

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC

Dated July 28, 2026

Constitution Capital Partners

300 Brickstone Square,

7th Floor

Andover, MA 01810

Limited Liability Company Shares

855.551.2276

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI relates to and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus (the “Prospectus”) of Constitution Capital Access Fund, LLC (the “Fund”) dated July 28, 2026, as it may be further amended or supplemented from time to time. The SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. The Fund’s audited financial statements and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (including the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm) appearing in the annual report to Shareholders on Form N-CSR (the “Annual Report”) are incorporated by reference into this SAI. The Fund’s annual financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025 are also incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other part of the Annual Report is incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the Prospectus and the Annual Report may be obtained without charge by contacting the Fund at the telephone number or address set forth above. You may also obtain the Prospectus and Annual Report by visiting the Fund’s website at <http://www.ccaf.com>.

This SAI is not an offer to sell shares of limited liability company interests in the Fund (“Shares”) and is not soliciting an offer to buy the Shares in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the same meaning set forth in the Prospectus.

Table of Contents

Investment policies and practices	S-1
Fundamental policies	S-1
Additional information on investment techniques of the Fund and the Private Assets and related risks.	S-2
Board of Managers and Officers.	S-9
Code of Ethics.	S-15
Investment management and other services	S-15
Brokerage	S-19
Independent registered public accounting firm; legal counsel	S-19
Administrator	S-19
Custodian	S-19
Calculation of net asset value	S-20
Proxy voting policies and procedures	S-20
Control persons and principal shareholders	S-20
Financial statements	S-20
Additional Information	S-21
Appendix A	A-1
Appendix B	B-1

Investment policies and practices

The investment objective and the principal investment strategies of the Fund, as well as the principal risks associated with such investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional information regarding the investment program of the Fund is set forth below.

Fundamental policies

The Fund's fundamental policies, which are listed below, may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. At the present time, the Shares are the only outstanding securities of the Fund. As defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), the vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of the shareholders of the Fund (the "Shareholders") duly called, (i) of 67% or more of the Shares represented at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares are present in person or represented by proxy or (ii) of more than 50% of the outstanding Shares, whichever is less. No other policy is a fundamental policy of the Fund, except as expressly stated. Within the limits of the fundamental policies of the Fund, the management of the Fund has reserved freedom of action. The Fund may not:

- (1) Issue any senior security, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any other applicable authority.
- (2) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the Investment Company Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by the SEC or any other applicable authority.
- (3) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities.
- (4) Make loans, except through purchasing fixed-income securities (including whole loans, whether senior or subordinated, "Payment-In-Kind" or "PIK" securities, other mezzanine securities or participations in any of the foregoing), lending portfolio securities, or entering into repurchase agreements in a manner consistent with the investment policies of the Fund, or as otherwise permitted under the Investment Company Act.
- (5) Purchase, hold or deal in real estate, except that the Fund may invest in securities that are secured by real estate, including, without limitation, mortgage-related securities, or that are issued by companies or partnerships that invest or deal in real estate or real estate investment trusts, and may hold and dispose of real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities or other permitted investments.
- (6) Invest in commodities and commodity contracts, except that the Fund (i) may purchase and sell non-U.S. currencies, options, swaps, futures and forward contracts, including those related to indexes, options and options on indexes, as well as other financial instruments and contracts that are commodities or commodity contracts, (ii) may also purchase or sell commodities if acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, (iii) may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts, and (iv) may make such investments as otherwise permitted by the Investment Company Act.
- (7) Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers that Constitution Capital PM, LP (the "Adviser") determines are engaged in any single industry, except that U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities may be purchased without limitation. This investment restriction does not apply to investments by the Fund in Portfolio Funds (or in another comparable investment pool). The Fund may invest in Portfolio Funds that may concentrate their assets in one or more industries. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its assets in a Portfolio Fund that it knows concentrates its assets in a single industry or groups of industries. The Fund will consider the investments of Portfolio Funds to determine whether it is in line with its own concentration policy.

With respect to these investment restrictions and other policies described in this SAI or the Prospectus, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the values of investments or the value of the Fund's total assets, unless otherwise stated, will not constitute

a violation of such restriction or policy. The Fund's investment policies and restrictions do not apply to the activities and the transactions of the Portfolio Funds but will apply to investments made by the Fund directly (or any account consisting solely of the Fund's assets). The Fund will, however, consider the investments held by Portfolio Funds, to the extent known, in determining whether its investments are concentrated in any particular industry or groups of industries.

The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Managers of the Fund (the "Board" and members thereof, the "Managers") without the vote of a majority (as defined by the Investment Company Act) of the Fund's outstanding Shares.

Additional information on investment techniques of the Fund and the Private Assets and related risks

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing its assets in (i) Direct Investments; (ii) Secondary Investments; and (iii) Primary Investments (collectively, "Private Assets"); (iv) direct or secondary purchases of liquid credit instruments; (v) Other Liquid Investments; and (vi) Short-term Investments. This section provides additional information about various types of investments and investment techniques that may be employed by the Fund or by Private Asset's in which the Fund invests. Many of the investments and techniques described in this section may be based in part on the existence of a public market for the relevant securities. To that extent, such investments and techniques are not expected to represent the principal investments or techniques of the majority of the Fund or of the Private Assets; however, there is no limit on the types of investments the Private Assets may make and certain Private Assets may use such investments or techniques extensively. Similarly, there are few limits on the types of investments the Fund may make. Accordingly, the descriptions in this section cannot be comprehensive. Any decision to invest in the Fund should take into account (i) the possibility that the Private Assets may make virtually any kind of investment, (ii) that the Fund has similarly broad latitude in the kinds of investments it may make (subject to the fundamental policies described above) and (iii) that all such investments will be subject to related risks, which can be substantial.

Equity Securities

The Fund's and/or a Private Asset's portfolio may include investments in common stocks, preferred stocks, and convertible securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. The Fund and/or a Private Asset also may invest in depositary receipts relating to foreign securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities. Given the private markets focus of the Fund, there is expected to be no liquid market for a majority of such investments.

Common Stock

Common stock or other common equity issued by a corporation or other entity generally entitles the holder to a pro rata share of the profits, if any, of the entity without preference over any other shareholder or claims of shareholders, after making required payments to holders of the entity's preferred stock and other senior equity. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and frequently an exclusive right to do so.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stock or other preferred equity generally has a preference as to dividends and, in the event of liquidation, to an issuer's assets, over the issuer's common stock or other common equity, but it ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure. Preferred stock generally pays dividends in cash or additional shares of preferred stock at a defined rate but, unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are generally payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more dividend payments on the preferred stock, no dividends may be paid on the issuer's common stock until all unpaid preferred stock dividends have been paid. Preferred stock may also be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Fixed Income Securities

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest in these securities when their yield and potential for capital appreciation are considered sufficiently attractive, and also may invest in these securities for defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Fixed income securities include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures

issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations; U.S. Government securities or debt securities issued or guaranteed by a non-U.S. Government; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed and asset backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to the risk of price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness or financial condition of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Certain portfolio securities, such as those with interest rates that fluctuate directly or indirectly based on multiples of a stated index, are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to significant reductions of yield and possible loss of principal.

The Fund may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). Investment grade debt securities are securities that have received a rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (a "Rating Agency") in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated by any Rating Agency, have been determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. There is no minimum credit standard as a prerequisite to an investment in any security. As a result, the Fund may invest in debt securities that are rated below investment grade and are considered speculative, including distressed bonds. The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of companies in initial public offerings or shortly after those offerings are complete.

The Fund's investments in non-investment grade debt securities, including convertible debt securities, are considered by the Rating Agencies to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Non-investment grade securities in the lowest rating categories may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuers of non-investment grade securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade securities. In addition, the market for lower grade securities may be thinner and less liquid than the market for higher grade securities.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock, or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common equity of the same or different issuer within a specified period of time at a specified price or based on a specified formula. In many cases, a convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest or a dividend that is generally paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields (i.e., rates of interest or dividends) than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock into which they are convertible due to their fixed-income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. The Fund's and/or the Private Assets' investments in convertible securities are expected to primarily be in private convertible securities but may be in public convertible securities.

The value of a convertible security is primarily a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (determined by reference to the security's anticipated worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value typically declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also increase or decrease the convertible security's value. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the convertible security is valued principally by reference to its investment value. To the extent the value of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion value, the convertible security will be valued increasingly by reference to its conversion value. Generally, the conversion value decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. Where no market exists for a convertible security and/or the underlying common stock, such investments may be difficult to value. A public convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security.

A convertible security may in some cases be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the holder will generally have a choice of tendering the security for redemption, converting it into common stock prior to redemption, or selling it to a third party. Any of these actions could have a material adverse effect and result in losses to the Fund.

Bank Debt Transactions

Special risks associated with investments in bank loans and participations include (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws, (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations, (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations, and (iv) limitations on the ability of the Fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations. Successful claims in respect of such matters may reduce the cash flow and/or market value of the investment.

In addition to the special risks generally associated with investments in bank loans described above, the Fund's investments in second-lien and unsecured bank loans will entail additional risks, including (i) the subordination of the Fund's claims to a senior lien in terms of the coverage and recovery from the collateral and (ii) with respect to second-lien loans, the prohibition of or limitation on the right to foreclose on a second-lien or exercise other rights as a second-lien holder, and with respect to unsecured loans, the absence of any collateral on which the Fund may foreclose to satisfy its claim in whole or in part. In certain cases, therefore, no recovery may be available from a defaulted second-lien loan. The Fund's investments in bank loans of below investment grade companies also entail specific risks associated with investments in non-investment grade securities.

Derivative Instruments

Although not a principal investment strategy, the Fund or the Private Assets may use financial instruments known as derivatives. A derivative is generally defined as an instrument whose value is derived from, or based upon, some underlying index, reference rate (such as interest rates or currency exchange rates), security, commodity, or other asset. Following are descriptions of certain derivatives that the Private Assets may use. The same descriptions apply to the Fund, mutatis mutandis, to the extent that it engages in derivatives transactions. Certain risks associated with derivatives are described under "*Investment related risks — Derivative Instruments*" in the Prospectus.

Options and Futures

A Private Asset may utilize options contracts, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts. It also may use so-called "synthetic" options or other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. When options are purchased over-the-counter, the Private Asset's portfolio bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Such options may also be illiquid, and, in such cases, a Private Asset may have difficulty closing out its position. Over-the-counter options purchased and sold by the Private Asset also may include options on baskets of specific securities.

A Private Asset may purchase call and put options on specific securities or currencies and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objective. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option.

A covered call option is a call option with respect to which a Private Asset owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the Private Asset, during the term of the option, to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security and to the possibility that it might hold the underlying security in order to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security during a period when it might have otherwise sold the security. The seller of a covered call option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option.

A covered put option is a put option with respect to which the seller has a short position in the underlying security. The seller of a covered put option assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise

price of the put written, the position is “fully hedged” if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The seller of a put option may also be required to place cash or liquid securities in a segregated account to ensure compliance with its obligation to purchase the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the Private Asset during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while depriving the Private Asset of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets.

A Private Asset may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. The Private Asset will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Private Asset would generally make a similar “closing sale transaction,” which involves liquidating its position by selling the option previously purchased. However, if deemed advantageous, the Private Asset would be entitled to exercise the option.

A Private Asset may enter into stock futures contracts, interest rate futures contracts, and currency futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside the United States. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists, and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both commodities that are traded on domestic exchanges and those that are not. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”). Therefore, the CFTC does not have the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of the foreign country. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, the Private Assets may not be afforded certain of the protections that apply to domestic transactions, including the right to use domestic alternative dispute resolution procedures. In particular, funds received from customers to margin foreign futures transactions may not be provided the same protections as funds received to margin futures transaction on domestic exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or option contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss resulting from that contract, may be affected by any fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed, and the foreign futures contract is liquidated, or the foreign option contract is liquidated or exercised.

In addition to futures contracts traded on U.S. domestic markets or exchanges that are regulated by the CFTC or on foreign exchanges, Private Assets may also trade certain futures either over-the-counter or on trading facilities such as derivatives transaction execution facilities, exempt boards of trade or electronic trading facilities that are licensed and/or regulated to varying degrees by the CFTC. In addition, certain single stock futures and narrow-based security index futures may be traded over-the-counter or on trading facilities such as contract markets, derivatives transaction execution facilities and electronic trading facilities that are licensed and/or regulated to varying degrees by both the CFTC and the SEC or on foreign exchanges.

Trading in futures involves risk of loss to the Private Asset that could materially adversely affect the net asset value of the Fund. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Private Asset to substantial losses, which may result in losses to the Fund.

The CFTC and certain exchanges have established (and continue to evaluate and revise) limits, referred to as “position limits,” on the maximum net long or net short positions that any person or entity may hold or control in particular futures and options contracts. In addition, federal position limits apply to swaps on agricultural, energy and metals commodities that are “economically equivalent,” as defined by the CFTC, to certain futures contracts. Unless an exemption applies, all positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, must be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limit has been exceeded. Thus, even if the Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that positions held by different clients managed by the Adviser and its affiliates may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, the trading decisions of the Adviser

may have to be modified or positions held by the Fund may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the profitability of the Fund. A violation of position limits could also lead to regulatory action materially adverse to the Fund.

Successful use of futures by a Private Asset depends on its ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

The prices of all derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts, and other derivative contracts in which a Private Asset 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 currencies 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. Private Assets are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses.

A stock index future obligates a Private Asset to pay, or entitles it to receive, an amount of cash equal to a fixed dollar amount specified in the futures contract multiplied by the difference between the settlement price of the contract on the contract's last trading day and the value of the index based on the stock prices of the securities that comprise it at the opening of trading in such securities on the next business day. An interest rate future obligates a Private Asset to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price. A currency future obligates a Private Asset to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price.

Call and Put Options on Securities Indexes

A Private Asset may purchase and sell call and put options on stock indexes listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objectives. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Accordingly, successful use by a Private Asset of options on stock indexes will be subject to the ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

Yield Curve Options

A Private Asset may enter into options on the yield "spread" or differential between two securities. Such transactions are referred to as "yield curve" options. In contrast to other types of options, a yield curve option is based on the difference between the yields of designated securities, rather than the prices of the individual securities, and is settled through cash payments. Accordingly, a yield curve option is profitable to the holder if this differential widens (in the case of a call) or narrows (in the case of a put), regardless of whether the yields of the underlying securities increase or decrease. The trading of yield curve options is subject to all of the risks associated with the trading of other types of options. In addition, such options present a risk of loss even if the yield of one of the underlying securities remains constant, or if the spread moves in a direction or to an extent which was not anticipated.

Rights and Warrants

A Private Asset may invest in rights and warrants. Rights (sometimes referred to as "subscription rights") and warrants may be purchased separately or may be received as part of a distribution in respect of, or may be attached to, other securities that a Private Asset has purchased. Rights and warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase equity securities of the company issuing the rights or warrants, or a related company, at a fixed price either on a date certain or during a set period. Typically, rights have a relatively short term (e.g., two to four weeks), whereas warrants can have much longer terms. At the time of issue, the cost of a right or warrant is substantially less than the cost of the underlying security itself.

Particularly in the case of warrants, price movements in the underlying security are generally magnified in the price movements of the warrant. This effect would enable a Private Asset to gain exposure to the underlying security with a relatively low capital investment but increases the Private Asset's risk in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying security and can result in a complete loss of the amount invested in the warrant. In addition, the price of a warrant tends to be more volatile than, and may not correlate exactly to, the price of the underlying security. If the market price of the underlying security is below the exercise price of the warrant on its expiration date, the warrant will generally expire without value. The equity security underlying a warrant is authorized at the time the warrant is issued or is issued together with the warrant, which may result in losses to the Fund. Investing in warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security, and, thus, can be a speculative investment. The value of a warrant may decline because of a decline in the value of the underlying security, the passage of time, changes in interest rates or in the dividend or other policies of the company whose equity underlies the warrant or a change in the perception as to the future price of the underlying security, or any combination thereof. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer.

Swaps

A Private Asset may enter into equity, interest rate, index, currency rate, total return and/or other types of swap agreements. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost than if a Private Asset had invested directly in the asset that yielded the desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index).

Interest rate, Mortgage, and Credit swaps

A Private Asset may enter into interest rate swaps. Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or "cap"; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. Mortgage swaps are similar to interest rate swaps in that they represent commitments to pay and receive interest. The notional principal amount, however, is tied to a reference pool or pools of mortgages. Credit swaps involve the receipt of floating or fixed note payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses on an underlying security. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets), or the right to receive a payment from the other party, upon the occurrence of specified credit events.

Equity Index Swaps

A Private Asset may enter into equity index swaps. Equity index swaps involve the exchange by a Private Asset with another party of cash flows based upon the performance of an index or a portion of an index of securities that usually includes dividends. A Private Asset may purchase cash-settled options on equity index swaps. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. These options typically are purchased in privately negotiated transactions from financial institutions, including securities brokerage firms.

Currency Swaps

A Private Asset may enter into currency swaps for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. Currency swaps involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified foreign currencies. Currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for another designated currency. Therefore, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. The use of currency swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves special investment techniques and risks. Incorrect forecasts of market values and currency exchange rates can materially adversely affect the Private Asset's performance. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Private Asset will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Total Return Swaps

A Private Asset may enter into total return swaps. In a total return swap, one party pays a rate of interest in exchange for the total rate of return on another investment. For example, if a Private Asset wished to invest in a senior loan, it could instead enter into a total return swap and receive the total return of the senior loan, less the "funding cost," which would be a floating interest rate payment to the counterparty.

Swaptions

A Private Asset may also purchase and write (sell) options contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as "swaptions." A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into an underlying swap on agreed upon terms.

Certain swap agreements into which a Private Asset enters may require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a "net basis." Consequently, the Private Asset's current obligations (or rights) under such swap agreements generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). The risk of loss with respect to swaps consists of the net amount of the payments that the Private Asset is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Private Asset's risk of loss consists of the net amount of the payments that the Private Asset contractually is entitled to receive.

Distressed Securities

The Fund or a Private Asset may invest in debt or equity securities of domestic and foreign issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial and business risks that can result in substantial or at times even total losses. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability, and a bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than those prevailing in other securities markets. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value. In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied), or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Private Asset of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Additional Methods of Investing in Private Asset

The Fund will typically invest directly in a Private Asset by purchasing an interest in such Private Asset. There may be situations, however, where a Private Asset is not open or available for direct investment by the Fund or where the Adviser elects for other reasons to invest indirectly in a Private Asset (including, without limitation, restrictions of the Investment Company Act). On occasions where the Adviser determines that an indirect investment is the most effective or efficient means of gaining exposure to a Private Asset, the Fund may invest in a Private Asset indirectly, such as by purchasing a structured note or entering into a swap or other contract paying a return tied to the return of a Private Asset. In the case of a structured note or a swap, a counterparty would agree to pay to the Fund a return based on the return of the Private Asset, in exchange for consideration paid by the Fund equivalent to the cost of purchasing an ownership interest in the Private Asset. Indirect investment through a swap or similar contract in a Private Asset carries with it the credit risk associated with the counterparty. Indirect investments will generally be subject to transaction and other fees, which will reduce the value of the Fund's investment. There can be no assurance that the Fund's indirect investment in a Private Asset will have the same or similar results as a direct investment in the Private Asset, and the Fund's value may decrease as a result of such indirect investment. When the Fund makes an indirect investment in a Private Asset by investing in a structured note, swap, or other contract intended to pay a return equal to the total return of such Private Asset, such investment by the Fund may be subject to additional regulations.

Board of Managers and Officers

The business operations of the Fund are managed and supervised under the direction of the Board, subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Fund's limited liability company agreement ("LLC Agreement"). The Board has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of the business affairs of the Fund on behalf of its Shareholders, including the authority to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of its business. The Board exercises the same powers, authority, and responsibilities on behalf of the Fund as are customarily exercised by the board of directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation. The officers of the Fund conduct and supervise the daily business operations of the Fund.

The Managers are not required to contribute to the capital of the Fund or to hold interests therein. A majority of Managers of the Board are not "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the Fund (collectively, the "Independent Managers").

The identity of Managers and officers of the Fund, and their brief biographical information, including their addresses, their year of birth and descriptions of their principal occupations during the past five years is set forth below.

The Managers serve on the Board for terms of indefinite duration. A Manager's position in that capacity will terminate if the Manager is removed or resigns or, among other events, upon the Manager's death, incapacity, retirement, or bankruptcy. A Manager may resign upon written notice to the other Managers and may be removed either by (i) the vote of at least two-thirds of the Managers not subject to the removal vote or (ii) the vote of Shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes eligible to be cast by all Shareholders of the Fund. In the event of any vacancy in the position of a Manager, the remaining Managers of the Fund may appoint an individual to serve as a Manager so long as immediately after the appointment at least two-thirds of the Managers of the Fund then serving have been elected by the Shareholders of the Fund. The Board may call a meeting of the Shareholders to fill any vacancy in the position of a Manager of the Fund and must do so if the Managers who were elected by the Shareholders cease to constitute a majority of the Managers then serving on the Board.

The Board believes that each of the Managers' experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Managers lead to the conclusion that each Manager should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes common to all Managers is the ability to review critically, evaluate, question, and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Managers, the Adviser, other service providers, counsel, and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Managers. A Manager's ability to perform his or her duties effectively may have been attained through the Manager's business, consulting, and public service work; experience as a board member of non-profit entities or other organizations; education or professional training; and/or other life experiences. In addition to these shared characteristics, set forth below is a brief discussion of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes,

or skills of each Manager. Specific details regarding each Manager's principal occupations during the past five years are included in the tables below. See "Board of Managers and officers — Independent Managers" and "Board of Managers and officers — Interested Managers and officers."

Daniel M. Cahill — Mr. Cahill has been a Manager since the Fund's inception. Mr. Cahill is the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser, and was a founding partner of the Adviser in 2008. He has more than 37 years of business and financial services industry experience. He has experience in private equity investments and sits on the Adviser's investment committee.

Robert M. Hatch — Mr. Hatch has been a Manager since June 2024. Mr. Hatch is a Managing Partner of the Adviser, and was a founding partner of the Adviser in 2008. He has experience in private equity investments and sits on the Adviser's investment committee.

Vicente Miguel T. Ramos — Mr. Ramos has been a Manager since June 2024. Mr. Ramos is a Managing Partner of the Adviser, and was a founding partner of the Adviser in 2008. He has experience in private equity investments and sits on the Adviser's investment committee.

Richard Kracum — Mr. Kracum has been a Manager since the Fund's inception. He has more than 42 years of business and financial services industry experience.

J. Michael Fields — Mr. Fields has been a Manager since the Fund's inception. He has more than 25 years of financial services industry experience.

Kevin T. McMenimen — Mr. McMenimen has been a Manager since the Fund's inception. He has more than 33 years of business experience.

Kristen M. Leopold — Ms. Leopold has been a Manager since the Fund's inception. She has more than 34 years of business, accounting and financial services industry experience.

Independent Managers

NAME, ADDRESS AND DATE OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE* AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY MANAGER	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY MANAGER***
Richard Kracum DOB: December 13, 1954	Independent Manager; Nominating Committee Chairperson	Since Inception	Retired (2020 – Present); Co-Founder, Wind Point Partners (Private equity firm) (1985 – 2020). Current Directorships: Nelson Global Products; B & W Communications, LLC; ANDE Corporation; Carleton College	2
J. Michael Fields DOB: July 14, 1973	Independent Manager	Since Inception	Chief Operating Officer, The Strategic Group Current Directorships: Redwood Real Estate Income Fund; Callodine Specialty Income Fund; Pursuit Asset Based Income Fund; Megacorn Fund; CIBC Private Lending Strategies; Sound Point Alternative Income Fund; RoboStrategy Inc.	2

NAME, ADDRESS AND DATE OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE* AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY MANAGER	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY MANAGER***
Kevin T. McMenimen DOB: August 7, 1962	Independent Manager	Since Inception	Chief Financial Officer, American Seafoods (2017 – Present)	2
Kristen M. Leopold DOB: August 25, 1967	Independent Manager; Audit Committee Chairperson	Since Inception	Chief Financial Officer; WFL Real Estate Services, LLC (Through April 2022). Current Directorships: Central Park Group Funds (10 portfolios); Blackstone Alternative Investment Fund (1 portfolio); Blackstone Private Real Estate Credit and Income Fund (1 portfolio); SEG Partners Long/Short Fund (1 portfolio)	2

* Each Manager serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

** Includes any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act or any company registered under the Investment Company Act.

*** The Fund Complex is currently comprised of the Fund and Constitution Capital Evergreen Partnership Fund, LLC.

Interested Managers and officers

NAME, ADDRESS AND DATE OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE* AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY MANAGER	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY MANAGER OR OFFICER***
Daniel M. Cahill DOB: 07/29/1963	Chairman, Interested Manager ⁽¹⁾ and President	Interested Manager Since Inception, Chairman and President Since June 2024.	Chief Executive Officer/ Co-Founder, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (since 2024); Managing Partner/Co-Founder, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (2008 – 2024)	2
Robert M. Hatch DOB: 07/21/1975	Interested Manager ⁽¹⁾	Since June 2024	Managing Partner/Co-Founder, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (since 2024); Partner/Co-Founder, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (2008 – 2024)	2

NAME, ADDRESS AND DATE OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE FUND	TERM OF OFFICE* AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS AND OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS** HELD BY MANAGER	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY MANAGER OR OFFICER***
Vicente Miguel T. Ramos DOB: 08/13/1972	Interested Manager ⁽¹⁾	Since June 2024	Managing Partner/Co-Founder, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (since 2024); Partner/Co-Founder, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (2008 – 2024)	2
Jeff Minerva DOB: 12/30/1981	Treasurer	Since September 2025	Director of Registered Fund Accounting, Constitution Capital Partners (since 2026), Senior Fund Controller, Constitution Capital Partners (2023 – 2026); Vice President, Private Equity Fund Finance, iCapital Network, Inc. (2020 – 2023); Vice President, iDirect Private Markets Fund (2021 – 2023); Vice President, Wells Fargo Investment Institute, Inc. (2011 – 2020)	2
Chris Faucher DOB: 02/20/1990	Secretary	Since June 2024	Managing Director, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (since 2025); Principal, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (2023 – 2025); Vice President, Constitution Capital Partners, LLC (2019 – 2023)	2
Fred Teufel DOB: 09/05/1959	Chief Compliance Officer	Since Inception	Director, Vigilant Compliance Services	1

* Each Manager serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

** Includes any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act or any company registered under the Investment Company Act.

*** The Fund Complex is currently comprised of the Fund and Constitution Capital Evergreen Partnership Fund, LLC.

(1) Mr. Cahill is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Fund due to his position as Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. Messrs. Hatch and Ramos are deemed an “interested person” of the Fund due to each of their positions as a Managing Partner of the Adviser.

Leadership structure and oversight responsibilities

Overall responsibility for oversight of the Fund rests with the Board. The Fund has engaged the Adviser to manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Adviser and other service providers in the operations of the Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Company Act, applicable provisions of state and other laws and the LLC Agreement. The Board is currently composed of seven members, four of whom are Independent Managers. The Board will meet in-person or by videoconference at regularly scheduled meetings four times each year. In addition, the Board may hold special in-person, telephonic or videoconference meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may arise or require action between regular meetings. The Independent Managers have also engaged independent legal counsel to assist them in performing their oversight responsibility. The Independent Managers will meet with their independent legal counsel in-person or by videoconference prior to and/or during each quarterly in-person board meeting. As described below, the Board has established an audit committee (the “Audit Committee”) and a nominating committee (the “Nominating Committee”) and may establish ad hoc committees or working groups from time to time to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities.

The Board has appointed Mr. Cahill, an Interested Manager, to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman’s role is to preside at all meetings of the Board and to act as liaison with the Adviser, other service providers, counsel and other Managers generally between meetings. The Chairman serves as a key point person for dealings between management and the Managers. The Board does not currently have a lead Independent Manager. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. The Board has determined that the Board’s leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees of Managers and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight.

The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational and valuation risks, among others. Risk oversight forms part of the Board’s general oversight of the Fund and will be addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. Day-to-day risk management functions are subsumed within the responsibilities of the Adviser and other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk), which carry out the Fund’s investment management and business affairs. The Adviser and other service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures, and controls to identify various events or circumstances that give rise to risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. The Adviser and other service providers have their own independent interests in risk management, and their policies and methods of risk management will depend on their functions and business models. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. The Board will require senior officers of the Fund, including the President, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer, and the Adviser, to report to the full Board on a variety of matters at regular and special meetings of the Board, including matters relating to risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee will also receive regular reports from the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm on internal control and financial reporting matters. The Board will also receive reports from certain of the Fund’s other primary service providers on a periodic or regular basis, including the Fund’s distributor, administrator, and securities lending counterparty. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight.

Committees of the Board of Managers

Audit Committee

The Board has formed an Audit Committee that is responsible for overseeing the Fund’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls, and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Fund’s financial statements and the independent audit of those financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the Fund’s independent auditors and the full Board. The Audit Committee has selected Kristen Leopold, an Independent Manager, to serve in the role of Chairperson. In performing its responsibilities, the Audit Committee will select and recommend annually to the entire Board a firm of independent certified public accountants to audit the books and records of the Fund for the ensuing year and will review with the firm the scope and results of each audit. The Audit Committee currently consists of Ms. Leopold (Chair) and Messrs. Fields and McMenimen. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Audit Committee held three meetings.

Nominating Committee

The Board has formed a Nominating Committee that is responsible for selecting and nominating persons to serve as Managers of the Fund. The Nominating Committee is responsible for both nominating candidates to be appointed by the Board to fill vacancies and for nominating candidates to be presented to Shareholders for election. In performing its responsibilities, the Nominating Committee will consider candidates recommended by management of the Fund and by Shareholders and evaluate them both in a similar manner, as long as the recommendation submitted by a Shareholder includes at a minimum: the name, address and telephone number of the recommending Shareholder and information concerning the Shareholder's interests in the Fund in sufficient detail to establish that the Shareholder held Shares on the relevant record date; and the name, address and telephone number of the recommended nominee and information concerning the recommended nominee's education, professional experience, and other information that might assist the Nominating Committee in evaluating the recommended nominee's qualifications to serve as a manager. The Nominating Committee may solicit candidates to serve as managers from any source it deems appropriate. With the Board's prior approval, the Nominating Committee may employ and compensate counsel, consultants, or advisers to assist it in discharging its responsibilities. The Nominating Committee currently consists of each of the Fund's Independent Managers. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Nominating Committee held one meeting.

Manager ownership of securities

For each Manager, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Manager in the Fund as of December 31, 2025, is set forth in the table below.

NAME OF MANAGER	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND
Independent:	
Richard Kracum	None
J. Michael Fields	\$50,001 – \$100,000
Kevin T. McMenimen	None
Kristen M. Leopold	None
Interested:	
Daniel M. Cahill	None
Robert M. Hatch	Over \$100,000
Vicente Miguel T. Ramos	Over \$100,000

As of the date of this SAI, the Managers and Officers of the Fund as a group owned less than one (1%) percent of the outstanding Shares of the Fund.

Independent Manager ownership of securities of the Adviser

As of the date of this SAI, none of the Independent Managers (or their immediate family members) owned securities of the Adviser, or of an entity (other than a registered investment company) controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser.

Manager compensation

In consideration of the services rendered by the Independent Managers, the Fund pays each Independent Manager a retainer of \$50,000 per year. Managers who are interested persons are compensated by the Fund's administrator and/or its affiliates and are not separately compensated by the Fund. The Managers do not receive any pension or retirement benefits.

Code of Ethics

The Fund, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Fund and the Adviser from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund. The codes of ethics permit persons subject to them to invest in securities, including securities that may be held or purchased by the Fund, subject to a number of restrictions and controls. Compliance with the codes of ethics is carefully monitored and enforced.

The codes of ethics are included as exhibits to the Fund's registration statement filed with the SEC. The codes of ethics are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> and may also be obtained after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment management and other services

The Adviser

Constitution Capital PM, LP (the "Adviser"), a Delaware limited partnership, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Adviser is registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. Subject to the general supervision of the Board, and in accordance with the investment objective, policies, and restrictions of the Fund, the Adviser is responsible for the management and operation of the Fund and the investment of the Fund's assets. The Adviser provides such services to the Fund pursuant to the investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement").

The Investment Management Agreement became effective as of August 28, 2024 and will continue in effect for an initial two-year term. Thereafter, the Investment Management Agreement continues in effect from year to year provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or a majority of the Board, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Fund, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. See "VOTING" in the Prospectus. The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically if assigned (as defined in the Investment Company Act) and is terminable at any time without penalty upon 60 days' written notice to the Fund by either the Board or the Adviser. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Management Agreement was included in the Fund's semiannual report to Shareholders on Form N-CSRS for the six-month period ended September 30, 2024.

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

The Fund pays the Investment Management Fee to the Adviser in consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Adviser to the Fund. Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly Investment Management Fee equal to 1.50% on an annualized basis of the greater of (i) the Fund's net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund's net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month. For purposes of calculating the Investment Management Fee, a commitment is defined as a contractual obligation to acquire an interest in, or provide the total commitment amount over time to, a Private Asset, when called by the Private Asset. The Investment Management Fee is paid to the Adviser out of the Fund's assets and decreases the net profits or increases the net losses of the Fund. "Net asset value" means the total value of all assets of the Fund, less an

amount equal to all accrued debts, liabilities, and obligations of the Fund; provided that, for purposes of determining the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for any month, net asset value will be calculated prior to any reduction for any fees and expenses of the Fund for that month, including, without limitation, the Investment Management Fee payable to the Adviser for that month. The Investment Management Fee will be computed as of the last day of each month and will be due and payable in arrears after the end of the month.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Investment Management Fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser was \$10,333,704 and the Adviser voluntarily waived \$5,166,852 of Investment Management Fees. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Investment Management Fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser was \$11,265,980 and the Adviser voluntarily waived \$902,479 of Investment Management Fees and contractually waived \$8,786,664 of Investment Management Fees. During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, the Investment Management Fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser was \$12,624,988 and the Adviser voluntarily waived \$1,036,581 of Investment Management Fees and contractually waived \$3,420,593 of Investment Management Fees.

In addition, at the end of each calendar quarter (and at certain other times), the Adviser will be entitled to receive an amount (the “Incentive Fee”) equal to 10% of the excess, if any, of (i) the net profits of the Fund for the relevant period over (ii) the then balance, if any, of the Loss Recovery Account (as defined below). The Fund will maintain a memorandum account (the “Loss Recovery Account”), which will have an initial balance of zero and will be (i) increased upon the close of each calendar quarter of the Fund by the amount of the net losses of the Fund for the quarter, and (ii) decreased (but not below zero) upon the close of each calendar quarter by the amount of the net profits of the Fund for the quarter. Shareholders in the Fund will benefit from the Loss Recovery Account in proportion to their holdings of Shares.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Incentive Fee incurred by the Fund was \$6,031,898, and the Adviser voluntarily waived \$6,031,898 of Incentive Fees. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Incentive Fee incurred by the Fund was \$5,132,482, and the Adviser contractually waived \$5,132,482 of Incentive Fees. During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, the Incentive Fee incurred by the Fund was \$8,376,977 and the Adviser contractually waived \$2,191,362 of Incentive Fees.

The Adviser, at its expense, pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services, including licensing employees of the Adviser as registered representatives of the Distributor to facilitate marketing of Shares to financial intermediaries.

The Adviser has entered into an expense limitation agreement and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”) with the Fund that was effective for one-year from the date of the commencement of operations and automatically renews from year-to-year thereafter, whereby, the Adviser has agreed to waive fees that it would otherwise be paid, and/or to assume expenses of the Fund (a “Waiver”), if required to ensure the Total Annual Expenses of the Fund (excluding taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, certain transaction related expenses, the Incentive Fee, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 2.95%, 2.25% and 2.50% of the average monthly net assets of Class A Shares, Class I Shares and Class D Shares, respectively (the “Expense Limit”). Because taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, certain transaction related expenses, the Incentive Fee, any acquired fund fees and expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the Expense Limit, Total Annual Expenses (after fee waivers and expense reimbursements) are expected to exceed 2.95%, 2.25% and 2.50% for the Class A Shares, Class I Shares and Class D Shares, respectively. The Expense Limitation Agreement automatically renews for consecutive one-year terms unless terminated by the Fund or Adviser. For a period not to exceed three years from the date on which a Waiver is made, the Manager may recoup amounts waived or assumed, provided it is able to effect such recoupment and remain in compliance with the Expense Limit. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated by the Adviser or the Fund upon thirty days’ written notice to the other party.

The Adviser has also entered into a Management Fee Waiver Agreement with the Fund, effective July 1, 2026 through July 31, 2027, whereby the Adviser has agreed to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee so that after such waiver, the maximum Management Fee that the Adviser shall be entitled to receive from the Fund shall be equal to 1.25%, on an annualized basis, of the greater of (i) the Fund’s net asset value as of the beginning of the month and (ii) the Fund’s net asset value less cash and cash equivalents plus the total of all commitments made by the Fund that have not yet been drawn for investment as of the beginning of the month.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Adviser waived \$0 pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement and the amount of fees waived that are subject to be recouped by the Adviser are \$0. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Adviser waived \$0 pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement and the amount of fees waived that are subject to be recouped by the Adviser are \$0. During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, the Adviser waived \$0 pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement and the amount of fees waived that are subject to be recouped by the Adviser are \$0.

The Portfolio Management Team

The personnel of the Adviser who currently have primary responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio (the "Portfolio Management Team") are:

Daniel M. Cahill | Chief Executive Officer

Prior to co-founding Constitution Capital in 2008, Mr. Cahill was Head of Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, he was a founding member of Wilton Asset Management, a private equity fund of funds business at State Street Global Advisors. Mr. Cahill started his private equity career at GE Capital's Corporate Finance Group where he became Vice President and was responsible for originating, structuring and negotiating leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations and growth equity transactions. Mr. Cahill earned his BS in Business Administration from Oswego University, received his MBA from Binghamton University and is a graduate of GE's Financial Management Program.

Robert M. Hatch | Managing Partner

Mr. Hatch was one of the founding partners of Constitution Capital in 2008. Prior to joining Constitution Capital, Mr. Hatch was an Investment Director at Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, Mr. Hatch worked at Argo Global Capital, a private equity firm with \$475 million under management. Mr. Hatch began his career in the investment banking group of State Street Corporation. Mr. Hatch earned his MBA from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and his undergraduate degree from Harvard University in Applied Mathematics and Statistics, cum laude. Mr. Hatch is a CFA charterholder.

Vicente Miguel T. Ramos | Managing Partner

Mr. Ramos was one of the founding partners of Constitution Capital in 2008. Prior to joining Constitution Capital, he was an Investment Director at Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, Mr. Ramos worked at Lehman Brothers. Mr. Ramos began his career in the investment banking group at State Street Corporation where he focused on private placements and M&A transactions. Mr. Ramos earned his MBA from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and his undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College where he completed a double major in Economics and Engineering Sciences. Mr. Ramos is a CFA charterholder.

Alexander R. Tatum | Partner

Mr. Tatum was one of the founding members of Constitution Capital in 2008. Prior to joining Constitution Capital, Mr. Tatum was an Investment Manager at Standard Life Investments Private Equity USA. Previously, he was a financial analyst with Goldman Sachs. Mr. Tatum began his career with SunTrust Robinson Humphrey as a financial analyst in their investment banking division. Mr. Tatum earned his MBA from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and his undergraduate degree from Bowdoin College where he completed a major in Economics.

Daniel H. Clare | Partner and Head of Credit

Mr. Clare heads the Constitution Capital Credit Partners team. From 2010 to 2016, he was a Managing Director at Ascribe Capital, formerly known as American Securities Opportunities Fund. Previously, he was a Senior Managing Director at Diamond Castle Partners, which he joined alongside other investment professionals from DLJ Merchant Banking Partners. He held prior roles as a management consultant at Bain & Company and in the investment banking division at Goldman Sachs. Mr. Clare earned his MBA from Harvard Business School and his undergraduate degree from Haverford College.

Christopher S. Faucher | Managing Director

Mr. Faucher is responsible for screening, evaluating, negotiating and monitoring private equity and credit investments. Prior to joining Constitution Capital in November 2015, Mr. Faucher was a Management Consultant at RSM US (formerly McGladrey). Mr. Faucher earned his undergraduate degree from Elon University with a major in Finance and graduated cum laude. Mr. Faucher is a CFA charterholder.

Other accounts managed by the Portfolio Management Team

The following table lists the number and types of accounts, other than the Fund, managed by the Fund's Portfolio Management Team and assets under management in those accounts, as of March 31, 2026.

NAME OF PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBER	NUMBER OF OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AND TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS BY ACCOUNT TYPE FOR WHICH THERE IS NO PERFORMANCE-BASED FEE			NUMBER OF OTHER ACCOUNTS AND TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS FOR WHICH ADVISORY FEE IS PERFORMANCE-BASED:		
	Registered investment companies	Other pooled investment vehicles	Other accounts	Registered investment companies ⁽¹⁾	Other pooled investment vehicles	Other accounts
Daniel M. Cahill	0	1 account, \$1,459,397	1 account, \$420,171,963	1 account	18 accounts, \$5,278,862,924	0
Robert M. Hatch	0	1 account, \$1,459,397	1 account, \$420,171,963	1 account	18 accounts, \$5,278,862,924	0
Vicente M. Ramos	0	1 account, \$1,459,397	1 account, \$420,171,963	1 account	18 accounts, \$5,278,862,924	0
Alexander R. Tatum	0	1 account, \$1,459,397	1 account, \$420,171,963	1 account	14 accounts, \$4,272,464,516	0
Daniel H. Clare	0	0	0	0	4 accounts, \$1,006,398,408	0
Christopher S. Faucher	0	0	0	1 account	0	0

(1) The Constitution Capital Evergreen Partnership Fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, on January 9, 2026, but did not commence investment operations as of March 31, 2026.

Table above represents regulatory assets under management.

Conflicts of interest

Members of the Portfolio Management Team are involved in the management of other accounts, including proprietary accounts, separate accounts, and other pooled investment vehicles. Members of the Portfolio Management Team may manage separate accounts or other pooled investment vehicles that may have materially higher or different fee arrangements than the Fund and may also be subject to performance-based fees. The side-by-side management of these separate accounts and pooled investment vehicles may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross trading and the allocation of investment opportunities.

The Adviser has a fiduciary responsibility to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The Adviser seeks to provide best execution of all securities transactions and to allocate investments to client accounts in a fair and reasonable manner. To this end, the Adviser has developed policies and procedures designed to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interest that may arise from side-by-side management.

Compensation of the Portfolio Management Team

The Adviser is an affiliate of Constitution Capital Partners, LLC.

The Adviser has designed its compensation structure to encourage employee retention and alignment of interest with investors. Team members are compensated based on a base salary and an annual performance-based discretionary bonus. All professionals are paid a competitive base salary and discretionary bonus based on performing their investment duties, individual execution, and overall performance of the firm. In addition, eligible employees receive a meaningful amount of carried interest from certain clients of the Adviser's affiliates, further providing alignment of interests.

Portfolio Management Team's ownership of securities in the Fund

As of the date March 31, 2026, the following is listing the dollar range of the Shares owned by each Portfolio Management Team Member.

NAME OF PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBER	DOLLAR RANGE OF SECURITIES BENEFICIALLY OWNED BY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBER
Daniel M. Cahill	None
Robert M. Hatch	\$250,001 – \$500,000
Vicente M. Ramos	\$500,001 – \$1,000,000
Alexander R. Tatum	\$50,001 – \$100,000
Daniel H. Clare	None
Christopher S. Faucher	\$10,001 – \$50,000

Brokerage

It is the policy of the Fund to obtain the best results in connection with effecting its portfolio transactions taking into account factors such as price, size of order, difficulty of execution and operational facilities of a brokerage firm and the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities. In most instances, the Fund will purchase interests in a Portfolio Fund directly from the Portfolio Fund, and such purchases by the Fund may be, but are generally not, subject to transaction expenses. Nevertheless, the Fund anticipates that some of its portfolio transactions (including investments in Private Assets by the Fund) may be subject to expenses. The Fund contemplates that, consistent with the policy of obtaining the best net result, any brokerage transactions of the Fund may be conducted through affiliates of the Adviser as permitted under the Investment Company Act. Given the private equity focus of a majority of the Private Assets, significant brokerage commissions are not anticipated to be paid by such funds or co-investment vehicles.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Fund paid \$6,494 of brokerage commissions. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Fund paid \$1,839 of brokerage commissions. During the fiscal period ended March 31, 2026, the Fund paid \$0 of brokerage commissions.

As of March 31, 2026, the Fund held no securities of its regular brokers or dealer (or their parents).

Independent registered public accounting firm; legal counsel

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 101 Seaport Boulevard, Boston, MA 02210 has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and in such capacity will audit the Fund's annual financial statements and financial highlights.

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

Administrator

The Fund has contracted with UMB Fund Services, Inc (the "Administrator") to provide it with certain administrative and accounting services. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Administrator received \$867,728 in fees from the Fund. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Administrator received \$951,354 in fees from the Fund. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Administrator received \$920,844 in fees from the Fund.

Custodian

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian") serves as the primary custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and non-U.S. sub-custodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies) in accordance with the requirements of Section 17(f) of the Investment Company Act. Assets of the Fund and Portfolio Funds are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of the Custodian or U.S. or non-U.S. sub-custodians in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian's principal business address is 928 Grand Boulevard, 5th Floor, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

Calculation of net asset value

The Fund calculates the net asset value of each class of Shares as of the close of business on the last business day of each calendar month, each date that a Share is offered or repurchased, as of the date of any distribution and at such other times as the Board shall determine (each, a “Determination Date”). In determining its net asset value, the Fund values its investments as of the relevant Determination Date. The net asset value of the Fund equals, unless otherwise noted, the value of the total assets of the Fund (including the net asset value of each class of Shares), less all of its liabilities, including accrued fees and expenses, each determined as of the relevant Determination Date. The net asset values of Class A Shares, Class D Shares and Class I Shares will be calculated separately based on the fees and expenses applicable to each class. It is expected that the net asset value of Class A Shares, Class D Shares and Class I Shares will vary over time as a result of the differing fees and expenses applicable to each class.

Proxy voting policies and procedures

The Board has delegated responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Adviser. The Adviser will vote such proxies in accordance with its proxy policies and procedures. Copies of the Adviser’s proxy policies and procedures are included as Appendix B to this SAI. The Board will periodically review the Fund’s proxy voting record. The Fund is required to file Form N-PX, with its complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. The Fund’s Form N-PX filings will be available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at 855.551.2276 or (ii) by visiting the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Control persons and principal shareholders

As of May 31, 2026, the following persons were the only persons who were record or beneficial owners of 5% or more of the Fund.

Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
L8 Investment Holdings, LP 50 LOTHIAN RD EDINBURGH EH3 9-WJ SCOTLAND	68.4%

Financial statements

The Fund’s financial statements and financial highlights as of and for the annual period ended March 31, 2026, including the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm (the “Annual Report”), are incorporated into this SAI by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated herein. The Annual Report, which contains the referenced financial statements, is available upon request and without charge, and was filed electronically with the SEC on Form N-CSR on June 5, 2026.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A registration statement on Form N-2, including amendments thereto, relating to the Shares offered hereby, has been filed by the Fund with the SEC. The Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information do not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, including any exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to the Fund and the Shares offered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement. A copy of the registration statement may be reviewed and copied on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at *sec.gov*. Prospective investors can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov).

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An *S&P Global Ratings* short-term issue credit rating is generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

“A-1” — A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

“A-2” — A short-term obligation rated “A-2” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

“A-3” — A short-term obligation rated “A-3” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” — A short-term obligation rated “B” is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

“C” — A short-term obligation rated “C” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“D” — A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings — S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

“NR” — This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Moody’s employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

“P-1” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

“P-2” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

“P-3” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

“NP” — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

“NR” — Is assigned to an unrated issuer, obligation and/or program.

Fitch, Inc./Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention.¹ Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” — Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” — Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

“F3” — Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” — Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” — Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” — Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” — Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

“NR” — Is assigned to an issue of a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated.

The **Morningstar® DBRS Ratings Limited (“Morningstar DBRS”)** short-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of shorter than one year. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by Morningstar DBRS for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” — Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” — Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” — Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” — Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” — Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

¹ A long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity.

“R-2 (low)” — Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” — Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events, and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” — Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” — Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” — A downgrade to “D” may occur when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding-up statute, or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. Morningstar DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by *S&P Global Ratings* for long-term issues:

“AAA” — An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” — An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

“A” — An obligation rated “A” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

“BBB” — An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” — Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

“BB” — An obligation rated “BB” is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” — An obligation rated “B” is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated “BB”, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CCC” — An obligation rated “CCC” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“CC” — An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” — An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” — An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring

Plus (+) or minus (-) — Ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

“NR” — This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings — S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” — Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” — Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” — Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” — Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” — Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B” — Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” — Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” — Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C” — Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from “Aa” through “Caa.” The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

“NR” — Is assigned to unrated obligations, obligation and/or program.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by **Fitch**:

“AAA” — Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

“AA” — Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

“A” — Securities considered to be of high credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

“BBB” — Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” — Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicates an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” — Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present

“CCC” — A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” — A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” — A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR” — Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The Morningstar **DBRS** long-term obligation ratings provide Morningstar DBRS’s opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the long-term obligation was issued. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of one year or longer. All rating categories from AA to CCC contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by Morningstar DBRS for long-term debt:

“AAA” — Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” — Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” — Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” — Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” — Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” — Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” — Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” — A downgrade to “D” may occur when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. Morningstar DBRS may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

An ***S&P Global Ratings*** U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P Global Ratings’ analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule — the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment — the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

“SP-1” — A municipal note rated “SP-1” exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

“SP-2” — A municipal note rated “SP-2” exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

“SP-3” — A municipal note rated “SP-3” exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

“D” — This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody’s uses the global short-term Prime rating scale (listed above under Short-Term Credit Ratings) for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer’s self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody’s uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (“VMIG”) scales provided below.

Moody’s uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less.

MIG Scale

“MIG-1” — This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

“MIG-2” — This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

“MIG-3” — This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

“SG” — This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

“NR” — Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), Moody’s assigns both a long-term rating and a short-term payment obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer’s ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term payment obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to meet any purchase price payment obligation resulting from optional tenders (“on demand”) and/or mandatory tenders

of the VRDO. The short-term payment obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. Transitions of VMIG ratings with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions of Prime ratings reflecting the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody's typically assigns the VMIG rating if the frequency of the payment obligation is less than every three years. If the frequency of the payment obligation is less than three years but the obligation is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the VMIG short-term rating is not assigned and it is denoted as "NR".

"VMIG-1" — This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-2" — This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-3" — This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"SG" — This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections.

"NR" — Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

About Credit Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Ratings assigned on **Moody's** global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities.

Fitch's credit ratings are forward-looking opinions on the relative ability of an entity or obligation to meet financial commitments. Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) are assigned to corporations, sovereign entities, financial institutions such as banks, leasing companies and insurers, and public finance entities (local and regional governments). Issue-level ratings are also assigned and often include an expectation of recovery, which may be notched above or below the issuer-level rating. Issue ratings are assigned to secured and unsecured debt securities, loans, preferred stock and other instruments. Credit ratings are indications of the likelihood of repayment in accordance with the terms of the issuance. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e., rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

Morningstar DBRS offers independent, transparent, and innovative credit analysis to the market. Credit ratings are forward-looking opinions about credit risk that reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, security and/or obligation based on Morningstar DBRS's quantitative and qualitative analysis in accordance with applicable methodologies and criteria. They are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of, or meant to predict, any specific default probability. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. Morningstar DBRS issues credit ratings using one or more categories, such as public, private, provisional, final(ized), solicited, or unsolicited. From time to time, credit ratings may also be subject to trends, placed under review, or discontinued. Morningstar DBRS credit ratings are determined by credit rating committees.

APPENDIX B

CONSTITUTION CAPITAL PM, L.P. (THE “FIRM”)

VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES¹

PURPOSE AND GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of these voting policies and procedures is to set forth the principles and procedures by which the Firm votes or gives consents with respect to the securities owned by the registered investment companies advised by the Firm (collectively, the “Funds”) for which the Firm exercises voting authority and discretion (the “Votes”). For avoidance of doubt, a Vote includes any proxy and any shareholder vote or consent, including a vote or consent for a private company that does not involve a proxy. These policies and procedures have been designed to help ensure that Votes are voted in the best interests of the Funds in accordance with the Firm’s fiduciary duties and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”).

These voting policies and procedures are available to the Funds upon request, subject to the provision that these policies and procedures are subject to change at any time without notice.

POLICY

The Firm and its affiliates engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds or accounts, and providing investment advisory and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting the Firm’s activities, the interests of a Fund may conflict with the interests of the Firm, other Funds and/or the Firm’s affiliates and their clients. Any conflicts of interest relating to the voting of Votes, regardless of whether actual or perceived, will be addressed in accordance with these policies and procedures. The guiding principle by which the Firm votes all Votes is to vote in the best interests of each Fund by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Fund’s holdings, taking into account the relevant Fund’s investment horizon, the contractual obligations under the relevant advisory agreements or comparable documents, and any other relevant facts and circumstances the Firm determines to be appropriate at the time of the Vote. The Firm does not permit Voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle.

It is the general policy of the Firm to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any Vote, and these policies and procedures have been designated with that in mind. However, the Firm reserves the right to abstain on any particular Vote or otherwise withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in the judgment of the Firm’s Investment Committee or the relevant Firm’s investment professionals, the costs associated with voting such Vote outweigh the benefits to the relevant Funds or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant Funds.

In connection with the voting of Votes, the Firm’s personnel may, in their discretion, meet with members of a company’s management and discuss matters of importance to the Funds and their economic interests.

PROCEDURES

Conflicts of Interest

The Firm’s CCO has the responsibility to monitor Votes for any conflicts of interest, regardless of whether they are actual or perceived. All Voting decisions will require a mandatory conflicts of interest review by the CCO and/or Investment Committee in accordance with these policies and procedures, which will include consideration of whether the Firm or any investment professional or other person recommending how to vote and/or the Firm’s affiliates and their clients has an interest in how the Vote is voted that may present a conflict of interest. In addition, all Firm investment professionals are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of Votes in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the best interest of the relevant Funds. If at any time any investment professional becomes aware of any potential or actual conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest regarding any particular Voting decision, he or she should contact the CCO. If any investment professional is pressured

or lobbied either from within or outside of the Firm with respect to any particular Voting decision, he or she should contact the CCO. The CCO will use his or her best judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in accordance with his or her independent assessment of the best interests of the Funds.

Where the CCO deems appropriate in his or her sole discretion, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts. In this regard, the CCO shall have the power to retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or professionals to assist with Voting decisions and/or to delegate voting or consent powers to such fiduciaries, consultants or professionals.

Engagement of Proxy Advisers

Where the CCO deems appropriate, unaffiliated third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts or to otherwise assist the Firm in fulfilling all or part of its Voting obligations. In this regard, the Firm may retain independent fiduciaries, consultants, or professionals (collectively, “Proxy Advisers”) to assist with Voting decisions and/or to which Voting and/or consent powers may be delegated. In determining whether to engage (and whether to continue to retain) a Proxy Adviser, the CCO will evaluate whether the Proxy Adviser has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze the matters for which the Firm is responsible for Voting, considering such factors as the CCO deems appropriate, which may include, among other things:

- the quality of the Proxy Adviser’s staffing and personnel;
- the technology and information used to form the basis of the Proxy Adviser’s voting recommendations;
- the processes and methodologies the Proxy Adviser uses in formulating its voting recommendations, including when and how the Proxy Adviser engages with issuers and third parties;
- the adequacy of the Proxy Adviser’s disclosure of its processes and methodologies; and
- the Proxy Adviser’s policies for identifying, disclosing and addressing potential conflicts of interest, including conflicts that generally arise from providing proxy voting recommendations, proxy services, and related activities.

In the event the Firm retains a Proxy Adviser, the CCO will be responsible for:

- Conducting ongoing oversight of the Proxy Adviser to ensure the Proxy Adviser continues to vote proxies in the best interest of the Funds;
- Requesting a Proxy Adviser keep the Firm apprised of any changes or updates to the Proxy Adviser’s business so the Firm can determine whether such changes or updates are relevant to an assessment of the Proxy Adviser’s ability to provide its services;
- Confirming the Proxy Adviser has complied with the Firm’s guidelines with respect to Voting; and
- Determining that the Proxy Adviser has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues by providing materially accurate information.

In addition, if the CCO becomes aware of potential factual errors, potential incompleteness, or potential methodological weaknesses (collectively, “Errors”) in a Proxy Adviser’s analysis that may materially affect one or more Votes, the CCO shall take reasonable steps to investigate the matter and confirm that the Proxy Adviser’s Voting determinations are not based on Errors. As part of such investigation, the CCO shall consider any information that the CCO deems appropriate, which may include, among other things:

- the Proxy Adviser’s process for ensuring that it has complete and accurate information about the issuer and each particular matter;
- the Firm’s ability, if any, to access the issuer’s views about the Proxy Adviser’s voting recommendations;
- the Proxy Adviser’s efforts to correct any identified material deficiencies;
- the Proxy Adviser’s disclosure regarding the sources of information and methodologies used in formulating voting recommendations and executing voting instructions; and

- the Proxy Adviser's consideration of factors unique to specific issuers and proposals when evaluating matters subject to a shareholder vote.

Voting

All Firm personnel are responsible for promptly forwarding all proxy materials, consent or voting requests or notices or materials related thereto to the CCO. The CCO shall be responsible for ensuring that each Vote is voted in a timely manner and as otherwise required by the terms of such Vote.

All Voting decisions initially are referred to the Investment Committee for a voting decision. In most cases, the investment professionals will make the decision as to the appropriate vote for any particular Vote. In making such decision, the investment professionals may rely on any of the information and/or research available to them. If the investment professionals are making the Voting decision, the investment professionals will inform the CCO and/or Investment Committee of any such Voting decision, and if the CCO and/or Investment Committee does not object to such decision as a result of his or her (their) conflict of interest review, the Vote will be voted in such manner.

If the investment professionals and the CCO and/or Investment Committee are unable to arrive at an agreement as to how to vote, then the Firm's managing partners will then review the issues and arrive at a decision based on the overriding principle of seeking the maximization of the economic value of the relevant Funds' holdings.

Recordkeeping

The Firm's Recordkeeping Policies and Procedures apply to Votes. Firm personnel should refer to the Recordkeeping Policies and Procedures for additional guidance and information.

Responsibility: CCO

ADOPTED: 2025