases in the inventory of used automobiles during periods of economic recession or otherwise may also depress the prices at which repossessed automobiles may be sold or delay the timing of these sales. The occurrence of any of any of the foregoing risks could, among other things, adversely affect the consumer loans (or the ABS backed by consumer loans) in which the Fund may invest.

CMBS and Other Commercial Real Estate Debt Risk. Investing in commercial real estate debt entails various risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, operations risk, structural risks, geographical concentration risk and legal risk. Credit risk on these assets arises primarily from the potential for losses due to delinquencies and defaults by the borrowers in payments on the underlying obligations, and the risk that the servicer fails to perform. The Fund will rely on loan servicers to collect principal and interest payments and engage in loss mitigation efforts. To the extent a loan servicer fails to perform these tasks, the Fund's investments may be adversely affected. Operations risk refers to the risk that the income-generating properties of the property supporting the loan does not perform as expected. CMBS are subject to risks associated with their structure and execution, including the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors, how credit losses affect the issuing vehicle and the return to investors in such CMBS, whether the collateral represents a fixed set of specific assets or accounts, whether the underlying collateral assets are revolving or closed-end, under what terms (including maturity of the CMBS) any remaining balance in the accounts may revert to the issuing entity, and the extent to which the entity that is the actual source of the collateral assets is obligated to provide support to the issuing vehicle or to the investors in such CMBS. In addition, concentrations of CMBS of a particular type, as well as concentrations of CMBS issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the CMBS to additional risk.

Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk. Fixed income securities and loans with uncertain principal repayment schedules can be subject to prepayment risk and/or extension risk. If the Fund holds a debt instrument with a higher interest rate than the then-prevailing market interest rate for similar instruments, and such investment prepays (or is anticipated to prepay), the Fund could suffer losses. Similarly, if the Fund holds a debt instrument with a lower interest rate than the then-prevailing market interest rate for similar instruments, and the expected life of such investment extends (or is anticipated to extend), the Fund could suffer losses. Prepayment or extension of a security or loan may alter the interest income cash flow.

Syndicated and Participation Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in syndicated loans and participations, which are typically loans or advances to corporate entities originated by one or more lenders, and then traded in the secondary market. The primary risk of a syndicated loan and participation is the creditworthiness of the corporate borrower.

High Yield Risk. Lower-quality debt securities, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. Additionally, high yield issuers may seek bankruptcy protection which will delay resolution of bond holder claims and may eliminate or materially reduce liquidity. The Adviser's assessment of an issuer's credit quality may prove incorrect and the Fund could suffer losses.

Reverse Mortgage Risks. The Fund may invest in securities that reflect an interest in reverse mortgages. In a reverse mortgage, a lender makes a loan to a homeowner based on the homeowner's equity in his or her home. While a homeowner must be age 62 or older to qualify for a reverse mortgage, reverse mortgages may have no income restrictions. Repayment of the interest or principal for the loan is generally not required until the homeowner dies, sells the home, or ceases to use the home as his or her primary residence. Reverse mortgages are subject to different risks than traditional mortgages because the repayment for the loans is uncertain and may occur sooner or later than anticipated based on the life-span of the homeowner.

Distressed and Defaulted Instruments or Special Situations Investments Risks. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in income generating assets of financially distressed issuers or credit investments that are in default, which involve substantial risks. Distressed debt may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time the Fund invests. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its investments. The Fund may invest in or acquire income generating assets of companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spinoffs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Such investments may include debtor-in-possession financing. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment in a financially distressed issuer, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value substantially less than its original investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled issuer is that it is often difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of the issuer. Further, distressed investing gives rise to the risks that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will be considerably drawn out over time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security with a value less than the purchase price of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or, if there is no secondary market for such investment, may be required to hold an investment with little or no value. When dealing with investments in distressed issuers, the Fund may also experience other risks, including legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving the financially troubled issuers in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such issuers.

Underlying Funds Risk. Your cost of investing in the Fund, due to its investments in Underlying Funds, may be higher than the cost of investing in a Fund that only invests directly in individual securities. If the Fund invests its assets in underlying closed-end funds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, private funds or other pooled vehicles, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely on the performance of the Underlying Funds selected. Each of the Underlying Funds has its own investment risks, and those risks can affect the value of the Underlying Funds' shares and therefore the value of the Fund's investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any Underlying Fund will be achieved.

Spread Risk. Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of the debt security's credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood or risk of default by the issuer.

See "*Risk Factors*" for further information on the Fund's principal investment risks.

Management of the Fund

The services necessary for the Fund's daily operations are provided by various service providers. See "*Management of the Fund*."

Investment Adviser. A3 Financial Investments, LLC, located at 90 Madison Street, Suite 303, Denver Colorado 80206, serves as the Fund's investment adviser pursuant to a management agreement with the Fund that has an initial two-year term and is subject to annual renewal thereafter by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets (the "Advisory Fee").

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an operating expenses limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed, until at least January 31, 2023, to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (excluding (i) interest expenses and dividends on short sales, and any fees and expenses incurred in connection with credit facilities including any commitment fees on borrowings, if any, obtained by the Fund; (ii) transaction costs and other expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition, financing, maintenance, and disposition of the Fund's investments and prospective investments, including without limitation bank and custody fees, brokerage commissions, legal, data, consulting and due diligence costs, servicing and property management costs, collateral valuations, liquidation and custody costs; (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) taxes; and (v) extraordinary expenses including but not limited to litigation costs) to the extent that its management fees plus applicable distribution and shareholder servicing fees and the Fund's ordinary operating expenses would otherwise exceed, on a year-to-date basis, 1.95% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Expense Limitation Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser, but it may be terminated by the Board, on 60 days written notice to the Adviser. The Adviser may waive or reimburse additional fees of the Fund in its discretion.

Any waiver or reimbursement by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three years from the date the Adviser waived any payment or reimbursed any expense, if (after taking the repayment into account) the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and at the time of the reimbursement payment. See *“Management of the Fund.”*

Administrator and Accounting Agent. UMB Fund Services, Inc. serves as the administrator and accounting agent for the Fund (the “Administrator”).

Transfer Agent. UMB Fund Services, Inc. (the “Transfer Agent”) serves as transfer agent for the Fund.

Custodian. UMB Bank, N.A. serves as the Fund’s custodian (the “Custodian”).

Repurchases of Shares

The Fund is an interval fund and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at NAV, of no less than 5% of the shares outstanding. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer because shareholders, in total, may wish to sell more than 5% of the Fund’s shares. Liquidity will be provided to shareholders only through the Fund’s quarterly repurchases. Following a quarterly repurchase offer, the Fund is required to maintain liquid securities, cash or access to a bank line of credit in amounts sufficient to meet the quarterly redemption amount. See *“Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”*

Distributions

The Fund’s distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. If, for any distribution, investment company taxable income (which term includes net short-term capital gain), if any, and net tax-exempt income, if any, is less than the amount of the distribution, then the difference will generally be a tax-free return of capital distributed from the Fund’s assets. The Fund’s final distribution for each calendar year will include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as all net capital gain realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any calendar year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions to a shareholder in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of such shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in the shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain for such shareholder (assuming the shares are held as capital assets).

U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year for taxation as a “regulated investment company” (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC, it must meet an income and asset diversification test each year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on RICs, such as the Fund, to the extent they do not meet certain distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund generally anticipates meeting these distribution requirements. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Dividend Reinvestment Policy

Unless a shareholder elects otherwise, the shareholder's distributions will be reinvested in additional shares under the Fund's dividend reinvestment policy. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Fund's dividend reinvestment policy will receive all distributions in cash paid to the shareholder of record (or, if the shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee). See "Dividend Reinvestment Policy."

FUND EXPENSES

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	Percentage of Offering Price
Maximum Sales Load	None
Early Withdrawal Charges on Shares Repurchased Within 365 Days of Purchase	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Shares of Beneficial Interest
Management Fees	1.50%
Interest Payments on Borrowed Funds ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	4.16%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾	2.22%
Total Annual Expenses	7.88%
Fee Waiver and Reimbursement	(3.71)%
Total Annual Expenses (after fee waiver and reimbursement) ⁽⁴⁾	4.17%

(1) These expenses represent estimated interest payments the Fund expects to incur in connection with its expected borrowing during the current fiscal year. Additionally, the interest rate used is based on an estimate of applicable market rates and is subject to change.

(2) The purpose of the table above is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses you will bear directly or indirectly as an Investor in the Fund. Other expenses include accounting, legal and auditing fees, reimbursement of the compensation for administrative personnel and fees payable to the Fund's independent trustees. Other expenses have been restated to reflect current expenses. For a more complete description of the various costs and expenses of the Fund, see "Fees and Expenses."

- (3) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. These indirect costs may include performance fees paid to the acquired fund’s adviser or its affiliates. It does not include brokerage or transaction costs incurred by the acquired funds. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund. Therefore, amounts may not agree with the Fund’s financial highlights.
- (4) The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an operating expenses limitation agreement under which the Adviser has agreed, until at least January 31, 2023, to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (excluding (i) interest expenses and dividends on short sales, and any fees and expenses incurred in connection with credit facilities including any commitment fees on borrowings, if any, obtained by the Fund; (ii) transaction costs and other expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition, financing, maintenance, and disposition of the Fund’s investments and prospective investments, including without limitation bank and custody fees, brokerage commissions, legal, data, consulting and due diligence costs, servicing and property management costs, collateral valuations, liquidation and custody costs; (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) taxes; and (v) extraordinary expenses including but not limited to litigation costs), to the extent that its management fees plus applicable distribution and shareholder servicing fees and the Fund’s ordinary operating expenses would otherwise exceed, on a year-to-date basis, 1.95% per annum of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Expense Limitation Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser, but it may be terminated by the Board, on 60 days written notice to the Adviser. Any waiver or reimbursement by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three years from the date the Adviser waived any payment or reimbursed any expense, if (after taking the repayment into account) the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and at the time of the reimbursement payment. See “*Management of the Fund.*”

The Fund Expenses Table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

The following example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment. The example assumes annual expenses attributable to shares remain unchanged from the levels described in the Fund Expenses Table above and only accounts for the Expense Limitation Agreement through its expiration on January 31, 2023 and shares earn a 5% annual return:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$42	\$196	\$342	\$671

The purpose of the above table is to help a holder of shares understand the fees and expenses that such holder would bear directly or indirectly. **The example should not be considered a representation of actual future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance. The table below reflects the financial results for a single common share of beneficial interest. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements. The information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, has been audited by BBD LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, whose report, along with this information and additional Fund performance and portfolio information, appears in the Fund's Annual Report for the year ended September 30, 2021. To request the Fund's annual report or semi-annual report, please call (877) 774-7724.

A3 Alternative Income Fund, (AAACX)

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year.

	For the Year Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020*
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$ 10.25	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:		
Net investment income ¹	0.49	0.68
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.81)	0.16
Total from investment operations	(0.32)	0.84
Less Distributions:		
From net investment income	(0.50)	(0.59)
Net asset value, end of year	\$ 9.43	\$ 10.25
Total return²	(3.25)% ³	8.52%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of year (in thousands)	\$ 10,945	\$ 10,542
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including brokerage fees):		
Before fees waived	5.66% ^{4,5}	7.99% ⁴
After fees waived	1.95% ⁴	1.95% ⁴
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets (including brokerage fees):		
Before fees waived	1.24% ⁶	0.53%
After fees waived	4.95%	6.57%
Portfolio turnover rate	132%	89%

* The Fund was organized with 10,000 shares of beneficial interest on August 29, 2019 for \$100,000, which represents the seed investment made by the Principals of the Adviser. The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2019.

1 Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

2 Total returns would have been lower had expenses not been waived by the investment advisor. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the repurchase of Fund shares.

3 0.62% of the Fund's total return consists of a voluntary reimbursement by the adviser for tax expense. Excluding this item, total return would have been (3.87)%.

4 Ratio of brokerage fees to average net assets was less than 0.005%.

5 Includes tax expense. If this expense was excluded, the ratio of expenses to average net assets before fees waived would have been 5.09%.

6 Includes tax expense. If this expense was excluded, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets before fees waived would have been 1.82%.

THE FUND

The Fund is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on May 9, 2019. The Fund's principal office is located at 90 Madison Street, Suite 303 Denver, CO 80206, and its telephone number is (877) 774-7724.

USE OF PROCEEDS

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives and Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return through investments that offer regular income or the potential for price and capital appreciation. The Fund expects to invest primarily in income-generating assets and will seek the best available risk-adjusted opportunities in fixed income that offer the potential for both stable, regular cash flows and price appreciation. The Fund invests in the following income-generating assets: (1) securities backed by pools of residential home equity conversion mortgages ("Reverse Mortgages"); (2) niche debt, loans and privately placed debt securities that are directly originated by the Fund or purchased from originators, including financial technology loan platforms, which may be unsecured or secured; (3) corporate debt securities and derivatives, including syndicated loans and participations, credit-linked notes ("CLNs") and high yield ("junk") bonds; (4) the debt and equity tranches of collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"); (5) asset-backed securities ("ABS") backed by pools of consumer loans, auto loans, single family rental cash flows, commercial receivables, and other collateral, including loans originated through a peer-to-peer lending platform; (6) residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"); and (7) commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"). The Fund may also invest in other asset classes and employ hedging strategies that provide exposure to income generating assets as described further below.

The Fund may gain exposure to income generating assets indirectly through investments in other investment companies, including closed-end funds, business development companies ("BDCs") and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that may be registered under the 1940 Act or rely on an exemption from registration ("underlying funds") and real estate investment trusts ("REITs") that hold pools of commercial real estate loans. The Fund will limit its investments in private equity funds and hedge funds that are excluded from the definition of "investment company" under the 1940 Act by Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act to no more than 15% of its net assets. Up to 20% of the Fund's net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) may be invested in equities, warrants and non-fixed income securities. The Fund will limit its investment in loans originated through a peer-to-peer lending platform to no more than 10% of its net assets.

The Fund invests in securities of issuers without restriction as to market capitalization, credit quality, structure or maturity. The Fund may invest in securities for the purpose of capital preservation. The majority of the Fund's investments will be in investments that are not publicly traded, or are traded in over-the-counter markets that have less liquidity than exchange-traded securities. Consequently, at any time, the majority of the Fund's investments will be illiquid. In addition, the debt securities that the Fund invests in may be below-investment grade or unrated by rating agencies.

The Fund may employ leverage, including borrowing from banks, in an amount of up to 33-1/3% of the Fund's assets (defined as net assets plus borrowings). Leverage is primarily used to manage cash flows and increase the Fund's ability to purchase investments to potentially take advantage of market opportunities. The Fund is authorized to borrow money or issue shares of preferred stock in connection with its investment activities, subject to the limits of the asset coverage requirement of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The Fund also may borrow money or use proceeds from the issuance of shares of preferred stock to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The 1940 Act requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time indebtedness is incurred. This means that the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness.

Investment Strategy and Criteria Used in Selecting Investments

Selection Process

A3 Financial Investments, LLC (the "Adviser") serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser utilizes both qualitative and quantitative assessments in the asset selection process. The Fund believes that the Adviser is uniquely suited to source quality investments with managed downside risk through its relationship network of banks, dealers and originators; along with its own origination strategies. The Adviser deploys a bottom-up investment process that relies on a probability weighted scenario analysis. This approach utilizes fundamental loan level risk assessments and modeling of complex structured cash flows. The strategy may include exposure to diverse loan pools or portfolios with investment selection based on income, continuation of cash flow, collateral and structural credit enhancement amongst other criteria. Typical thematic macro investment thesis overlays may include government supported cash flows or guarantees, taxation, insurance, longevity, technology adoption, decentralization and demographic trends. This strategy may target income generating assets with low correlations to broader markets. It also anticipates directly originating loans and private placements that are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Adviser may engage with financial technology loan platforms ("FinTech Platforms") and purchase loan assets directly from FinTech Platforms that originate loans to small businesses, students and consumers, commonly known as "Digital Private Credit." In selecting securities or other investments for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser evaluates an investment based on several factors, which may include credit quality, structure, consistency and durability of income, the potential for price appreciation and opportunities for risk adjusted return over a complete market cycle. The Adviser may sell or dispose of a security or investment if it no longer meets its criteria for credit quality, income generation or price appreciation or is determined to no longer be suitable for the Fund's portfolio. In addition to helping the Fund identify attractive sectors and assets within those sectors, the Adviser's investment processes will also inform the Fund's hedging, financing, and liquidity management strategies.

The Adviser's investment selection process includes sourcing opportunities (for purchase or sale) in over-the-counter markets, and utilizing an extensive network of market makers and underwriters in the financial community; and identifying potential entry and exit points using the Adviser's proprietary analysis and investment expertise.

On an ongoing basis, the Adviser will determine the portion of Fund assets allocated to each credit-related investment based upon the Fund's investment policies, existing market conditions and asset class-specific circumstances. The Adviser will review the performance of each investment and will evaluate its absolute and relative returns (where the investment's returns are evaluated against market indices and various peer universes).

Targeted Assets

Reverse Mortgages. The Fund may invest in securities backed by pools of residential home equity conversion mortgages, also known as reverse mortgages.

Directly Originated Loans. The Fund may make direct loans that are secured and unsecured, issued to borrowers that are consumers and commercial entities both within the U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions. The Fund may also invest in privately offered funds that make such direct loans.

Corporate Debt and Equity Securities, Credit Linked Notes ("CLN"), and Tranches of CLN. The Fund may invest in corporate debt and equity securities, including distressed debt and equity securities, high yield bonds, syndicated loans, credit linked notes, and tranches of such CLN. In some cases, the Fund invests in corporate debt instruments when the Adviser believes that the current credit ratings overestimate the actual credit risk of the instrument, in the expectation that the credit ratings will be upgraded, creating the opportunity for a favorable disposition and total return. The portfolio of corporate debt and equity securities, CLN, and tranches of CLN may include both U.S. and non-U.S. investments.

CLOs. The Fund may invest in debt and equity tranches of U.S. and non-U.S. CLOs that are primarily backed by corporate syndicated loans issued to primarily U.S. and European corporate entities.

Consumer Loans, Auto Loans, and ABS. The Fund may invest in secondary market purchases of pools of consumer and auto loans, including charged-off loans and distressed loans. In addition, the Fund may invest in ABS backed by consumer loans, auto loans, single-family rental properties, equipment, credit card receivables, or other assets. The consumer loan, auto loan, and ABS portfolio may include both U.S. and non-U.S. investments.

Marketplace Loans. The Fund may invest in debt or loans from marketplace platforms commonly referred to as peer-to-peer ("P2P") loans. The Fund will only invest through platforms that have committed in writing to provide the Fund with individual loan-level data that the platform updates daily with new information. The Fund's Custodian will receive evidence that the Fund owns the loans and will have the ability to enforce the loans. The Adviser will conduct initial due diligence and ongoing monitoring of the credit underwriting policies of the originating platforms, which look to a number of borrower-specific factors to determine a borrower's ability to repay a particular loan, including income, assets, collateral and credit bureau data where available.

RMBS. Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") are securities that represent an interest in a pool of residential real estate mortgage loans, home equity conversion mortgage loans ("reverse mortgage") or similar residential housing-related loans. The Adviser seeks to select RMBS for which the underlying collateral is guaranteed by a U.S. government agency or U.S. government sponsored entity.

Residential Mortgage Loans. The Fund may invest in residential real estate mortgage loans that have not been securitized, including non-performing and re-performing residential mortgage loans, or "residential NPLs and RPLs," non-QM residential mortgage loans, second lien loans, and home equity lines of credit.

CMBS, Commercial Mortgage Loans and Other Commercial Real Estate Debt. CMBS are a type of mortgage-backed security that is secured by a single commercial mortgage loan or a pool of commercial real estate loans. The Fund may invest in CMBS, as well as commercial loans and other commercial real estate debt, including small balance commercial mortgage loans and bridge loans. The Adviser may originate commercial loans and other commercial real estate debt or purchase such assets in the secondary market. The CMBS, commercial mortgage loan, and other commercial real estate portfolio may include both U.S. and non-U.S. investments.

Other Investment and Hedging Strategies. The Fund may also invest in a wide range of other U.S. and non-U.S. securities, derivatives and financial instruments that provide direct or indirect exposure to income generating assets. These may include, but are not limited to U.S. and non-U.S. positions in:

- total return swaps on corporate debt indices (including indices of high yield bonds and leveraged loans);
- options on credit default swaps (“CDS”), CDS indices, or other debt indices;
- treasury securities (long or short);
- asset-backed CDS indices (such as CMBX, long or short); and
- other investment companies that may be registered under the 1940 Act or rely on an exemption from registration (“underlying funds”) that invest in income generating assets.

The Fund may, but is not required to, employ various strategies, utilizing long or short positions in a wide range of instruments, to seek to mitigate market, credit, interest rate, currency, and other risks in the portfolio.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in:

- equities or warrants;
- exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), or total return swaps thereon, representing indices of equity securities or equity-related instruments or other indices;
- interest rate swaps and options, forward currency contracts and interest rate, inflation or deflation related futures (such as Eurodollar and Treasury futures and options);
- options on equity indices; and
- underlying funds that invest in investments that are not income generating assets.

Other Information Regarding Investment Strategy. The Fund may, from time to time, take defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategy, including in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such times, the Adviser may determine that the Fund should invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U. S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. In these and in other cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Adviser may invest the Fund’s cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate. The Adviser expects that such investments will be made, without limitation and as permitted under the 1940 Act, in money market funds, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities, municipal bonds and bank accounts. Any income earned from such investments is ordinarily reinvested by the Fund in accordance with its investment program. Many of the considerations entering into recommendations and decisions of the Adviser and the Fund’s portfolio managers are subjective.

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the “portfolio turnover rate”) may vary (potentially greatly) from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser deems portfolio changes appropriate. The Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover may result in higher transaction costs and may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous federal tax rates. See “*U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters*” herein.

Given the Fund’s investment strategies, it is not anticipated that a significant portion, if any, of the Fund’s income will be eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income under the Code. As a result, there can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund’s distributions will be designated as qualified dividend income. See “*U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters*” herein.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Fund’s shares is subject to risks. The value of the Fund’s investments will increase or decrease based on changes in the prices of the investments it holds. This will cause the value of the Fund’s shares to increase or decrease. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. By itself, the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program. Before investing in the Fund you should consider carefully the following risks the Fund faces, together with the other information contained in the Prospectus. If any of these risks discussed in this Prospectus occurs, the Fund’s results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. There may be additional risks that the Fund does not currently foresee or consider material. You may wish to consult with your legal or tax advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund.

Alternative Investments Risk. The Fund intends to invest a majority of its assets in “alternative investments,” which include non-traditional income generating assets and smaller segments of the debt markets, also known as niche or esoteric debt products. Alternative investments provide limited liquidity and include, among other things, the risks inherent in investing in securities, futures, commodities and derivatives, using leverage and engaging in short sales. An investment in alternative investment products is speculative, involves substantial risks, and should not constitute a complete investment program.

Credit Risk. There is a risk that debt issuers will not make payments, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of a debt instrument by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer’s financial condition changes. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a debt instrument and thereby in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult to sell the debt instrument. Default, or the market’s perception that an issuer is likely to default, could reduce the value of a debt instrument, thereby reducing the value of your investment in Fund shares. In addition, default may cause the Fund to incur expenses in seeking recovery of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities and other investments in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund’s portfolio.

The current novel coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the forced or voluntary closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact your investment. Therefore, the Fund could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns.

Interest Rate Risk. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities and loans, and as a result the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities and loans. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments) and extension risk (the debtor may pay its obligation later than expected, increasing a securities maturity). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, possibly causing the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Insurance Risk. The Fund does not currently intend to attempt to insure its investments or the collateral supporting its investments. Additionally, many of the Fund's investments may be associated with loans that may be deemed unsecured obligations of borrowers and not insured by any third party. Should any type of uninsured loss occur, the borrower could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, the underlying assets to the loans and as a result adversely affect the Fund's investment performance. Even if assets associated with the Fund's investments are insured, the insurance could be inadequate and not cover the full amount of any loss incurred. Additionally, insurance can be subject to various complex policy restrictions or limitations, which create difficulties for the insured when seeking payment. Insurance can also be subject to costly deductibles. Insurance providers can potentially fail, causing insured entities to suffer financial loss, delayed pay-outs on policies, and potential litigation that could adversely affect the Fund's investment performance.

Inadequate Collateral Risk. To the extent a Credit Investment is secured, there can be no assurance as to the amount of any funds that may be realized from recovering and liquidating any collateral or the timing of such recovery and liquidation and hence there is no assurance that sufficient funds (or, possibly, any funds) will be available to offset any payment defaults that occur under the Credit Investment. For example, with respect to real estate-related loans, the real property security for the loan may decline in value, which could result in the loan amount being greater than the property value and therefore increase the likelihood of borrower default. In addition, if it becomes necessary to recover and liquidate any collateral with respect to a secured Credit Investment, it may be difficult to sell such collateral and there will likely be associated costs that would reduce the amount of funds otherwise available to offset the payments due under the loan. An investment may represent an indirect ownership or lien on collateral that may have no value. As a result, any investment product with collateral may be unsecured. The value of the collateral may, at any point, be worth less than the value of the original investment.

It is possible that the same collateral could secure multiple obligations of a borrower or obligor. To the extent that collateral secures more than one obligation, the liquidation proceeds of such collateral may not be sufficient to fully cover all such loans.

Collateral Liquidation Risk. Collateral on loan instruments may consist of assets that may not be readily liquidated, and there can be no guarantee that the collateral can be liquidated and any costs associated with such liquidation could reduce or eliminate the amount of funds otherwise available to offset the payments due under the loan. The Fund's access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws, and these laws may be less developed and more cumbersome with respect to the Fund's non-U.S. investments. Additionally, collateral might be subject to price volatility, making it difficult to predict liquidation proceeds. The value of collateral securing a loan may also decline over time and may become insufficient. It is also possible that the same collateral could secure multiple loans, in which case the liquidation proceeds of the collateral may be insufficient to cover the payments due on all the loans secured by that collateral.

Direct Lending/Origination Risk. To the extent the Fund is the sole lender in privately offered debt, it may be solely responsible for the expense of servicing that debt, including, if necessary, taking legal actions to foreclose on any security instrument securing the debt (e.g., the mortgage or, in the case of a mezzanine loan, the pledge). This may increase the risk and expense to the Fund compared to syndicated or publicly offered debt. The Fund may originate certain of its investments with the expectation of later syndicating a portion of such investment to third parties. Prior to such syndication, or if such syndication is not successful, the Fund's exposure to the originated investment may exceed the exposure that the Adviser intended to have over the long-term or would have had had it purchased such investment in the secondary market rather than originating it.

A portion of the Fund's investments may be directly originated. 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 its shareholders. The Fund may originate or acquire certain investments with the expectation that the loan will make payments in kind or default and borrowers will forfeit assets and the Fund may collect amendment fees.

Failure or Inability to Perfect a Security Interest Risk. In the event that a borrower becomes bankrupt or insolvent, the Fund may expect priority over other creditors based on a perfected security interest. The failure to perfect a security interest due to faulty documentation or faulty official filings could lead to the invalidation of the Fund's security interest in loan collateral. If the Fund's security interest in loan collateral is invalidated or the loan is subordinated to other debt of a borrower in bankruptcy or other proceedings, the Fund would have substantially lower recovery, and perhaps no recovery, on the full amount of the principal and interest due on the loan.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, including adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, adverse political, social and economic developments, less liquidity, greater volatility, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. The Fund considers an emerging market country to be a country represented in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or having per capita income in the low to middle ranges, as defined by the World Bank.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in issuers domiciled in emerging markets or in emerging financial product markets. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries and developed financial markets. 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 technique, (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 security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

Currency Risk. The Fund is exposed to risk that the exchange rate of its currency relative to other stores of value, such as foreign currencies, commodities, or currency alternatives, may change in a manner that has an adverse effect on the purchasing power, the fair value or the future cash flows of the Fund's financial assets or financial liabilities denominated in the U.S. dollar. Monetary debasement and or inflation pose serious risks to investors.

Foreign Currency Risk. Investments held by the Fund and denominated in foreign currencies subject the Fund to foreign currency risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. While the Adviser currently attempts to hedge the Fund's foreign currency exposure, the Fund may not always choose to hedge such exposure, or may not be able to hedge such exposure. To the extent that the Fund is exposed to foreign currency risk, changes in exchange rates of such foreign currencies to the U.S. dollar may adversely affect the Fund, and its ability to pay dividends to its shareholders. Investing in emerging markets imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries.

REIT Risk. REIT and other real estate company securities are subject to risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; or casualty or condemnation losses. REITs also are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation. Regardless of where a REIT is organized or traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in the region where its properties are located. The value of REIT common shares may decline when interest rates rise. During periods of high interest rates, REITs and other real estate companies may lose appeal for investors who may be able to obtain higher yields from other income-producing investments. High interest rates may also mean that financing for property purchases and improvements is more costly and difficult to obtain.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may seek to build a geographically diverse portfolio, with assets currently focused primarily in the United States of America and Europe. The Fund is not subject to any geographic restrictions when investing and, therefore, could focus its investments in a particular geographic region, whether in the U.S. or abroad. A geographic focus in a particular region may expose the Fund to an increased risk of loss due to risks associated with that region. Certain regions from time to time will experience weaker economic conditions than others and, consequently, will likely experience higher rates of delinquency and loss than on similar investments across the geographic regions to which the Fund is exposed. In the event that a significant portion of the Fund's investments relate to loans owed by borrowers resident or operating in certain specific geographic regions, any localized economic conditions, weather events, natural or man-made disasters or other factors affecting those regions in particular could increase delinquency and defaults on the assets to which the Fund is exposed and could negatively impact Fund performance. Further, any focus of the Fund's investments in one or more regions would have a disproportionate effect on the Fund if governmental authorities in any such region took action against any of the participants in the alternative lending industry doing business in that region.

Investment Liquidity Risk. Investment liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices. Investment vehicles, such as the Fund, with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, illiquid securities, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Most of the Fund's loan assets are not liquid. This includes, without limitation, the Fund's investments in syndicated loans, private placements, residential and commercial mortgage loans, consumer loans, commercial loans, private placements, marketplace loans and collateralized loans. Many of the Fund's securities, including its investments in RMBS, CMBS, ABS, CLNs, high yield bonds, private funds, derivatives, foreign investments and CLOs may also be illiquid. As a result, the Fund may have difficulty selling many of its investments in all of these, and other, sectors. The lack of a liquid market for the Fund's illiquid investments could decrease the Fund's NAV. There may be a market for the Fund's assets or collateral underlying those assets that ceases to function or is not a reliable source of liquidity.

Private Markets Risk. The securities and private funds in which the Fund, directly or indirectly, may invest include privately issued securities of both public and private companies. Private securities have additional risk considerations than investments in comparable public investments. Whenever the Fund invests in companies that do not publicly report financial and other material information, it assumes a greater degree of investment risk and reliance upon the Adviser's ability to obtain and evaluate applicable information concerning such companies' creditworthiness and other investment considerations. Certain private securities may be illiquid. Because there is often no readily available trading market for private securities, the Fund may not be able to readily dispose of such investments at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell them if they were more widely traded. Private securities that are debt securities generally are of below-investment grade quality, frequently are unrated and present many of the same risks as investing in below-investment grade public debt securities. Investing in private debt instruments is a highly specialized investment practice that depends more heavily on independent credit analysis than investments in other types of obligations. The lack of a liquid market for private investments could decrease the Fund's NAV.

Unregulated and Opaque Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments that are negotiated on an individual basis and are not standardized or traded on exchanges, or other securities traded on unregulated markets. These unregulated markets 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. Many times, these markets are also opaque and lack any centralized recording of information, which creates unique challenges in performing due diligence on investment opportunities and assessing the pricing of securities. These markets are also influenced by interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Regulation in these markets, however, could limit or prevent the Fund's ability to utilize certain derivative instruments such as swap agreements, and realize amounts received under those agreements, which could negatively affect the Fund.

Volatile Markets Risk. Markets experience periods of disruption and instability from time to time. The prices of the Fund's investments, and therefore the NAV of the Fund, can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts in which the Fund may invest are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies, financial instruments and interest rate-related futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. Moreover, since internationally there may be less government supervision and regulation of worldwide stock exchanges and clearinghouses than in the U.S., the Fund also is subject to the risk of the failure of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouses, and there may be a higher risk of financial irregularities and/or lack of appropriate risk monitoring and controls.

Additionally, the market value of the alternative lending-related securities to which the Fund has exposure may increase or decrease, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based upon changes in an issuer's financial condition and/or overall market and economic conditions. Because many of the Fund's investments may be illiquid and/or below investment grade (or unrated, but of a similar quality; debt securities that are below investment grade are commonly called "junk bonds"), the Fund may be subject to increased volatility risk. In addition, the Fund's use of leverage increases the volatility of the Fund's value.

Political and Economic Crisis Risk. The Fund may be materially affected by market, economic and political conditions globally and in the jurisdictions and sectors in which they invest or operate, including factors affecting interest rates, the availability of credit, currency exchange rates and trade barriers. These factors are outside the Fund's control and could adversely affect the liquidity and value of its investments, and may reduce the ability of the Fund to make attractive new investments.

In particular, economic and financial market conditions began to significantly deteriorate in 2008. Global financial markets experienced considerable declines in the valuations of debt and equity securities, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and the failure of a number of leading financial institutions. As a result, certain government bodies and central banks worldwide, including the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S. Federal Reserve, undertook unprecedented intervention programs, the long-term effects of which remain uncertain. The U.S. economy has experienced and continues to experience relatively high levels of unemployment and constrained lending. The Fund's investment strategy and the availability of opportunities relies in part on the continuation of certain trends and conditions observed in the market for debt securities and the larger financial markets and, in some cases, on the improvement of such conditions. Although certain financial markets have shown some recent signs of improvement, to the extent economic conditions experienced over the last several years continue, they may adversely impact the investments of the Fund. Trends and historical events do not imply, forecast or predict future events and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. There can be no assurance that the assumptions made or the beliefs and expectations currently held by the Fund's investment adviser will prove correct, and actual events and circumstances may vary significantly.

Issuer and Non-Diversification Risk. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. The Fund's performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, legal, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company. The value of an issuer's securities that are held in the Fund's portfolio may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Management Risk. The NAV of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of its investments and other factors. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset class and/or investments in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Adviser relies on analytical models (both proprietary and third-party models) as well as information and data supplied by third parties. These models and data may be used to value assets or potential asset acquisitions and dispositions and also in connection with the Fund's asset management activities. If the Adviser's models and data prove to be incorrect, misleading, or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon could expose the Fund to potential risks. The Adviser's models and data may induce it to purchase certain assets at prices that are too high, to sell certain other assets at prices that are too low, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging activities that are based on faulty models and data may prove to be unsuccessful.

Some of the risks of relying on analytical models and third-party data include the following:

- collateral cash flows and/or liability structures may be incorrectly modeled in all or only certain scenarios, or may be modeled based on simplifying assumptions that lead to errors;
- information about assets or the underlying collateral may be incorrect, incomplete, or misleading;
- asset, collateral or historical performance (such as historical prepayments, defaults, cash flows, etc.) may be incorrectly reported, or subject to interpretation (e.g., different MBS issuers may report delinquency statistics based on different definitions of what constitutes a delinquent loan); and
- asset, collateral or securities related information may be outdated, in which case the models may contain incorrect assumptions as to what has occurred since the date information was last updated.

Some models, such as prepayment models or default models, may be predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, the predictive models used by the Adviser may differ substantially from those models used by other market participants, with the result that valuations based on these predictive models may be substantially higher or lower for certain assets than actual market prices. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data, and, in the case of predicting performance in scenarios with little or no historical precedent (such as extreme broad-based declines in home prices, or deep economic recessions or depressions), such models must employ greater degrees of extrapolation and are therefore more speculative and of more limited reliability.

All valuation models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded valuation model, the resulting valuations will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, "model prices" will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for securities with complex characteristics or whose values are particularly sensitive to various factors. If the Adviser's data inputs are incorrect or model prices differ substantially from market prices, the Fund could be materially adversely affected. See also "*Valuation Risk*."

Active Trading Risks. The Fund is actively managed and may purchase and sell investments without regard to the length of time held. Active trading may have a negative impact on performance by increasing brokerage and other transaction costs and may generate greater amounts of net short-term capital gains, which, for taxable accounts, would be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates. The Fund will invest and trade in a variety of different securities, and utilize a variety of investment instruments and techniques. Each security and each instrument and technique involves the risk of loss of capital. While the Adviser will attempt to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that the Shareholders will not suffer losses.

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money or issuing shares of preferred stock to purchase securities, by the Fund will magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Generally, the use of leverage also will cause the Fund to have higher expenses (especially interest expenses) than those of funds that do not use such techniques. In addition, a lender to the Fund may terminate or refuse to renew any credit facility. If the Fund is unable to access additional credit, it may be forced to sell investments at inopportune times, which may depress the returns of the Fund.

Under the provisions of the 1940 Act, we will be permitted, as a registered closed-end management investment company, to issue senior securities representing indebtedness so long as our asset coverage ratio with respect thereto, defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio of our gross assets (less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities) to our outstanding senior securities representing indebtedness, is at least 300% after each issuance of such senior securities. In addition, we will be permitted to issue additional shares of preferred stock so long as our asset coverage ratio with respect thereto, defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio of our gross assets (less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities) to our outstanding senior securities representing indebtedness, plus the aggregate involuntary liquidation preference of our outstanding preferred stock, is at least 200% after each issuance of such preferred stock. If the value of our assets declines, we may be unable to satisfy these tests. If that happens, we may be required to sell a portion of our investments and, depending on the nature of our leverage, repay a portion of our indebtedness or redeem outstanding shares of preferred stock, in each case at a time when doing so may be disadvantageous. Also, any amounts that we use to service our indebtedness or preferred dividends would not be available for distributions to our common stockholders. Furthermore, as a result of issuing senior securities, we would also be exposed to typical risks associated with leverage, including an increased risk of loss. If we issue preferred stock, the preferred stock would rank "senior" to common stock in our capital structure, preferred stockholders would have separate voting rights on certain matters and might have other rights, preferences, or privileges more favorable than those of our common stockholders, and the issuance of shares of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or otherwise be in your best interest.

Holders of any preferred stock we might issue would have the right to elect members of our Board and class voting rights on certain matters. Holders of any preferred stock we might issue, voting separately as a single class, would have the right to elect two members of our Board at all times and, in the event dividends become two full years in arrears, would have the right to elect a majority of the Board until such arrearage is completely eliminated. In addition, preferred stockholders have class voting rights on certain matters, including changes in fundamental investment restrictions and conversion to open-end status, and accordingly can veto any such changes. Restrictions imposed on the declarations and payment of dividends or other distributions to the holders of our common shares and preferred stock, both by the 1940 Act and by requirements imposed by rating agencies or the terms of our credit facilities, might impair our ability to maintain our qualification as a RIC for federal income tax purposes. While we would intend to redeem our preferred stock to the extent necessary to enable us to distribute our income as required to maintain our qualification as a RIC, there can be no assurance that such actions could be effected in time to meet the tax requirements.

Valuation Risk. Unlike publicly traded common stock which trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for loans or other non-exchange traded instruments. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of loans and other non-exchange traded instruments carries more risk than that of publicly traded common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value instruments differently than the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the risk that when a non-exchange traded instrument is sold in the market, the amount received by the Fund is less than the value that such security is carried at on the Fund's books.

The values of some of the assets in the Fund's portfolio are not readily determinable. The Adviser values these assets at fair value, as determined in good faith by the Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, the Adviser's determinations of fair value may differ from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these assets existed or from the prices at which trades occur. Furthermore, the Adviser may not obtain third-party valuations for all of the Fund's assets. Changes in the fair value of the Fund's assets directly impact the Fund's net income and the Fund's NAV through recording unrealized appreciation or depreciation of its investments and derivative instruments, and so the Adviser's determination of fair value has a material impact on the Fund's net income and the Fund's NAV.

While in many cases the Adviser's determination of the fair value of the Fund's assets is based on valuations provided by third-party dealers and pricing services, the Adviser can and does value assets based upon its judgment and such valuations may differ from those provided by third-party dealers and pricing services. Valuations of certain assets are often difficult to obtain or are unreliable. In general, dealers and pricing services heavily disclaim their valuations. Additionally, dealers may claim to furnish valuations only as an accommodation and without special compensation, and so they may disclaim any and all liability for any direct, incidental, or consequential damages arising out of any inaccuracy or incompleteness in valuations, including any act of negligence or breach of any warranty. Depending on the complexity and illiquidity of an asset, valuations of the same asset can vary substantially from one dealer or pricing service to another. Higher valuations of the Fund's assets have the effect of increasing the amount of management fees the Fund pays to the Adviser. Therefore, conflicts of interest exist because the Adviser is involved in the determination of the fair value of the Fund's assets.

The prices provided by a pricing service or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Board of Trustees may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available. Pricing services that value fixed-income securities generally utilize a range of market-based and security specific inputs and assumptions, as well as considerations about general market conditions, to establish a price. Investments may transact in a negotiated manner via appointment, auction, offer or bid wanted in competition. Transaction price and valuation may vary positively or negatively by position size, asset type, investment holding period constraints and modeled cash flow assumptions. The Fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. Pricing services generally value debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional size, but such securities may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller sizes. Investment size can influence price in negotiated markets and result in the same security having a wide range of prices. Standalone smaller investment positions often trade at lower prices than larger institutional positions.

The Fund's investments in certain fixed-income instruments purchased in smaller sized transactions may contribute positively to the Fund's performance. As Fund asset levels increase, similar smaller sized transactions, if any, may not have the same relative impact on the Fund's performance and are not anticipated to have the same relative impact on the Fund's future performance.

Service Provider Risk. The Fund will rely on service providers selected by the Adviser, third party originators or by borrowers to store, transfer, buy, sell, liquidate, value, record or otherwise service assets. To the extent that a service provider, third-party loan originator or the technology deployed by a service provider or originator fails to perform these tasks, the Fund's investments may be adversely affected. These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, including the possible loss of the entire invested amount. An investment may represent an indirect ownership, or lien on collateral which may have no value. As a result, any investment product with collateral may be unsecured. The value of the collateral may at any point be worth less than the value of the original investment.

Limited History of Operations Risk. The Fund is a recently organized closed-end investment company with limited history of operations. It is designed for long-term investors and not as a trading vehicle. If the Fund operates under inopportune market or economic conditions, it may not be able to achieve its investment objective. If the Fund fails to achieve its desired size and the Expense Limitation Agreement is not renewed, expenses will be higher than expected. In addition, it may be difficult to implement the Fund's strategy unless the Fund raises a meaningful amount of assets.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser is newly registered and has not previously managed an interval fund. Accordingly, investors in the Fund bear the risk that the Adviser's inexperience may limit its effectiveness.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may sell securities without regard to the length of time they have been held to take advantage of new investment opportunities, when the Adviser feels either the securities no longer meet its investment criteria or the potential for capital appreciation has lessened, or for other reasons. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) increases the Fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact the Fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if the Fund had lower portfolio turnover. The turnover rate will not be a limiting factor, however, if the Adviser considers portfolio changes appropriate.

Limited Liquidity of Fund Shares Risk. The Fund is a closed-end investment company structured as an interval fund and designed for long-term investors. Unlike many closed-end investment companies, the Fund's shares are not listed on any securities exchange and are not publicly traded. There is currently no secondary market for the shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. Liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the shares outstanding at NAV. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer.

Distribution Policy Risk. All or a portion of a distribution from the Fund may consist of a return of capital, as opposed to representing a distribution of income generated by the Fund. A return of capital generally is a return of a shareholder's investment rather than a return of earnings or gains derived from the Fund's investment activities. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares.

Qualified Dividend Income Risk. Given the Fund's investment strategies, it is not anticipated that a significant portion, if any, of the Fund's income will be eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income under the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, there can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions will be designated as qualified dividend income.

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

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

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting the Fund, the Adviser, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cybersecurity risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

Unsecured Credit Investments Risk. The Fund may invest in income generating assets that are unsecured. Unsecured loans, participations or debt generally are subject to similar risks as those associated with investments in senior loans. In addition, because unsecured loans, participations or debt may be subordinated in payment and/or lower in lien priority to senior loans, they are subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments. Unsecured subordinated loans, participations or debt may have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid. There is also a possibility that originators will not be able to sell participations in subordinated unsecured loans or debt which would create greater credit risk exposure. Unsecured loans or debt of below investment grade quality share risks similar to those associated with investments in other below investment grade securities and obligations.

"Covenant-Lite" Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in, or obtain exposure to, debt securities that may be "covenant-lite," which means such obligations lack, or possess fewer, financial covenants that protect lenders. Covenant-lite agreements feature incurrence covenants, as opposed to the more restrictive maintenance covenants. Under a maintenance covenant, the borrower would need to meet regular, specific financial tests, while under an incurrence covenant, the borrower only would be required to comply with the financial tests at the time it takes certain actions (e.g., issuing additional debt, paying a dividend, making an acquisition). A covenant-lite obligation contains fewer maintenance covenants than other obligations, or no maintenance covenants, and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached.

Accounts Receivable Risk. The Fund may invest in income generating assets secured by receivables, such as credit card receivables and automobile receivables. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. If the economy of the United States deteriorates, defaults on securities backed by credit card, automobile and other receivables may increase. In addition, these securities may provide the Fund with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-related securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have an effective security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. In recent years, certain automobile manufacturers have been granted access to emergency loans from the U.S. Government and have experienced bankruptcy. As a result of these events, the value of securities backed by receivables from the sale or lease of automobiles may be adversely affected.

Investments in Middle Market Companies Risk. Investments in private middle market companies involves a number of significant risks. While middle market companies may have potential for growth, they often involve higher risks than larger or public companies. Middle market companies have more limited financial resources than larger or public companies and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt obligations that the Fund holds, which may be accompanied by a deterioration in the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Fund realizing any guarantees it may have obtained. Middle market companies also typically have shorter operating histories, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render them more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Fund will rely on the ability of the Adviser's investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns and risks from investing in these companies. If the Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, the Adviser may not make a fully informed investment decision, and the Fund may lose money. Additionally, middle market companies are more likely to depend on the management talents and efforts of a small group of persons. Therefore, the death, disability, resignation or termination of one or more of these persons could have a material adverse impact on one or more of the portfolio companies that the Fund invests in and, in turn, on the Fund. Middle market companies also may be parties to litigation and may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Security Risk. Prepayment risk is associated with mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If interest rates fall, the underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Fund's investments. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise, increasing the potential for the Fund to lose money. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Fund's Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be secured by pools of mortgages on single-family properties, multi-family properties, and/or commercial properties. Similarly, asset-backed securities may be secured by pools of loans, such as student loans, automobile loans and credit card receivables. The credit risk on such securities is affected by homeowners or borrowers defaulting on their loans. The values of assets underlying mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may decline and, therefore, may not be adequate to cover underlying investors. Mortgage-backed securities and other securities issued by participants in housing and commercial real estate finance, as well as other real estate-related markets experienced extraordinary weakness and volatility in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis. Possible legislation in the area of residential mortgages, credit cards and other loans that may collateralize the securities in which the Fund may invest could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in particular types of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, the Fund may be more susceptible to risk factors affecting such types of securities. Certain ABS and MBS that the Fund acquires are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more "senior" securities of the same securitization. The exposure to defaults on the underlying mortgages is severely magnified in subordinated securities. Certain subordinated securities ("first loss securities") absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk. Such securities therefore are considered to be highly speculative investments.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments may expose the Fund to additional risks that it would not be subject to if it invested directly in the securities or other instruments underlying those derivatives, including the high degree of leverage often embedded in such instruments, and potential material and prolonged deviations between the theoretical value and realizable value of a derivative. When used as hedging instruments, derivatives subject the Fund to the risk that there will be an imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the positions of the Fund being hedged by the derivative. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund's initial investment. Derivatives may be illiquid and may be more volatile than other types of investments. The Fund may buy or sell derivatives not traded on an exchange and which may be subject to heightened liquidity and valuation risk. There may not be a liquid secondary market for the derivative instruments traded by the Fund. Derivative investments can increase portfolio turnover and transaction costs. Derivatives also are subject to counterparty risk. As a result, the Fund may obtain no recovery of its investment or may only obtain a limited recovery, and any recovery may be delayed. Not all derivative transactions require a counterparty to post collateral, which may expose the Fund to greater losses in the event of a default by a counterparty. The Fund's use of derivatives is also subject to the following additional risks:

- Counterparty Risk.** The Fund's investments may be exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties with which, or the dealers, custodians, servicers, special purpose vehicles ("SPVs"), brokers and exchanges through which, the Fund deals, whether in exchange-traded or OTC transactions. The Fund may be subject to the risk of loss of Fund assets on deposit or being settled or cleared with a broker in the event of the broker's bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of any clearing broker through which the broker executes and clears transactions on behalf of the Fund, the bankruptcy of an exchange clearing house or the bankruptcy of any other counterparty. To the extent that the Fund has posted margin or has other amounts held by a counterparty that becomes insolvent, the Fund may be deemed to be an unsecured creditor of the counterparty and would need to pursue its claim in bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings. Amounts for any such claims may be less than the amounts owed to the Fund. Such events would have an adverse effect on the Fund's NAV.
- Swap Agreements.** A swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange a sequence of cash flows (or other assets) for a set period of time. Swaps can involve greater risks than a direct investment in an underlying asset because swaps typically include a certain amount of embedded leverage and, as such, are subject to leveraging risk. If swaps are used as a hedging strategy, the Fund is subject to the risk that the hedging strategy may not eliminate the risk that it is intended to offset, due to, among other reasons, the occurrence of unexpected price movements or the non-occurrence of expected price movements. Swaps also may be difficult to value. Total return swaps and credit default swaps are subject to counterparty risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In addition, total return swaps are subject to market risk and credit default swaps are subject to the risks associated with the purchase and sale of credit protection. With respect to a credit default swap, if the Fund is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Fund will have to pay the counterparty. In addition to the credit risk of the issuer, payments on the credit linked notes may be subject to the credit risk of the referenced entity. Credit events may occur even if the issuer does not suffer any loss. Furthermore, credit events may lead to the determination of a successor altering the risk exposure. The reference entity may change as a result of the determination of a successor reference or sovereign succession events. Investors will not have a claim against the reference entity or in respect of any reference obligations. Additionally, the Fund is exposed to many of the same risks of leverage described herein since if an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation. See "*Risk Considerations—Leverage Risk.*" There is also the risk that the transaction may be closed out at a time when the credit quality of the underlying investment has deteriorated, in which case the Fund may need to make an early termination payment. The protection buyer in a credit default swap may be obligated to pay the protection seller an upfront payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. If the Fund is buying credit protection, there is the risk that no credit event will occur and the Fund will receive no benefit (other than any hedging benefit) for the premium paid. There is also the risk that the transaction may be closed out at a time when the credit quality of the underlying investment has improved, in which case the Fund may need to make an early termination payment. If a credit event were to occur, the value of any deliverable obligation received by the seller (if any), coupled with the upfront or periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the seller. There is a risk that based on movements of interest rates, the payments made under a swap agreement will be greater than the payments received.
- Regulation as a Commodity Pool.** The Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the National Futures Association ("NFA"), which regulate trading in the futures markets. Pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5, the Fund is not subject to regulation as a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"). As a result, the Adviser is not a CPO with respect to the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to elect to rely on other applicable exemptions under CEA rules, which may increase the Fund's regulatory compliance obligations and expenses. In the event the Fund or the Adviser fails to qualify for the exclusion and is required to register as a CPO, the Fund may become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, which may increase the Fund's regulatory compliance obligations and expenses.

Equity Risk. Corporate equity securities are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. The equity securities held by the Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors affecting securities markets generally, the equity securities of a particular sector, or a particular company. Investments held by the Fund in companies with small market capitalizations are subject to unique risks. The earnings and prospects of small sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Subordinated and Lower-Rated Investments Risk. A substantial portion of the debt securities that the Fund acquires may be deemed by rating agencies to have substantial vulnerability to default in payment of interest and/or principal. Other securities or other investments the Fund acquires have the lowest quality ratings or are unrated. Many securities that the Fund acquires are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more "senior" securities of the same securitization. The exposure to defaults on the underlying collateral is severely magnified in subordinated securities or other investments. Certain subordinated securities or other investments ("first loss investments") absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities or other investments is at risk. Such securities or other investments therefore are considered to be highly speculative investments. Also, the risk of declining collateral values, in particular, is amplified in subordinated tranches, as are the risks associated with possible changes in the market's perception of the entity issuing or guaranteeing them, or by changes in government regulations and tax policies. Accordingly, the subordinated and lower-rated (or unrated) securities or other investments in which the Fund invests may experience significant price and performance volatility relative to more senior or higher-rated securities or other investments, and they are subject to greater risk of loss than more senior or higher-rated securities or other investments which, if realized, could materially adversely affect the Fund's financial condition and results of operations.

Digital Records-Related Risks. The financial products in which the Fund may invest, either directly or indirectly through a private fund, may consist of securities, loans or participations that are recorded digitally, provide indirect exposure to or are secured by assets whose ownership is recorded digitally on a distributed ledger. The use of technology to digitally record securities or loan collateral, such as a distributed ledger, presents certain risks, which are summarized below. The technology utilized may be new and developing. To the extent that securities are recorded digitally, the public digital record may be duplicative in nature and not represent the final binding ledger of ownership. It may be subject to risks associated with conflicting intellectual property claims. Competing platforms, networks and technologies maybe be developed such that consumers and/or investors use an alternative system or protocol. Users may be subject to possible cybersecurity risk and risk related to adherence to cryptography requirements, such as theft, loss or destruction of passwords or private keys. Technology regulations are continuing to be developed and therefore may be inconsistent, absent or deficient, such as those pertaining to distributed ledger technology. As such the Fund may be subject to various extensive and complex regulatory regimes. Regulatory changes or actions may restrict the use of a particular technology or platform. The technology systems on which these assets are recorded, stored, transferred, or traded may be dependent on internet infrastructure and susceptible to system failures, security risks and rapid technological change. Changes in the network protocol, including software upgrades, or forks could result in total loss of asset value or record of title ownership. "Forks" generally refer to changes to the way in which a distributed ledger is constructed. The lack of a liquid market for digitally recorded assets could decrease the Fund's NAV in the event that it needs to liquidate collateral or sell an investment.

- **Protocol Risk.** The further development of a distributed ledger network, such as the Bitcoin and Ethereum network(s), is part of a new and rapidly changing industry, is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. For example, these networks face significant obstacles to increasing their usage without resulting in higher fees or slower transaction settlement times, and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective. The slowing, stopping or reversing of the development or acceptance of the network may adversely affect the price of the network's unit of account and any associated financial products, such as futures contracts, and therefore an investment in the Fund's NAV.
- **FinTech Platform Risk.** FinTech Platforms may be adversely affected by changes in technology developments, cybersecurity attacks and increased regulatory oversight. FinTech Platforms may face competition from more established financial institutions.

CLO Risk. CLOs are securities backed by an underlying portfolio of loan obligations. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield and may experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, decrease of market value due to collateral defaults and removal of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. Investments in CLO securities may be riskier and less transparent than direct investments in the underlying loans and debt obligations. The risks of investing in CLOs depend largely on the tranche invested in and the type of the underlying loans in the tranche of the CLO in which the Fund invests. The tranches in a CLO vary substantially in their risk profile, and debt tranches are more senior than equity tranches. The senior tranches are relatively safer because they have first priority on the collateral in the event of default. As a result, the senior tranches of a CLO generally have a higher credit rating and offer lower coupon rates than the junior tranches, which offer higher coupon rates to compensate for their higher default risk. The CLOs in which the Fund may invest may incur, or may have already incurred, debt that is senior to the Fund's investment. CLOs also carry risks including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk. Investments in CLOs may be subject to certain tax provisions that could result in the Fund incurring tax or recognizing income prior to receiving cash distributions related to such income. CLOs that fail to comply with certain U.S. tax disclosure requirements may be subject to withholding requirements that could adversely affect cash flows and investment results. Any unrealized losses the Fund experiences with respect to its CLO investments may be an indication of future realized losses. Equity tranches are unrated and equity investors receive no principal payments, if any, until all debt obligations are paid.

CLN Risk. A CLN is a form of collateralized credit derivative. The asset class is also referred to as Regulatory Capital Relief and Significant Risk Transfer. It is structured as a note issued by a bankruptcy-remote issuer, with an embedded credit default swap allowing the issuer to transfer a specific credit risk, such as default or failure to pay, to investors. In the case of a default on a reference obligation within the portfolio, the investors receive a recovery rate. The note may have a stated maturity and coupon, which may be fixed or floating and make payments on a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis. A CLN is non-principal protected. Investors' capital is 100% at risk and investors may lose all of their initial investment. The issuer is not obligated to repay the debt if a specified event occurs. The reference portfolios may be subject to replenishments, which may materially change the characteristics of the portfolio subject to concentration limitations. In addition to the credit risk of the reference portfolio, payments on the credit linked notes are subject to the credit risk of the referenced entity. In the case of a default, the special purpose entity or trust may pay par minus the recovery rate.

RMBS Risk. RMBS are materially affected by conditions in the residential mortgage market, the residential real estate market, the financial markets and the economy generally. Concerns about the residential mortgage market and a declining real estate market, as well as inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues and the availability and cost of credit, have in the past contributed, and could in the future contribute, to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and financial markets. In particular, the residential mortgage markets have experienced a variety of difficulties and challenging economic conditions in the past, including defaults, credit losses, and liquidity concerns. Certain commercial banks, investment banks, and insurance companies incurred extensive losses from exposure to the residential mortgage market as a result of these difficulties and conditions. These factors have impacted investor perception of the risks associated with RMBS, other real estate-related securities and various other asset classes in which the Fund may invest. As a result, values for RMBS, other real estate-related securities and various other asset classes in which the Fund may invest have experienced, and may in the future experience, significant volatility. Certain RMBS that the Fund acquires are subordinated in cash flow priority to other more "senior" securities of the same securitization. The exposure to defaults on the underlying mortgages is severely magnified in subordinated securities. Certain subordinated securities ("first loss securities") absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk. Such securities therefore are considered to be highly speculative investments. Also, the risk of declining real estate values, in particular, is amplified in subordinated RMBS, as are the risks associated with possible changes in the market's perception of the entity issuing or guaranteeing them, or by changes in government regulations and tax policies.

The principal and interest on certain RMBS, unlike those on agency RMBS, may not be guaranteed by government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or, in the case of Ginnie Mae, the U.S. government. These types of RMBS are subject to many of the risks of the respective underlying mortgage loans. Residential mortgage loans are typically secured by single-family residential property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure and risks of loss. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by a residential property is dependent upon the income or assets of the borrower. A number of factors, including a general economic downturn, acts of God, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances, may impair borrowers' abilities to repay their mortgage loans.

Residential Mortgage Loan Risk. Residential mortgage loans, including residential NPLs, are subject to increased risks of loss. Unlike agency RMBS, residential mortgage loans generally are not guaranteed by the U.S. government or any government sponsored entity, though in some cases they may benefit from private mortgage insurance. Additionally, by directly acquiring residential mortgage loans, the Fund does not receive the structural credit enhancements that benefit senior tranches of RMBS. A residential mortgage loan is directly exposed to losses resulting from default. Therefore, the value of the underlying property, the creditworthiness and financial position of the borrower and the priority and enforceability of the lien will significantly impact the value of such mortgage. In the event of a foreclosure, the Fund may assume direct ownership of the underlying real estate. The liquidation proceeds upon sale of such real estate may not be sufficient to recover the Fund's cost basis in the loan, and any costs or delays involved in the foreclosure or liquidation process may increase losses. Residential mortgage loans are also subject to property damage caused by hazards, such as earthquakes or environmental hazards, not covered by standard property insurance policies, or "special hazard risk," and to reduction in a borrower's mortgage debt by a bankruptcy court, or "bankruptcy risk."

Consumer and Auto Loan Risk. The Fund may invest in consumer loans (or ABS backed by consumer loans), including debt consolidation loans, home improvement loans, personal loans, residential real estate investments, credit cards, and automobile loans. The performance of such investments will be affected by general economic conditions. Changes in economic conditions have adversely affected the performance and market value of such investments. Consumer loans are susceptible to prepayment risks. Prepayments on the loans will be influenced by the prepayment provisions of the loans and may also be affected by a variety of economic, geographic and other factors, including changes in interest rates and the availability of alternative financings. Certain consumer loans, such as auto loans and student loans, generally will not contain prepayment penalties. A reduction in interest rates may increase prepayments on consumer loans, which would result in a reduction in yield to maturity for holders of such loans if purchased at a premium. An increase in interest rates or other factors may slow prepayments which would result in a reduction in yield to maturity for holders of such consumer loans if purchased at a discount. Consumer loans are susceptible to default risks. Unsecured consumer loans are not secured by any collateral of the borrowers. The repayment of unsecured consumer loans is dependent upon the ability and willingness of the borrowers to repay; if the borrower defaults on an unsecured consumer loan, only net amounts, if any, recovered through collection efforts will be available with respect to that loan. Other consumer loans, like automobile loans, may be secured by collateral, but the value of that collateral is not guaranteed and the recovery of such collateral will not necessarily cover the outstanding amount of the defaulted loan.

Securitization Risks. The Fund may securitize assets to generate cash for funding new investments. A “securitization” is a form of leverage under which an “originator” or “sponsor” transfers income producing assets to an SPV, which is established solely for the purpose of holding such assets and entering into a structured finance transaction. The SPV then issues notes secured by such assets. The SPV may issue the notes in the capital markets either publicly or privately to a variety of investors, including banks, non-bank financial institutions and other investors. There may be a single class of notes or multiple classes of notes, the most senior of which carries less credit risk and the most junior of which may carry substantially the same credit risk as the equity of the SPV.

An important aspect of most debt securitization transactions is that the sale or contribution of assets into the SPV be considered a true sale or contribution for accounting purposes and that a reviewing court would not consolidate the SPV with the operations of the originator in the event of the originator’s bankruptcy based on equitable principles. Viewed as a whole, a debt securitization seeks to lower risk to the note purchasers by isolating the assets collateralizing the securitization in an SPV that is not subject to the credit and bankruptcy risks of the originator. As a result of this perceived reduction of risk, debt securitization transactions frequently achieve lower overall leverage costs for originators as compared to traditional secured lending transactions.

In accordance with the above description, to securitize loans, the Fund may create a wholly-owned subsidiary and contribute a pool of our assets to such subsidiary. The SPV may be funded with, among other things, whole loans, other receivables or assets or interests from other pools and such loans or other receivables or assets may or may not be rated. The SPV would then sell its notes to purchasers who we would expect to be willing to accept a lower interest rate and the absence of any recourse against us to invest in a pool of income producing assets to which none of our creditors would have access. The Fund would retain all or a portion of the equity in the SPV. An inability to successfully securitize portions of our portfolio or otherwise leverage our portfolio through secured and unsecured borrowings could limit the Fund’s returns. However, the successful securitization of portions of the Fund’s portfolio exposes it to a risk of loss for the equity that it retains in the SPV and might expose the Fund to greater risk on its remaining portfolio because the assets it retains may tend to be those that are riskier and more likely to generate losses. A successful securitization may also impose financial and operating covenants that restrict the Fund’s business activities and may include limitations that could hinder the Fund’s ability to finance additional loans and investments or to make the distributions required to maintain our status as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. The 1940 Act may also impose restrictions on the structure of any securitizations.

Interests the Fund holds in the SPV, if any, will be subordinated to the other interests issued by the SPV. As such, the Fund will only receive cash distributions on such interests if the SPV has made all interest and other required payments on all other interests it has issued. In addition, the Fund's subordinated interests will likely be unsecured and rank behind all of the secured creditors, known or unknown, of the SPV, including the holders of the senior interests it has issued. Consequently, to the extent that the value of the SPV's portfolio of assets has been reduced as a result of conditions in the credit markets, or as a result of defaults, the value of the subordinated interests the Fund retains would be reduced. Securitization imposes on the Fund the same risks as borrowing except that the risk in a securitization is limited to the amount of subordinated interests the Fund retains, whereas in a borrowing or debt issuance by the Fund directly it would be at risk for the entire amount of the borrowing or debt issuance.

CMBS and Other Commercial Real Estate Debt Risk. Investing in commercial real estate debt entails various risks: credit risks, liquidity risks, interest rate risks, market risks, operations risks, structural risks, geographical concentration risks and legal risks. Credit risk on these assets arises primarily from the potential for losses due to delinquencies and defaults by the borrowers in payments on the underlying obligations and the risk that the servicer fails to perform. The Fund will rely on loan servicers to collect principal and interest payments and engage in loss mitigation efforts. To the extent a loan servicer fails to perform these tasks, the Fund's investments may be adversely affected. CMBS are subject to risks associated with their structure and execution, including the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors, how credit losses affect the issuing vehicle and the return to investors in such CMBS, whether the collateral represents a fixed set of specific assets or accounts, whether the underlying collateral assets are revolving or closed-end, under what terms (including maturity of the CMBS) any remaining balance in the accounts may revert to the issuing entity, and the extent to which the entity that is the actual source of the collateral assets is obligated to provide support to the issuing vehicle or to the investors in such CMBS. In addition, concentrations of CMBS of a particular type, as well as concentrations of CMBS issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the CMBS to additional risk.

Commercial mortgage loans are secured by commercial property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure, and risks of loss. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property typically is dependent primarily upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Net operating income of an income-producing property can be affected by, among other things, tenant mix, success of tenant businesses, property management decisions, property location and condition, competition from comparable types of properties, changes in laws that increase operating expense or limit rents that may be charged, any need to address environmental contamination at the property, the occurrence of any uninsured casualty at the property, changes in national, regional or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments, declines in regional or local real estate values, declines in regional or local rental or occupancy rates, increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including environmental legislation, acts of God, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances.

In the event of any default under a mortgage, the Fund will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the commercial mortgage loan. Foreclosure of a commercial mortgage loan can be an expensive and lengthy process which could have a substantial negative effect on the Fund's anticipated return on the foreclosed mortgage loan.

Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk. Fixed Income securities and loans with uncertain principal repayment schedules can be subject to prepayment risk and/or extension risk. If the Fund holds a debt investment with a higher interest rate than the then-prevailing market interest rate for similar instruments, and such investment prepays (or is anticipated to prepay), the Fund could suffer losses. Similarly, if the Fund holds a debt investment with a lower interest rate than the then-prevailing market interest rate for similar instruments, and the expected life of such investment extends (or is anticipated to extend), the Fund could suffer losses. Prepayment or extension of a security or loan may alter the interest income cash flow.

Syndicated Loan and Participation Risk. The market for syndicated loans and participations may not be highly liquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them. These investments primarily expose the Fund to the credit risk of the underlying borrower, but they also expose the Fund to certain risks associated with the loan agent. Syndicated loans and participations settle on a delayed basis, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of such loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the bank loans. Certain syndicated loans and participations may not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the protections of federal securities laws, including anti-fraud provisions.

High Yield Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as “high yield” or “junk” bonds, present a significant risk for loss of principal and interest. These bonds offer the potential for higher return, but also involve greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased possibility that the bond’s issuer, obligor or guarantor may not be able to make its payments of interest and principal. If that happens, the value of the bond may decrease, the Fund’s NAV may decrease and its income may be reduced. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund’s ability to sell its bonds. Such securities also may include “Rule 144A” securities, which are subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund’s NAV. The Adviser’s assessment of an issuer’s credit quality may prove incorrect and the Fund could suffer losses.

Reverse Mortgage Risks. The Fund may invest in securities that reflect an interest in reverse mortgages. In a reverse mortgage, a lender makes a loan to a homeowner based on the homeowner’s equity in his or her home. While a homeowner must be age 62 or older to qualify for a reverse mortgage, reverse mortgages may have no income restrictions. Repayment of the interest or principal for the loan is generally not required until the homeowner dies, sells the home, or ceases to use the home as his or her primary residence.

Reverse mortgage-related securities may be subject to risks different than other types of mortgage-related securities due to the unique nature of the underlying loans. The date of repayment for such loans is uncertain and may occur sooner or later than anticipated. The timing of payments for the corresponding mortgage-related security may be uncertain. Because reverse mortgages are offered only to persons 62 and older and there may be no income restrictions, the loans may react differently than traditional home loans to market events. Additionally, there can be no assurance that service providers to reverse mortgage trusts (“RMTs”) will diligently and appropriately execute their duties with respect to servicing such trusts. As a result, investors (which may include the Fund) in notes issued by RMTs may be deprived of payments to which they are entitled. This could result in losses to the Fund. Investors, including the Fund, may determine to pursue negotiations or legal claims or otherwise seek compensation from RMT service providers in certain instances. This may involve the Fund incurring costs and expenses associated with such actions.

Distressed and Defaulted Instruments or Special Situations Investments Risks. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in income generating assets of financially distressed issuers or credit investments that are in default, which involve substantial risks. Distressed debt may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time the Fund invests. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its investments. The Fund may invest in or acquire income generating assets of companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spinoffs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Such investments may include debtor-in-possession financing. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an investment in a financially distressed issuer, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value substantially less than its original investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in a troubled issuer is that it is often difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of the issuer. Further, distressed investing gives rise to the risks that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will be considerably drawn out over time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security with a value less than the purchase price of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss or, if there is no secondary market for such investment, may be required to hold an investment with little or no value. When dealing with investments in distressed issuers, the Fund may also experience other risks, including legal difficulties and negotiations with creditors and other claimants. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving the financially troubled issuers in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such issuers.

Underlying Funds Risk. Your cost of investing in the Fund, due to its investments in Underlying Funds, may be higher than the cost of investing in a Fund that only invests directly in individual securities. If the Fund invests its assets in underlying closed-end funds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, private funds or other pooled vehicles, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely on the performance of the Underlying Funds selected. Each of the Underlying Funds has its own investment risks, and those risks can affect the value of the Underlying Funds' shares and therefore the value of the Fund's investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any Underlying Fund will be achieved. An Underlying Fund may change its investment objective or policies without the Fund's approval, which could force the Fund to withdraw its investment from such Underlying Fund at a time that is unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, one Underlying Fund may buy the same securities that another Underlying Fund sells. Therefore, the Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Reinvestment Risk. Income from the Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called debt obligations at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. For instance, during periods of declining interest rates, an issuer of debt obligations may exercise an option to redeem securities prior to maturity, forcing the Fund to reinvest the proceeds in lower-yielding securities. A decline in income received by the Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on the market price, net asset value and/or overall return of the Fund.

Spread Risk. Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of the debt security's credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood or risk of default by the issuer.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser. The Board consists of four individuals, three of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's Distributor ("Independent Trustees"). The Trustees are responsible for the Fund's overall management, including adopting the investment and other policies of the Fund, electing and replacing officers and selecting and supervising the Adviser. The name and business address of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliates during the past five years, as well as a description of the Board's committee and leadership structure, are set forth under "*Management*" in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

A3 Financial Investments, LLC, located at 90 Madison Street, Suite 303, Denver Colorado 80206, is registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. The Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets (the "Advisory Fee").

The Adviser serves as investment Adviser to the Fund pursuant to a management agreement between the Fund and the Adviser (the "Management Agreement"). The Management Agreement has an initial two year term and is subject to annual renewal thereafter by the Board. Subject to the authority of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for management of the Fund's investment portfolio. The Adviser is responsible for selecting appropriate investment strategies, managing any sub-advisers, and assuring that investments are made according to the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions. A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Management Agreement will be set forth in the Fund's first annual or semi-annual report to shareholders.

The Adviser or its designee maintains the Fund's accounts, books and other documents required to be maintained under the 1940 Act at its offices, or the offices of UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an operating expenses limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed, until at least January 31, 2023, to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (excluding (i) interest expenses and dividends on short sales, and any fees and expenses incurred in connection with credit facilities including any commitment fees on borrowings, if any, obtained by the Fund; (ii) transaction costs and other expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition, financing, maintenance, and disposition of the Fund's investments and prospective investments, including without limitation bank and custody fees, brokerage commissions, legal, data, consulting and due diligence costs, servicing and property management costs, collateral valuations, liquidation and custody costs; (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) taxes; and (v) extraordinary expenses including but not limited to litigation costs) to the extent that its management fees plus applicable distribution and shareholder servicing fees and the Fund's ordinary operating expenses would otherwise exceed, on a year-to-date basis, 1.95% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Expense Limitation Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser, but it may be terminated by the Board, on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser. Any waiver or reimbursement by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the Fund within the three years from the date the Adviser waived any payment or reimbursed any expense, if (after taking the repayment into account) the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and at the time of the reimbursement payment. The Adviser may waive or reimburse additional fees of the Fund in its discretion.

Fund Expenses

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the Adviser is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services stated in the Management Agreement, including compensation of its officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser is obligated to pay the fees of any Trustee of the Fund who is an affiliate of the Adviser.

The Fund is obligated to pay expenses of service providers that have agreements with the Fund.

The Fund pays all other expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund, which consist of (i) expenses for legal and independent accountants' services, (ii) costs of printing proxies, share certificates, if any, and reports to shareholders, (iii) charges of the custodian and transfer agent in connection with the Fund's dividend reinvestment policy, (iv) fees and expenses of independent Trustees, (v) printing costs, (vi) membership fees in trade association, (vii) fidelity bond coverage for the Fund's officers and Trustees, (viii) errors and omissions insurance for the Fund's officers and Trustees, (ix) brokerage costs, (x) taxes, (xi) costs associated with the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers, (xii) servicing fees and (xiii) other extraordinary or non-recurring expenses and other expenses properly payable by the Fund. The expenses incident to the offering and issuance of shares to be issued by the Fund will be recorded as a reduction of capital of the Fund attributable to the shares. The Fund will also pay costs associated with securities, commodities and other investments (including all brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as (a) interest and (b) dividend expenses on securities sold short) purchased for the Fund and any losses incurred in connection therewith, expenses of financing, holding or carrying Assets and other investment positions, including, without limitation, expenses of dividends on stock borrowed to cover a short sale and interest, fees or other charges incurred in connection with leverage and related borrowings with respect to the Fund's assets, organizational and offering expenses; freight and other charges in connection with the shipment of the Fund's portfolio securities; salaries of shareholder relations personnel (subject to any limitations under the 1940 Act or exemptive relief therefrom).

Portfolio Managers

John G. Brant, Jr. Mr. John Brant is president at Branzan Investment Advisors, Inc. ("Branzan"), and has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2021. Mr. John Brant joined Branzan in 2007, and prior to that he served as Senior Vice President at GE Commercial Finance where he focused on the leveraged lending and syndicated loan markets. Prior to his employment with GE Commercial Finance, Mr. John Brant worked in the capital markets group at CoBank. Mr. John Brant has been involved in alternative asset investing since 2005. Mr. John Brant is a CFA Charterholder and has an MBA from the University of Colorado and a Masters in International Management (with Distinction) from Thunderbird.

C. Spencer Brant. Mr. Spencer Brant is a principal at Branzan and has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since August 2021. Mr. Spencer Brant joined Branzan in 2011, and prior to that he managed a start-up investment firm focusing on alternative assets. He has also held positions with GE Commercial Finance and FIMAC Solutions, a consulting firm. Mr. Spencer Brant has been involved in alternative asset investing since 2005. Mr. Spencer Brant is a CFA Charterholder and has an MBA from the London Business School.

The SAI provides additional information about the Fund's portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

Administrator and Accounting Agent

UMB Fund Services, Inc., which has its principal office at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, serves as administrator and fund accountant for the Fund pursuant to a Fund Administration and Fund Accounting Agreement (the "Administration Agreement") with the Trust and subject to the supervision of the Board. The Administrator is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds.

Transfer Agent

UMB Fund Services, Inc., located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212, and an affiliate of the Administrator, serves as the transfer agent and registrar for the Fund.

Custodian

UMB Bank, N.A., with principal offices at 1010 Grand Boulevard, Kansas City, MO 64106, serves as custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund's portfolio. Under a Custody Agreement, the Custodian holds the Fund's assets in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties.

Control Persons

A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. The name, address, and percentage ownership of each control person as of December 1, 2021 was as follows:

Name and Address*	Percentage Ownership
Anthony Bosch	27.68%

* Unless otherwise noted, the address of each control person is c/o A3 Alternative Income Fund, 90 Madison Street, Suite 303, Denver, CO 80206.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV and offering price (NAV plus any applicable sales charges) of shares is determined as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on daily on the days that the NYSE is open for business and at such other times as determined by the Board. NAV per share is computed by determining the aggregate market value of all assets of the Fund less its liabilities divided by the total number of the Fund's shares outstanding ((asset-liabilities)/number of shares=NAV per share) attributable to the Fund. The NYSE is closed on weekends and New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including investment advisory, administration, shareholder servicing, and any distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV of the Fund for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares received by the Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the NYSE on a day the Fund calculates its NAV.

Generally, securities are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's principal exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a recent sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market.

Debt securities and other instruments not traded on an exchange may be valued based on prices supplied by a pricing agent(s), based on broker or dealer supplied valuations, based on model pricing, or based on matrix pricing, which is a method of valuing securities or other assets by reference to the value of other securities or other assets with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity. If market quotations are not readily available, securities or other assets will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the “fair value” procedures approved by the Board. In these cases, the Fund’s NAV will reflect certain portfolio investment’s fair value rather than their market price. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for an investment may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that investment. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available.

The Adviser will prepare, and the Board will oversee, the valuation of the Fund’s assets in accordance with the valuation procedures approved by the Board (the “Valuation Procedures”). In the case of securities or other instruments for which market quotations are not readily available, the Fund’s Fair Value Committee, comprised of the Fund’s Treasurer and representatives of the Adviser, will oversee such valuations, which shall be reported to the Board on a quarterly basis.

The Fund may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of certain of the Fund’s investments. The Adviser has engaged one or more independent third-party valuation specialists to assist in valuing such securities in certain circumstances where a market price is not readily available.

The prices provided by a pricing service or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Board of Trustees may be different from the prices used by other funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available. Pricing services that value fixed-income securities generally utilize a range of market-based and security specific inputs and assumptions, as well as considerations about general market conditions, to establish a price. Investments may transact in a negotiated manner via appointment, auction, offer or bid wanted in competition. Transaction price and valuation may vary positively or negatively by position size, asset type, investment holding period constraints and modeled cash flow assumptions. The Fund’s ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers. Pricing services generally value debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional size, but such securities may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller sizes. Investment size can influence price in negotiated markets and result in the same security having a wide range of prices. Standalone smaller investment positions often trade at lower prices than larger institutional positions.

All of these factors may be subject to adjustments based upon the particular circumstances of an investment or the Fund’s actual investment position.

Because the Fund may invest in foreign securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when you may not be able to buy Fund shares or have them repurchased. In computing the NAV of the Fund, the Adviser values foreign securities held by the Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the NYSE. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in the Fund’s portfolio occur before the Fund prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Adviser may need to price the security using the Fund’s fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of the Fund’s portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the Fund’s NAV by short-term traders.

With respect to any portion of the Fund's assets that are invested in one or more open-end management investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the net asset values of the registered open-end management investment companies in which each Fund invests, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which those companies will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of a fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of the Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements, and conflicts relating to selection of service providers, including loan servicer, custodian, and brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars," if any). Some of these service providers may be affiliated with the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures in a manner reasonably designed to safeguard the Fund from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts. These policies and procedures generally require that the Adviser distributes investment opportunities among client accounts in a fair and equitable manner (*e.g.*, on a pro rata or rotational basis, relative to the size of the order) and seek best execution for securities transactions executed on the Fund's behalf. Opportunities are generally allocated on the basis of capital available for such investments and other relevant factors particular to the accounts, including, but not limited to, investment restrictions, tax and U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), considerations and other regulatory considerations, risk parameters, existence of a pre-existing position, desire to avoid creation of odd lot positions, de minimis allocations, and other factors including the appropriate overall composition of each portfolio.

As a closed-end investment company, the Fund may be limited in its ability to invest in any portfolio company in which an affiliates' other client has an investment. The Fund may also be limited in its ability to co-invest in a portfolio company with the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates. Some of these co-investments would only be permitted pursuant to an exemptive order from the SEC. For additional information about conflicts of interest relevant to the Fund, see "*Conflicts of Interest*" in the SAI.

QUARTERLY REPURCHASES OF SHARES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at NAV no less than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). The offer to purchase shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per share determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

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

Determination of Repurchase Offer Amount

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

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

Notice to Shareholders

Approximately 30 days (but no less than 21 days and more than 42 days) before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification ("Shareholder Notification"). The Shareholder Notification contains important information regarding dates and the procedures applicable to shareholders who wish to participate in a quarterly repurchase offer.

Repurchase Price

The repurchase price of the shares will be the NAV as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the Repurchase Pricing Date. You may call (877) 774-7724 to learn the NAV. Currently, the Board has determined that the Fund's NAV shall be determined daily following the close of the New York Stock Exchange. The notice of the repurchase offer also will provide information concerning the NAV, such as the NAV as of a recent date or a sampling of recent NAVs, and a toll-free number for information regarding the repurchase offer.

Repurchase Amounts and Payment of Proceeds

Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate Repurchase Offer Amount established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. The Fund shall permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified at any time until the Repurchase Request Deadline, but shall not permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified after the Repurchase Request Deadline. Payment pursuant to the repurchase offer will be made by check to the shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Repurchase Payment Deadline, which will be no more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offer

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

Liquidity Requirements

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

Consequences of Repurchase Offers

Repurchase offers will typically be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. Payment for repurchased shares, however, may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would, thus increasing the Fund’s portfolio turnover and potentially causing the Fund to realize losses. The Adviser intends to take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money or use proceeds from the issuance of shares of preferred stock to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund’s expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase amounts by selling Fund investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its assets in less liquid securities. The sale of portfolio securities to fund repurchases also could reduce the market price of those underlying securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund’s NAV.

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

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

For additional information about the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers, see "*Quarterly Repurchase Offers*" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Fund's distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. If, for any distribution, investment company taxable income (which term includes net short-term capital gain), if any, and net tax-exempt income, if any, is less than the amount of the distribution, the difference will generally be a tax-free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year will include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as all net capital gain realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any calendar year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in the shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets).

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

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

The dividend distribution described above may result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Fund's shareholders each period. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. For example, if any portion of the distribution amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully and, unless specified in any such written disclosure should not assume that the source of any distribution from the Fund is net profit.

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

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

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT POLICY

The Fund operates under a dividend reinvestment policy administered by the Transfer Agent. Pursuant to the policy, the Fund's income dividends or capital gains or other distributions (each, a "Distribution" and collectively, "Distributions"), net of any applicable U.S. withholding tax, are reinvested in the Fund.

Shareholders automatically participate in the dividend reinvestment policy, unless and until an election is made to withdraw from the policy on behalf of such participating shareholder. Shareholders who do not wish to have Distributions automatically reinvested should so notify the Transfer Agent in writing at A3 Alternative Income Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Such written notice must be received by the Transfer Agent 30 days prior to the record date of the Distribution or the shareholder will receive such Distribution in shares through the dividend reinvestment policy. Under the dividend reinvestment policy, the Fund's Distributions to shareholders are reinvested in full and fractional shares as described below.

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

The Transfer Agent will maintain all shareholder accounts and furnish written confirmations of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for personal and tax records. The Transfer Agent will hold shares in the account of the shareholders in non-certificated form in the name of the participant, and each shareholder's proxy, if any, will include those shares purchased pursuant to the dividend reinvestment policy. Each participant, nevertheless, has the right to request certificates for whole and fractional shares owned. The Fund will issue certificates in its sole discretion. The Transfer Agent will distribute all proxy solicitation materials, if any, to participating shareholders.

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

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

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

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

All correspondence concerning the dividend reinvestment policy should be directed to the Transfer Agent at A3 Alternative Income Fund, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212. Certain transactions can be performed by calling the toll free number (877) 774-7724.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a shareholder of the Fund that acquires, holds and/or disposes of shares of the Fund, and reflects provisions of the Code, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this Prospectus. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund and the discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular investors such as those holding shares in a tax deferred account such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. In addition, income earned through an investment in the Fund may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes. The following does not address special tax rules applicable to certain types of investors, such as financial institutions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, partnerships or other pass-through entities (including S corporations), persons holding shares of the Fund's common stock in connection with a hedging, straddle, conversion or other integrated transactions, persons engaged in a trade or business in the United States or persons who have ceased to be U.S. citizens or to be taxed as resident aliens, corporate, tax-exempt and foreign investors. Investors should consult their tax advisers regarding other federal, state or local tax considerations that may be applicable in their particular circumstances, as well as any proposed tax law changes.

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

The Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income, any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, and any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code and therefore should generally not be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes. Distributions of net investment income will be made quarterly and net capital gain will be made after the end of each fiscal year, and no later than December 31 of each year. Both types of distributions will be in shares of the Fund unless a shareholder elects to receive cash.

To be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must also (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income (the “Income Test”) from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in such securities or currencies, and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities and securities of other RICs, and other securities (for purposes of this calculation, generally limited in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the market value of the Fund’s assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) any one issuer, two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of certain publicly traded partnerships.

Some of the income and fees that the Fund will recognize may not satisfy the Income Test. In order to ensure that such income and fees do not disqualify the Fund as a RIC for a failure to satisfy such test, the Fund may be required to recognize such income and fees indirectly through one or more entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such corporations will be required to pay U.S. corporate income tax on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce the Fund’s return on such income and fees.

The Fund intends to make distributions of investment company taxable income after payment of the Fund’s operating expenses no less frequently than annually. Unless a shareholder is ineligible to participate or elects otherwise, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to the dividend reinvestment policy. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends are generally taxable. Distributions of the Fund’s investment company taxable income (including short-term capital gains) will generally be treated as ordinary income. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gains (“capital gain dividends”), if any, are taxable to shareholders as capital gains, regardless of the length of time shares have been held by shareholders. Distributions, if any, in excess of the Fund’s earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a holder’s shares and, after that basis has been reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to the shareholder of the Fund (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). A corporation that owns Fund shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to all of the dividends it receives from the Fund. Fund dividend payments that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain domestic corporations may be designated by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction. Given the Fund’s investment strategies, it is not anticipated that a significant portion, if any, of the Fund’s income will be eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income. The determination of the character for U.S. federal income tax purposes of any distribution from the Fund (i.e. ordinary income dividends, capital gains dividends, qualified dividends or return of capital distributions) will be made as of the end of the Fund’s taxable year. The Fund will provide shareholders with a written notice reporting the amount of any capital gain distributions and any other distributions.

If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M in any fiscal year, it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund would be required to pay income taxes on its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, at the rates generally applicable to corporations. Shareholders of the Fund generally would not be liable for income tax on the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains in their individual capacities. Distributions to shareholders, whether from the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains, would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund.

The Fund is subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on certain undistributed amounts of ordinary income and capital gain under a prescribed formula contained in Section 4982 of the Code. The formula generally requires payment to shareholders during a calendar year of distributions representing an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund's ordinary income for the calendar year (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) (ii) at least 98.2% of its capital gain net income (i.e., the excess of its capital gains over capital losses, adjusted for certain ordinary losses) realized during the one-year period ending October 31 during such year and (iii) 100% of any income that was neither distributed nor taxed to the Fund during the preceding calendar year. Under ordinary circumstances, the Fund generally expects to time its distributions so as to avoid liability for this tax.

The Fund will inform its shareholders that are subject to IRS reporting of the source and tax status of all distributions promptly after the close of each calendar year.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Distributions of net capital gain ("capital gain dividends") generally are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shares of the Fund have been held by such shareholders.

The Fund's use of cash to repurchase shares could adversely affect its ability to satisfy the distribution requirements for treatment as a RIC. The Fund could also recognize income in connection with its liquidation of portfolio securities to fund share repurchases. Any such income would be taken into account in determining whether the distribution requirements are satisfied, and to the extent that additional distributions are required, could generate additional taxable income for those shareholders receiving such additional distributions, either as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, as described above. Furthermore, if the Fund is unable to liquidate portfolio securities in a manner that would enable the Fund to meet the income and asset diversification tests, the Fund could fail to qualify as a RIC, with the adverse consequences as set forth above.

The repurchase of the Fund's shares may result in a taxable gain or loss to a tendering shareholder. Different tax consequences may apply to tendering and non-tendering shareholders in connection with a repurchase offer. For example, if a shareholder does not tender all of his or her shares, such repurchase may not be treated as an exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and may instead constitute a distribution subject to evaluation as a deemed dividend. Alternatively, shareholders who tender all of their shares (including shares deemed owned by such shareholders through application of the constructive ownership rules) will be treated as having sold their shares and generally will realize a capital gain or loss. A sale of Fund shares by a shareholder will generally result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares. Such gain or loss is treated as a capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets. However, any loss realized upon the same of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period.

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

Adjusted cost basis information is required for covered securities, which generally include shares of a RIC, to the IRS and to taxpayers. Shareholders should contact their financial intermediaries with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their accounts.

All distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain, whether received in shares or in cash, must be reported by each taxable shareholder on his or her federal income tax return. Dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December as of a record date in such a month, if any, will be deemed to have been received by shareholders on December 31, if paid during January of the following year. Redemptions of shares may result in tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder and are also subject to these reporting requirements. Investing in municipal bonds and other tax-exempt securities is not a principal investment strategy of the Fund. Nonetheless, to the extent the Fund invests in municipal bonds that are not exempt from the alternative minimum tax, some shareholders may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Investors should consult their tax advisers for more information.

If Fund shares are repurchased by the Fund, the shareholder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in the shares. Such gain or loss is treated as capital gain or loss if the shares were held as capital assets. Such gain or loss will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder held the shares for more than one year, and would be short-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder did not hold the shares for more than one year. However, any loss realized upon the repurchase of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period. All or part of any loss realized upon a repurchase of shares may be disallowed to the extent such shareholder purchases shares within 30 days before or after such repurchase. Under certain circumstances, if fewer than all of a shareholder's shares are repurchased, or a shareholder does not tender shares in a repurchase offer, the repurchase may be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a dividend, rather than a sale of the repurchased shares. Prospective shareholders should consult with their own tax advisers regarding the taxation of share repurchases.

Under the Code, the Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of certain exempt shareholders. Under the backup withholding provisions of Section 3406 of the Code, distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain and proceeds from the redemption or exchange of the shares of a RIC may be subject to withholding of federal income tax in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the investment company with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law, or if the Fund is notified by the IRS or a broker that withholding is required due to an incorrect TIN or a previous failure to report taxable interest or dividends. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND SHARES

The Fund is an unincorporated statutory trust established under the laws of the State of Delaware upon the filing of a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of Delaware on May 9, 2019. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") provides that the Trustees of the Fund may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest (subject to the receipt of exemptive relief from the SEC, as described below). The Trustees have authorized an unlimited number of shares. The Fund does not intend to hold annual meetings of its shareholders. The summary of the terms of the Declaration of Trust herein and elsewhere in the Prospectus and SAI is qualified entirely by the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Trust, which is incorporated by reference herein, is on file with the SEC and should be read carefully and retained for future reference.

The Declaration of Trust, which has been filed with the SEC, permits the Fund to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, no par value. The Fund offers one class of shares of beneficial interest, but is authorized under the Declaration of Trust to issue multiple classes of shares. The Fund may file an application with the SEC to receive exemptive relief to issue multiple classes of shares and to impose asset-based distribution fees and early-withdrawal charges. An investment in any share class of the Fund represents an investment in the same assets of the Fund.

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

All shares of the Fund have the same rights and are identical in all material respects. Fractional shares have proportionately the same rights, including voting rights, as are provided for a full share. 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 paid and non-assessable when issued and have no pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights.

Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among its shareholders. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund's shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Fund. Although shareholders of an unincorporated statutory trust established under Delaware law, in certain limited circumstances, may be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund as though they were general partners, the provisions of the Declaration of Trust described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

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

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of the Board of Trustees, and could have the effect of depriving the Fund's shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices, if any, by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Fund, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. The Trustees are elected for indefinite terms and do not stand for reelection. A Trustee may be removed from office without cause only by a written instrument signed or adopted by a majority of the remaining Trustees or by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of the Fund that are entitled to elect a Trustee and that are entitled to vote on the matter. The Declaration of Trust does not contain any other specific inhibiting provisions that would operate only with respect to an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, reorganization, tender offer, sale or transfer of substantially all of the Fund's asset, or liquidation. Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust, which will be filed with the SEC by amendment, for the full text of these provisions.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Financial Services, LLC (the "Distributor") serves as the Fund's principal underwriter, within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a reasonable efforts basis, subject to various conditions. The Fund's shares are offered for sale through the Distributor at NAV. The Distributor also may enter into selected dealer agreements with other broker-dealers for the sale and distribution of the Fund's shares. No arrangement has been made to place funds received in an escrow, trust or similar account. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund's shares, but will use its reasonable efforts to sell the shares. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any national securities exchange and the Distributor will not act as a market maker in Fund shares. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Fund's Administrator.

The Adviser or its affiliates, in the Adviser's discretion and from their own resources (which may include the Adviser's legitimate profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund), may pay additional compensation to brokers or dealers in connection with the sale and distribution of Fund shares (the "Additional Compensation"). In return for the Additional Compensation, the Fund may receive certain marketing advantages including access to a broker's or dealer's registered representatives, placement on a list of investment options offered by a broker or dealer, or the ability to assist in training and educating the broker's or dealer's registered representatives. The Additional Compensation may differ among brokers or dealers in amount or in the manner of calculation: payments of Additional Compensation may be fixed dollar amounts, or based on the aggregate value of outstanding shares held by shareholders introduced by the broker or dealer, or determined in some other manner. The receipt of Additional Compensation by a selling broker or dealer may create potential conflicts of interest between an investor and its broker or dealer who is recommending the Fund over other potential investments.

Purchasing Shares

Investors may purchase shares directly from the Fund in accordance with the instructions below. Investors may buy and sell shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). These Financial Intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund is deemed to have received an order when the Financial Intermediary, or if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives the order in good order. Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after it is received by a Financial Intermediary. A Financial Intermediary may hold shares in an omnibus account in the Financial Intermediary's name or the Financial Intermediary may maintain individual ownership records. The Fund may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining an investor's account with them. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for placing orders correctly and promptly with the Fund, forwarding payment promptly. Orders transmitted with a Financial Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business on the days the Fund calculates NAV, will be priced based on the Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary.

By Mail

To make an initial purchase by mail, complete an account application and mail the application, together with a check made payable to A3 Alternative Income Fund to:

A3 Alternative Income Fund
c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212

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

It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

By Wire — Initial Investment

To make an initial investment in the Fund, the transfer agent must receive a completed account application before an investor wires funds. Investors may mail or overnight deliver an account application to the transfer agent. Upon receipt of the completed account application, the transfer agent will establish an account. The account number assigned will be required as part of the instruction that should be provided to an investor's bank to send the wire. An investor's bank must include both the name of the Fund, the account number, and the investor's name so that monies can be correctly applied. If you wish to wire money to make an investment in the Fund, please call the Fund at (877) 774-7724 for wiring instructions and to notify the Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. The Fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the Fund's designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds.

Before sending a wire, investors must contact the Transfer Agent at (877) 774-7724 to advise them of the intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of the wire. Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund, and its agents, including the transfer agent and custodian, are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Automatic Investment Program — Subsequent Investments

You may participate in the Fund's automatic investment program, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in the Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. You may elect to make subsequent investments on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Fund at (877) 774-7724 for more information about the Fund's automatic investment program.

By Telephone

Investors may purchase additional shares of the Fund by calling (877) 774-7724. If an investor elected this option on the account application, and the account has been open for at least 15 days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network. Banking information must be established on the account prior to making a purchase. Orders for shares received prior to 4 p.m. Eastern time will be purchased at the appropriate price calculated on that day.

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

In compliance with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, the Fund, or its designee, will verify certain information on each account application as part of the Fund's Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the application, investors must supply full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. Investors may call the Transfer Agent at (877) 774-7724 for additional assistance when completing an application.

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters regarding the validity of the shares offered hereby have been passed upon by Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, Suite 1700, Columbus, OH 43215.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

BBD, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and audits the Fund's financial statements. BBD, LLP is located at 1835 Market St, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Reports to Shareholders

The Fund will send to its shareholders unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports, including a list of investments held.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate annual and semi-annual reports by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders reasonably believed to be from the same family or household. Once implemented, a shareholder must call (877) 774-7724 to discontinue householding and request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, individual copies will be sent beginning thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Liability of Shareholders

Shareholders in the Fund will be shareholders of a Delaware statutory trust as provided under Delaware law. Under Delaware law and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, an Investor will not be liable for the debts, obligations or liabilities of the Fund solely by reason of being a shareholder, except that the Investor may be obligated to repay any funds wrongfully distributed to the shareholder.

Duty of Care of the Board and the Adviser

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that none of the Trustees, officers or the Adviser (including certain of the Adviser's affiliates, among others) shall be liable to the Fund or any of the shareholders for any loss or damage occasioned by any act or omission in the performance of their respective services as such in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust also contains provisions for the indemnification, to the extent permitted by law, of the Trustees and officers by the Fund, but not by the shareholders individually, against any liability and expense to which any of them may be liable which arises in connection with the performance of their activities on behalf of the Fund. None of these persons will be personally liable to any shareholder for contributions by such shareholder to the capital of the Fund or by reason of any change in the U.S. federal or state income tax laws applicable to the Fund or its shareholders. The rights of indemnification and exculpation provided under the Agreement and Declaration of Trust do not provide for indemnification of a Trustee for any liability, including liability under U.S. federal securities laws which, under certain circumstances, impose liability even on persons that act in good faith, to the extent, but only to the extent, that such indemnification would be in violation of applicable law.

Amendment of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust may be amended with the approval of (i) the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, if required by the 1940 Act, or (ii) if required, the approval of the shareholders by such vote as is required by the 1940 Act.

Term, Dissolution and Liquidation

Unless dissolved as provided in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, the Fund shall have perpetual existence. The Fund may be dissolved at any time by vote of a majority of the shares of the Fund entitled to vote or by the Board of Trustees by written notice to the Shareholders. Upon dissolution of the Fund, the Trustees shall pay or make reasonable provision to pay all claims and obligations of the Fund, including all contingent, conditional or unmatured claims and obligations known to the Fund, and all claims and obligations which are known to the Fund but for which the identity of the claimant is unknown. If there are sufficient assets held, such claims and obligations shall be paid in full and any such provisions for payment shall be made in full. If there are insufficient assets held with respect to the Fund, such claims and obligations shall be paid or provided for according to their priority and, among claims and obligations of equal priority, ratably to the extent of assets available therefor. Any remaining assets (including without limitation, cash, securities or any combination thereof) held with respect to the Fund shall be distributed to the Shareholders of, ratably according to the number of Shares held by the several Shareholders on the record date for such dissolution distribution.

Other Information

The Prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC (File Nos.: 333-231938; 811-23447). The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC at www.sec.gov. See the cover page of this Prospectus for information about how to obtain a paper copy of the Registration Statement or SAI without charge.

FACTS	WHAT DOES A3 ALTERNATIVE INCOME FUND DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?										
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.										
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="375 455 1190 612"> <tr> <td>Social Security number</td> <td>Purchase History</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assets</td> <td>Account Balances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retirement Assets</td> <td>Account Transactions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transaction History</td> <td>Wire Transfer Instructions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Checking Account Information</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>	Social Security number	Purchase History	Assets	Account Balances	Retirement Assets	Account Transactions	Transaction History	Wire Transfer Instructions	Checking Account Information	
Social Security number	Purchase History										
Assets	Account Balances										
Retirement Assets	Account Transactions										
Transaction History	Wire Transfer Instructions										
Checking Account Information											
How?	All financial companies need to share customers’ personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers’ personal information, the information A3 Alternative Income Fund chooses to share and whether you can limit this sharing.										

REASONS WE CAN SHARE YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION	Does A3 Alternative Credit Fund share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes — to offer our products and services to you	No	We do not share.
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share.
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes — information about your transactions and experiences	No	We do not share.
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness	No	We do not share.
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We do not share.

QUESTIONS?	Call (877) 774-7724
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WHO WE ARE

Who is providing this notice?	A3 Alternative Income Fund
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WHAT WE DO

How does A3 Alternative Income Fund protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.
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We collect your personal information, for example, when you:

How does A3 Alternative Income Fund collect my personal information?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● open an account● provide account information● give us your contact information● make deposits or withdrawals from your account● make a wire transfer● tell us where to send money● tells us who receives the money● show your government-issued ID● show your driver's license
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Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes-information about your creditworthiness■ affiliates from using your information to market to you■ sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.
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DEFINITIONS

Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>A3 Alternative Income Fund does not share with our affiliates for marketing purposes.</i>
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Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>A3 Alternative Income Fund does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
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Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>A3 Alternative Income Fund doesn't jointly market.</i>
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PROSPECTUS

A3 ALTERNATIVE INCOME FUND

Shares of Beneficial Interest (AAACX)

December 23, 2021

**Investment Adviser
A3 Financial Investments, LLC**

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

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