

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
April 7, 2023

APOLLO

APOLLO DIVERSIFIED REAL ESTATE FUND
Class M Shares (GMREX) of Beneficial Interest

Principal Executive Offices
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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Class M prospectus of Apollo Diversified Real Estate Fund, formerly known as Griffin Institutional Access Real Estate Fund (the “Fund” or the “Trust”), dated April 7, 2023 (the “Prospectus”), as it may be supplemented from time to time. The Prospectus is hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI (legally made a part of this SAI). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this SAI have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus. This SAI does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing the Fund’s securities.

You should obtain and read the Prospectus and any related Prospectus supplement prior to purchasing any of the Fund’s securities. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-888-926-2688 or by visiting <https://www.apollodiversifiedrealestatefund.com>. Information on the website is not incorporated herein by reference. The Fund’s filings with the SEC also are available to the public on the SEC’s Internet web site at <https://www.sec.gov>. Copies of these filings may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

The Fund is a continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on November 5, 2013. The Fund’s principal office is located at c/o Apollo Real Estate Fund Adviser, LLC, 9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019, and its telephone number is 1-888-926-2688. The investment objective and principal investment strategies of the Fund, as well as the principal risks associated with the Fund’s investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional investment information is set forth below. The Fund may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. All shares of the Fund have equal rights and privileges. Each share of the Fund is entitled to one vote on all matters as to which shares are entitled to vote. In addition, each share of the Fund is entitled to participate, on a class-specific basis, equally with other shares (i) in dividends and distributions declared by the Fund and (ii) on liquidation to its proportionate share of the assets remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. Shares of the Fund are fully paid, non-assessable and fully transferable when issued and have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. Fractional shares have proportionately the same rights, including voting rights, as are provided for a full share.

The Fund offers multiple classes of shares, including Class M shares. Information on Class A and Class C shares is available in a separate Statement of Additional Information. Information on Class I and Class L shares is available in separate Statements of Additional Information. Each share class represents an interest in the same assets of the Fund, has the same rights and is identical in all material respects except that (i) each class of shares may be subject to different (or no) sales loads, (ii) each class of shares may bear different (or no) distribution and shareholder servicing fees; (iii) each class of shares may have different shareholder features, such as minimum investment amounts; (iv) certain other class-specific expenses will be borne solely by the class to which such expenses are attributable, including transfer agent fees attributable to a specific class of shares, printing and postage expenses related to preparing and distributing materials to current shareholders of a specific class, registration fees paid by a specific class of shares, the expenses of administrative personnel and services required to support the shareholders of a specific class, litigation or other legal expenses relating to a class of shares, Trustees’ fees or expenses paid as a result of issues relating to a specific class of shares and accounting fees and expenses relating to a specific class of shares and (v) each class has exclusive voting rights with respect to matters relating to its own distribution arrangements. The Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board” or the “Trustees”) may classify and reclassify the shares of the Fund into additional classes of shares at a future date.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate a return comprised of both current income and capital appreciation with moderate volatility and low correlation to the broader markets.

Fundamental Policies

The Fund's stated fundamental policies, which may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (the shares), are listed below. For the purposes of this SAI, "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of shareholders, duly called, (a) of 67% or more of the shares present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy; or (b) of more than 50% of the outstanding shares, whichever is less. The Fund may not:

- (1) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness, if any). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of its shares.
- (2) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act (which currently limits the issuance of a class of senior securities that is indebtedness to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets or, if the class of senior security is stock, to no more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets).
- (3) Purchase securities on margin, but may sell securities short and write call options.
- (4) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities (those that must be registered under the Securities Act before they may be offered or sold to the public) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

- (5) Invest more than 25% of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies or entities engaged in any one industry, except the real estate industry. This limitation does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, as well as to investments in investment companies that primarily invest in such securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests over 25% of its assets in the securities of companies or entities in the real estate industry.
- (6) Purchase or sell commodities, commodity contracts, including commodity futures contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments, except that the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by or linked to commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts.
- (7) Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or securities or other instruments backed by real estate or mortgages), or commodities or commodity contracts.
- (8) Make loans to others, except (a) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (b) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan, and (c) by loaning portfolio securities.
- (9) With respect to 75% of its total assets, the Fund may not: (i) purchase 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer; or (ii) purchase securities of any issuer if, as a result, 5% or more of the Fund's total assets would be invested in that issuer's securities. This limitation does not apply to investments in (i) cash and cash items; (ii) securities of other registered investment companies; and (iii) obligations of the United States Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities.

Other Fundamental Policies

- (1) In addition, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchase offers for no less than for 5% of the shares outstanding at net asset value ("NAV") less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th is not a business day.
- (2) The Fund may invest in real estate or interests in real estate, securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate (e.g. mortgage loans evidenced by notes or other writings defined to be a type of security), mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

If a restriction on the Fund's investments is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a subsequent change in the percentage of Fund assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in average duration of the Fund's investment portfolio, resulting from changes in the value of the Fund's total assets, will not be considered a violation of the restriction; provided, however, that the asset coverage requirement applicable to borrowings shall be maintained in the manner contemplated by applicable law.

Non-Fundamental Policies

The following are additional investment limitations of the Fund and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

1. **80% Investment Policy.** The Fund has adopted a policy to invest at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in real estate industry securities, as defined in the Prospectus. Shareholders of the Fund will be provided with at least 60 days prior notice of any change in a Fund's 80% policy. The notice will be provided in a separate written document containing the following, or similar, statement, in boldface type: "Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Policy." The statement will also appear on the envelope in which the notice is delivered, unless the notice is delivered separately from other communications to the shareholder.

If a restriction on a Fund's investments is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a subsequent change in the percentage of Fund assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in average duration of a Fund's investment portfolio, resulting from changes in the value of a Fund's total assets, will not be considered a violation of the restriction; provided, however, that the asset coverage requirement applicable to borrowings shall be maintained in the manner contemplated by applicable law. In addition, if the Fund invests in one or more investment companies, the Fund will examine the holdings of such investment companies to ensure that the Fund is not indirectly concentrating its investments in a particular industry.

Certain Portfolio Securities and Other Operating Policies

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund invests in securities of private, institutional real estate investment funds managed by institutional investment managers ("Private Investment Funds"); publicly traded real estate investment trusts; publicly traded real estate operating companies; exchange traded funds ("ETFs"); index mutual funds; and other investment vehicles such as closed-end funds, mutual funds and unregistered investment funds that invest principally, directly or indirectly, in real estate. No assurance can be given that any or all investment strategies, or the Fund's investment program, will be successful. The Fund's investment adviser is Apollo Real Estate Fund Adviser, LLC, formerly known as Griffin Capital Advisor, LLC (the "Adviser"). The Adviser is responsible for allocating the Fund's assets among various securities using its investment strategies, subject to policies adopted by the Board. Additional information regarding the types of securities and financial instruments is set forth below.

Private Investment Funds

The Fund attempts to achieve its investment objectives by allocating its capital among a select group of institutional asset managers with expertise in managing portfolios of real estate, real estate debt and real estate related securities. Private Investment Funds typically accept investments on a quarterly basis, have quarterly repurchases, and do not have a defined termination date.

In addition to diversification across property type and geographic markets, Private Investment Funds may diversify by differing underlying economic drivers, including anticipated job growth, population growth or inflation. No specific limits have been established within the Fund's investment guidelines for property type and geographic investments; however, many of the Private Investment Funds have NAV limitations for any one individual property held by such Funds relative to the NAV of the Private Investment Fund's overall portfolio. While some institutional asset managers will seek diversification across property types, certain Private Investment Funds may have a more specific focus and not seek such diversification, but instead utilize an investment strategy utilizing expertise within specific or multiple property categories.

The Private Investment Funds may utilize leverage, pursuant to their operative documents, as a way to seek or enhance returns. Dependent upon the investment strategy, geographic focus and/or other economic or property specific factors, each Private Investment Fund will have differing limitations on the utilization of leverage. Such limitations are Private Investment Fund specific and may apply to an overall portfolio limitation as well as a property specific limitation. The Fund will limit its borrowing and the overall leverage of its portfolio to an amount that does not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's gross asset value.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by investment companies in which it invests, in addition to the management fees (and other expenses) paid by the Fund. The Fund's investments in other investment companies are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, including in certain circumstances a prohibition on the Fund acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any other investment company, and a prohibition on investing more than 5% of the Fund's total assets in securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of all investment companies. In addition, Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if (i) the Fund does not control the acquired fund; (ii) the Fund uses mirror voting if it holds more than 25% of an acquired open-end fund due to a decrease in the outstanding securities of the acquired fund and if it holds more than 10% of a closed-end fund; (iii) the Adviser and the investment adviser to the acquired fund make certain findings regarding the fund of funds arrangement, after considering specific factors; (iv) the Fund and acquired funds not advised by the Adviser have entered into an agreement prior to exceeding the limits of section 12(d)(1); and (v) the Fund is not part of a three tiered or more fund of funds structure. Many ETFs, however, have obtained exemptive relief from the SEC to permit unaffiliated funds (such as the Fund) to invest in their shares beyond these statutory limits, subject to certain conditions and pursuant to contractual arrangements between the ETFs and the investing funds. The Fund may rely on these exemptive orders in investing in ETFs.

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

Although not a principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in private funds employing hedging strategies (commonly known as “hedge funds”, i.e., investment funds that would be investment companies but for the exemptions under Rule 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) under the 1940 Act). Among other things, the hedge funds may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and debt securities and may engage in leverage, short selling and derivative transactions. Hedge funds typically offer their securities privately without registration under the Securities Act, in large minimum denominations (often at least \$1 million) to a limited number of high net worth individual and institutional investors hedge funds are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act pursuant to an exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Typically, investment managers of hedge funds are compensated through asset-based fees and incentive-based allocations. The hedge funds employ a variety of “alternative” investment strategies to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns (i.e., returns adjusted to take into account the volatility of those returns) with low correlation to the broad equity and fixed-income markets. “Alternative” investment strategies, unlike “relative return strategies,” are generally managed without reference to the performance of equity, debt and other markets. Alternative investment strategies permit the managers of hedge funds to use leveraged or short sale positions to take advantage of perceived inefficiencies in the global capital markets. Alternative investment strategies differ from the investment programs of traditional registered investment companies, such as mutual funds. “Traditional” investment companies are generally characterized by long-only investments and restricted use of leverage.

Residential and Commercial Debt Securities

The Fund may also invest in residential and commercial debt securities. These mortgage-backed securities include those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”) or certain foreign issuers. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. The mortgages backing these securities include, among other mortgage instruments, conventional 30-year fixed-rate mortgages, 15-year fixed-rate mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and adjustable rate mortgages. The government or the issuing agency typically guarantees the payment of interest and principal of these securities. However, the guarantees do not extend to the securities’ yield or value, which are likely to vary inversely with fluctuations in interest rates, nor do the guarantees extend to the yield or value of a Fund’s shares. These securities generally are “pass-through” instruments, through which the holders receive a share of all interest and principal payments from the mortgages underlying the securities, net of certain fees.

Yields on pass-through securities are typically quoted by investment dealers and vendors based on the maturity of the underlying instruments and the associated average life assumption. The average life of pass-through pools varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage loans. A pool’s term may be shortened by unscheduled or early payments of principal on the underlying mortgages. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by various factors, including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location, scheduled maturity and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. Because prepayment rates of individual pools vary widely, it is not possible to predict accurately the average life of a particular pool. For pools of fixed-rate 30-year mortgages in a stable interest rate environment, a common industry practice in the U.S. has been to assume that prepayments will result in a 12-year average life, although it may vary depending on numerous factors. At present, pools, particularly those with loans with other maturities or different characteristics, are priced on an assumption of average life determined for each pool. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the actual average life of a pool of mortgage-related securities. Conversely, in periods of rising rates the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the actual average life of the pool. However, these effects may not be present, or may differ in degree, if the mortgage loans in the pools have adjustable interest rates or other special payment terms, such as a prepayment charge. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield of mortgage-backed securities to differ from the assumed average life yield. Reinvestment of prepayments may occur at higher or lower interest rates than the original investment, thus affecting a Fund’s yield.

The rate of interest on mortgage-backed securities is lower than the interest rates paid on the mortgages included in the underlying pool due to the annual fees paid to the servicer of the mortgage pool for passing through monthly payments to certificate holders and to any guarantor, such as GNMA, and due to any yield retained by the issuer. Actual yield to the holder may vary from the coupon rate, even if adjustable, if the mortgage-backed securities are purchased or traded in the secondary market at a premium or discount. In addition, there is normally some delay between the time the issuer receives mortgage payments from the servicer and the time the issuer makes the payments on the mortgage-backed securities, and this delay reduces the effective yield to the holder of such securities.

The Fund may invest in other types of residential and commercial debt securities such as FHLMC Structured Pass-Through Certificates, known as “K-Notes.” K-Notes are securitized interests in apartment mortgage notes that are assembled by the FHLMC and issued by special purpose trusts. K-Notes are issued with varying levels of maturity and seniority. Some K-Notes are repurchased and reissued by FHLMC with a FHLMC guarantee, while other K-Notes do not have a FHLMC guarantee. The Fund may invest in the privately offered subordinate classes of K-Notes. Because more-senior classes have payment priority over subordinate classes of K-Notes, the value of subordinate K-Notes is highly sensitive to the default rate and foreclosure recovery rate on the underlying apartment loans. Subordinate K-Notes are also subject to liquidity risk because they are not available to the investing public and have a limited secondary market composed of institutional investors.

Foreign Securities

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

Emerging Markets Securities

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

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

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

Money Market Instruments

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

Special Investment Techniques

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

Derivatives

The Fund may engage in transactions involving options and futures and other derivative financial instruments. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk. By using derivatives, the Fund may be permitted to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which the portfolio is exposed.

A small investment in derivatives could have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant and rapid changes in the prices for derivatives. If the Fund were to invest in derivatives at an inopportune time, or the Adviser evaluates market conditions incorrectly, the Fund's derivative investment could negatively impact the Fund's return, or result in a loss. In addition, the Fund could experience a loss if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.

Options and Futures. The Fund may engage in the use of options and futures contracts, so-called "synthetic" options, including options on baskets of specific securities, or other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. These transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market, or they may be negotiated directly with counterparties. In cases where instruments are purchased OTC or negotiated directly with counterparties, the Fund is subject to the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the contract. These transactions may also be illiquid and, if so, it might be difficult to close out a position.

The Fund may purchase call and put options on specific securities. The Fund may also write and sell covered or uncovered call options for both hedging purposes and to pursue the Fund's investment objectives. 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 price at any time before the option expires. Similarly, 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 price at any time before the option expires.

In a covered call option, the Fund owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the Fund to a potential loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security during the term of the option. Using covered call options might expose the Fund to other risks, as well. For example, the Fund might be required to continue holding a security that the Fund might otherwise have sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security.

When writing options, the Fund may close its position 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. If the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more than the amount received from the sale, the Fund will, accordingly, realize a profit or loss. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Fund would liquidate the position by selling the option previously purchased.

The use of derivatives that are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") by the Fund could cause the Fund to be a commodity pool, which would require the Fund to comply with certain rules of the CFTC. However, the Fund intends to conduct its operations to avoid regulation as a commodity pool. The CFTC eliminated limitations on futures trading by certain regulated entities, including registered investment companies, and consequently registered investment companies may engage in unlimited futures transactions and options thereon provided that the investment manager to such company claims an exclusion from regulation as a commodity pool operator. If the Fund were to use derivatives subject to regulation by the CFTC in connection with its management of the Fund, the Adviser will claim such an exclusion from registration as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). Therefore, it would not be subject to the registration and regulatory requirements of the CEA.

Successful use of futures also is subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly predict movements in the relevant market. To the extent that a transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, successful use is also subject to the Adviser's ability to evaluate the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

The Fund may also purchase and sell stock index futures contracts. A stock index futures contract obligates the Fund to pay or 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 those securities on the next business day. The Fund may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts, which represent obligations to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price.

Options on Securities Indexes. The Fund may purchase and sell call and put options on stock indexes listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the OTC market for hedging or speculative purposes. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Accordingly, successful use of options on stock indexes will be subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly evaluate movements in the stock market generally, or of a particular industry or market segment.

Swap Agreements. The Fund may enter into a variety of swap agreements, including equity, interest rate, and index swap agreements. The Fund is not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if the Adviser determines that other forms are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. Swap agreements are contracts entered into by two parties (primarily institutional investors) for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, the 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. Additional forms of swap agreements include (i) 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;" (ii) 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 (iii) 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 certain minimum or maximum levels.

Generally, the Fund's obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement 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 the parties. The risk of loss is limited to the net amount of interest payments that a party is contractually required to make. As such, if the counterparty to a swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that it is entitled to receive.

Government Regulation of Derivatives. It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures and swap agreements, may limit or prevent the Fund from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategy, and could ultimately prevent the Fund from being able to achieve its investment objective. It is impossible to predict fully the effects of legislation and regulation in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse.

The futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. The SEC, the CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

The regulation of swaps and futures transactions in the U.S., the European Union and other jurisdictions is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Fund or the ability of the Fund to continue to implement its investment strategies.

Under recently adopted rules and regulations, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared, and additional types of swaps may be required to be centrally cleared in the future. In a transaction involving those swaps (“cleared derivatives”), the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of a clearing house and only clearing members can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives transactions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through its accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house.

In addition, U.S. regulators, the European Union and certain other jurisdictions have adopted minimum margin and capital requirements for uncleared OTC derivatives transactions. It is expected that these regulations will have a material impact on the Fund’s use of uncleared derivatives. These rules will impose minimum margin requirements on derivatives transactions between the Fund and its swap counterparties and may increase the amount of margin the Fund is required to provide. They will impose regulatory requirements on the timing of transferring margin, which may accelerate the Fund’s current margin process. They will also effectively require changes to typical derivatives margin documentation. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin the Fund needs to provide in connection with uncleared derivatives transactions and, therefore, make such transactions more expensive.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. For instance, in October 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act providing for the regulation of a registered investment company’s use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, and certain other instruments. Under Rule 18f-4, a fund’s derivatives exposure is limited through a value-at-risk test and requires the adoption and implementation of a derivatives risk management program for certain derivatives users. However, subject to certain conditions, funds that do not invest heavily in derivatives may be deemed limited derivatives users (as defined in Rule 18f-4) and would not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC also eliminated the asset segregation and cover framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments, as discussed herein. Rule 18f-4 could limit the Fund’s ability to engage in certain derivatives and other transactions and/or increase the costs of such transactions, which could adversely affect the value or performance of the Fund.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

To reduce the risk of changes in securities prices and interest rates, the Fund may purchase securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis. This means that delivery and payment occur a number of days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate receivable with respect to such purchases are determined when the Fund enters into the commitment, but the Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. The Fund may, if it is deemed advisable, sell the securities after it commits to a purchase but before delivery and settlement takes place.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis are subject to changes in value based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes (either real or anticipated) in the level of interest rates. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can present the risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis when the Fund is fully, or almost fully invested, results in a form of leverage and may cause greater fluctuation in the value of the net assets of the Fund. In addition, there is a risk that securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may not be delivered, and that the purchaser of securities sold by the Fund on a forward basis will not honor its purchase obligation. In such cases, the Fund may incur a loss. The Fund will rely on an exemption in Rule 18f-4(f) when purchasing when-issued and forward commitment securities, if certain conditions are met.

Credit Facilities and Securities Lending

The Fund has entered into secured bank lines of credit through BNP Paribas Prime Brokerage International, Ltd. ("BNP") (the "BNP Credit Facility") and Bank of America, n.a. ("Bank of America", collectively, with BNP the "Banks") (the "Bank of America Credit Facility", collectively, with the BNP Credit Facility, the "Credit Facilities") for the purpose of investment purchases subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act for borrowings. As collateral for the Credit Facilities, the Fund grants the Banks a first position security interest in and lien on securities of any kind or description held by the Fund in the collateral accounts.

The BNP Credit Facility also permits, subject to certain conditions, BNP to rehypothecate portfolio securities pledged by the Fund up to the amount of the loan balance outstanding. The Fund continues to receive dividends and interest on rehypothecated securities. The Fund also has the right under the BNP Credit Facility to recall the rehypothecated securities from BNP on demand. If BNP fails to deliver the recalled security in a timely manner, the Fund will be compensated by BNP for any fees or losses related to the failed delivery or, in the event a recalled security will not be returned by BNP, the Fund, upon notice to BNP, may reduce the loan balance outstanding by the amount of the recalled security failed to be returned. The Fund will receive a portion of the fees earned by BNP in connection with the rehypothecation of portfolio securities. This rehypothecation provision of the BNP Credit Facility is intended to permit the Fund to reduce the cost of its borrowings under the BNP Credit Facility.

In connection with the use of the BNP Credit Facility, the Fund permits the lender, subject to certain conditions, to rehypothecate (i.e., lend to other counterparties) portfolio securities pledged by the Fund up to the amount of the loan balance outstanding. The terms of the BNP Credit Facility provide that the Fund continue to receive dividends and interest on rehypothecated securities. The Fund has the right under the BNP Credit Facility to recall rehypothecated securities from BNP on demand. If BNP fails to deliver a recalled security in a timely manner, the BNP Credit Facility provides for compensation by BNP to the Fund for any fees or losses related to the failed delivery or, in the event a recalled security will not be returned by BNP, for the Fund, upon notice to BNP, to reduce the loan balance outstanding by the amount of the recalled security failed to be returned. The terms of the BNP Credit Facility pursuant to which portfolio securities pledged by the Fund are rehypothecated provide for receipt by the Fund, either directly or indirectly through a reduction in the costs associated with the BNP Credit Facility, of a portion of the fees earned by BNP in connection with the rehypothecation of such portfolio securities. Rehypothecation by BNP of the Fund's pledged portfolio securities entails risks, including the risk that BNP will be unable or unwilling to return rehypothecated securities, which could result in, among other things, the inability of the Fund to find suitable investments to replace the unreturned securities, thereby impairing the ability the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk

The Fund, its service providers and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to various threats or risks that could adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders.

For instance, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of or prevent access to these systems or data within them, whether systems of the Fund, the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other market participants. Power or communication outages, acts of God, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors (both human and systematic) and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data.

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment companies such as the Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund or its advisers, custodians, fund accountant, fund administrator, transfer agent, pricing vendors and/or other third party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to guard against any cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund or its service providers may have established business continuity plans and systems designed to guard against such cyber-attacks or adverse effects of such attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, in large part because different unknown threats may emerge in the future. Similar types of cybersecurity risks also are present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a counterparty to the Fund could affect such a counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund cannot directly control any cyber-security plans or systems put in place by its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

Portfolio Turnover

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the "portfolio turnover rate") will vary from year to year. It is anticipated that the Fund's portfolio turnover rate will ordinarily be between 25% and 75%. The portfolio turnover rate is not expected to exceed 100%, but may vary greatly from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser deems portfolio changes appropriate. The Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Further, the underlying funds in which the Fund invests may experience high rates of portfolio turnover. High rates of portfolio turnover in the underlying funds may negatively impact their returns and, thus, negatively impact the returns of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover would likely result in higher brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income.

REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

Repurchase Offers

The Board has adopted a resolution setting forth the Fund's fundamental policy that it will conduct quarterly repurchase offers (the "Repurchase Offer Policy"). The Repurchase Offer Policy sets the interval between each repurchase offer at one quarter and provides that the Fund shall conduct a repurchase offer each quarter (unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements). The Repurchase Offer Policy also provides that the repurchase pricing shall occur not later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day. The Fund's Repurchase Offer Policy is fundamental and cannot be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may, for the purpose of paying for repurchased shares, be required to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser would otherwise have liquidated these holdings. Such liquidations may result in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover.

Repurchase Offer Policy Summary of Terms

1. The Fund will make repurchase offers at periodic intervals pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as that rule may be amended from time to time.
2. The repurchase offers will be made in March, June, September and December of each year.
3. The Fund must receive repurchase requests submitted by shareholders in response to the Fund's repurchase offer no less than 21 days and more than 42 of the date the repurchase offer is made (or the preceding business day if the New York Stock Exchange is closed on that day) (the "Repurchase Request Deadline").
4. The maximum time between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the next date on which the Fund determines the net asset value applicable to the purchase of shares (the "Repurchase Pricing Date") is 14 calendar days (or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day).

The Fund may not condition a repurchase offer upon the tender of any minimum amount of shares. The Fund may deduct from the repurchase proceeds only a repurchase fee that is paid to the Fund and that is reasonably intended to compensate the Fund for expenses directly related to the repurchase. The repurchase fee may not exceed 2.00% of the proceeds. Generally, the Fund does not charge a repurchase fee. However, a Class C shareholder who tenders for repurchase of such shareholder's Class C shares during the first 365 days following such shareholder's initial capital contribution, such they are repurchased after being held less than 365 days, will be subject to a fee of 1.00% of the value of the original purchase price of the shares repurchased by the Fund (a "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge"). The Fund or its designee may waive the imposition of the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge in the following shareholder situations: (1) shareholder death or (2) shareholder disability. Any such waiver does not imply that the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge will be waived at any time in the future or that such Contingent Deferred Sales Charge will be waived for any other shareholder. Class A, Class I, Class M and Class L shares are not subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. The Fund may rely on Rule 23c-3 only so long as the Board satisfies the fund governance standards defined in Rule 0-1(a)(7) under the 1940 Act.

Procedures: All periodic repurchase offers must comply with the following procedures:

Repurchase Offer Amount: Each quarter, the Fund may offer to repurchase at least 5% and no more than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline (the “Repurchase Offer Amount”). The Board shall determine the quarterly Repurchase Offer Amount.

Shareholder Notification: No less than 21 days and more than 42 before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification (“Shareholder Notification”) providing the following information:

1. A statement that the Fund is offering to repurchase its shares from shareholders at net asset value;
2. Any fees applicable to such repurchase, if any;
3. The Repurchase Offer Amount;
4. The dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date by which the Fund must pay shareholders for any shares repurchased (which shall not be more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date) (the “Repurchase Payment Deadline”);
5. The risk of fluctuation in net asset value between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date, and the possibility that the Fund may use an earlier Repurchase Pricing Date;
6. The procedures for shareholders to request repurchase of their shares and the right of shareholders to withdraw or modify their repurchase requests until the Repurchase Request Deadline;
7. The procedures under which the Fund may repurchase such shares on a pro rata basis if shareholders tender more than the Repurchase Offer Amount;
8. The circumstances in which the Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer;
9. The net asset value of the shares computed no more than seven days before the date of the notification and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the net asset value thereafter; and
10. The market price, if any, of the shares on the date on which such net asset value was computed, and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the market price thereafter.

The Fund must file Form N-23c-3 (“Notification of Repurchase Offer”) and three copies of the Shareholder Notification with the SEC within three business days after sending the notification to shareholders.

Notification of Beneficial Owners: Where the Fund knows that shares subject to a repurchase offer are held of record by a broker, dealer, voting trustee, bank, association or other entity that exercises fiduciary powers in nominee name or otherwise, the Fund must follow the procedures for transmitting materials to beneficial owners of securities that are set forth in Rule 14a-13 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”).

Repurchase Requests: Repurchase requests must be submitted by shareholders by the Repurchase Request Deadline. The Fund shall permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified at any time until the Repurchase Request Deadline, but shall not permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified after the Repurchase Request Deadline.

Repurchase Requests in Excess of the Repurchase Offer Amount: If shareholders tender more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2.00% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2.00% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall repurchase the shares tendered on a pro rata basis. This policy, however, does not prohibit the Fund from:

1. Accepting all repurchase requests by persons who own, beneficially or of record, an aggregate of less than 100 shares and who tender all of their shares for repurchase, before prorating shares tendered by others, or
2. Accepting by lot shares tendered by shareholders who request repurchase of all shares held by them and who, when tendering their shares, elect to have either (i) all or none or (ii) at least a minimum amount or none accepted, if the Fund first accepts all shares tendered by shareholders who do not make this election.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offers: The Fund shall not suspend or postpone a repurchase offer except pursuant to a vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund, and only:

1. If the repurchase would cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”);
2. If the repurchase would cause the shares that are the subject of the offer that are either listed on a national securities exchange or quoted in an inter-dealer quotation system of a national securities association to be neither listed on any national securities exchange nor quoted on any inter-dealer quotation system of a national securities association;
3. For any period during which the New York Stock Exchange or any other market in which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary week-end and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted;
4. For any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or

5. For such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of the Fund.

If a repurchase offer is suspended or postponed, the Fund shall provide notice to shareholders of such suspension or postponement. If the Fund renews the repurchase offer, the Fund shall send a new Shareholder Notification to shareholders.

Computing Net Asset Value: The Fund's current NAV per share shall be computed no less frequently than weekly, and daily on the five business days preceding a Repurchase Request Deadline, on such days and at such specific time or times during the day as set by the Board. Currently, the Board has determined that the Fund's NAV shall be determined daily following the close of the New York Stock Exchange. The Fund's NAV need not be calculated on:

1. Days on which changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities will not materially affect the current NAV of the shares;
2. Days during which no order to purchase shares is received, other than days when the NAV would otherwise be computed; or
3. Customary national, local, and regional business holidays described or listed in the Prospectus.

Liquidity Requirements: From the time the Fund sends a Shareholder Notification to shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date, a percentage of the Fund's assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount (the "Liquidity Amount") shall consist of assets that individually can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business, at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment, within a period equal to the period between a Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline, or of assets that mature by the next Repurchase Payment Deadline. This requirement means that individual assets must be salable under these circumstances. It does not require that the entire Liquidity Amount must be salable. In the event that the Fund's assets fail to comply with this requirement, the Board shall cause the Fund to take such action as it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

Liquidity Policy: The Board may delegate day-to-day responsibility for evaluating liquidity of specific assets to the Fund's investment adviser, but shall continue to be responsible for monitoring the investment adviser's performance of its duties and the composition of the portfolio. Accordingly, the Board has approved this policy that is reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's portfolio assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with its fundamental policy on repurchases and comply with the liquidity requirements in the preceding paragraph.

1. In evaluating liquidity, the following factors are relevant, but not necessarily determinative:
 - (a) The frequency of trades and quotes for the security.

- (b) The number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of potential purchasers.
 - (c) Dealer undertakings to make a market in the security.
 - (d) The nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offer and the mechanics of transfer).
 - (e) The size of the Fund's holdings of a given security in relation to the total amount of outstanding of such security or to the average trading volume for the security.
2. If market developments impair the liquidity of a security, the investment adviser should review the advisability of retaining the security in the portfolio. The investment adviser should report to the basis for its determination to retain a security at the next Board meeting.
 3. The Board shall review the overall composition and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio on a quarterly basis.
 4. These procedures may be modified as the Board deems necessary.

Registration Statement Disclosure: The Fund's registration statement must disclose its intention to make or consider making such repurchase offers.

Annual Report Disclosure: The Fund shall include in its annual report to shareholders the following:

1. Disclosure of its fundamental policy regarding periodic repurchase offers.
2. Disclosure regarding repurchase offers by the Fund during the period covered by the annual report, which disclosure shall include:
 - a. the number of repurchase offers,
 - b. the repurchase offer amount and the amount tendered in each repurchase offer,
 - c. and the extent to which in any repurchase offer the Fund repurchased stock pursuant to the procedures in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

Advertising: The Fund, or any underwriter for the Fund, must comply, as if the Fund were an open end company, with the provisions of Section 24(b) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder and file, if necessary, with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") or the SEC any advertisement, pamphlet, circular, form letter, or other sales literature addressed to or intended for distribution to prospective investors.

Involuntary Repurchases

The Fund may, at any time, repurchase at net asset value shares held by a shareholder, or any person acquiring shares from or through a shareholder, if: the shares have been transferred or have vested in any person other than by operation of law as the result of the death, dissolution, bankruptcy or incompetency of a shareholder; ownership of the shares by the shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or require registration of the shares, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities or other laws of the United States or any other relevant jurisdiction; continued ownership of the shares may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or may subject the Fund or any shareholders to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; the shareholder owns shares having an aggregate net asset value less than an amount determined from time to time by the Trustees; or it would be in the interests of the Fund, as determined by the Board, for the Fund to repurchase the Shares. The Adviser may tender for repurchase in connection with any repurchase offer made by the Fund Shares that it holds in its capacity as a shareholder. Any such involuntary repurchase will be made pursuant to Rule 23c-2 under the 1940 Act and the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust.

Transfers of Shares

No person may become a substituted shareholder without the written consent of the Board, which consent may be withheld for any reason in the Board's sole and absolute discretion. Shares may be transferred only (i) by operation of law pursuant to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency or dissolution of a shareholder or (ii) with the written consent of the Board, which may be withheld in its sole and absolute discretion. The Board may, in its discretion, delegate to the Adviser its authority to consent to transfers of shares. Each shareholder and transferee is required to pay all expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with such transfer.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board has overall responsibility to manage and control the business affairs of the Fund, including the complete and exclusive authority to oversee and to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of the Fund's 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 business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and the Trust's By-laws (the "Governing Documents"), each as amended from time to time, which have been filed with the SEC and are available upon request. The Board consists of four individuals, one of whom is an "interested person" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust, the Adviser, or the Trust's distributor ("Interested Trustees") and three of whom are not deemed to be "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust, the Adviser, or the Trust's distributor ("Independent Trustees"). Pursuant to the Governing Documents of the Trust, the Trustees shall elect officers including a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Principal Executive Officer and a Principal Accounting Officer. The Board retains the power to conduct, operate and carry on the business of the Trust and has the power to incur and pay any expenses, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary or incidental to carry out any of the Trust's purposes. The Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Trust, when acting in such capacities, shall not be subject to any personal liability except for his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties.

Board Leadership Structure Dr. Randy Anderson is the Chairman of the Board. Under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for (a) presiding at board meetings, (b) calling special meetings on an as-needed basis, (c) execution and administration of Trust policies including (i) setting the agendas for board meetings and (ii) providing information to board members in advance of each board meeting and between board meetings. The Trust believes that its Chairman, the chair of the Audit Committee, the chair of the Governance Committee, and, as an entity, the full Board, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust and each shareholder.

Dr. Anderson may be deemed to be an interested person of the Trust by virtue of his ownership interest in and senior management role at the Adviser and the portfolio management services he provides to the Fund. The Trustees have determined that an interested Chairman is appropriate and benefits shareholders because an interested Chairman has a personal and professional stake in the quality and continuity of services provided to the Fund. The Independent Trustees exercise their informed business judgment to appoint an individual of their choosing to serve as Chairman, regardless of whether the trustee happens to be independent or a member of management. The Independent Trustees have determined that they can act independently and effectively without having an Independent Trustee serve as Chairman and that a key structural component for assuring that they are in a position to do so is for the Independent Trustees to constitute a substantial majority of the Board. The Independent Trustees also meet quarterly in executive session without Dr. Anderson. In view of the small size of the Board, the Independent Trustees have not designated any single trustee to be the lead Independent Trustee at this time.

Board Risk Oversight The Board is comprised of four Trustees, three of whom are Independent Trustees. The Board has established an independent Audit Committee with a separate chair and an independent Governance Committee with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from its Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting risk within its area of responsibilities. The Governance Committee assists the Board in adopting fund governance practices and meeting certain “fund governance standards.” Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information.

Trustee Qualifications

Nathan Headrick -- Mr. Headrick is a founder and Managing Director of BluWater Group. To date, Mr. Headrick has helped create and place \$14 billion of securities, representing dozens of private funds and public funds with KKR, Macquarie, CNL and CB Richard Ellis.

Mr. Headrick earned his Juris Doctor from Georgetown University Law Center. He additionally holds a Masters of Theology from Harvard University and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

In 2008, Mr. Headrick was inducted into the bar of the United States Supreme Court. The same year, he received the *Orlando Business Journal 40 Under 40 Award*. His community activities include service on the boards of the Class of 1938 Foundation, the Orange County Regional History Center, Junior Achievement of Florida, Florida Children’s Hospital, and United Cerebral Palsy of Central Florida.

Robb Chapin -- Mr. Chapin currently serves as Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Bridge Seniors Housing Fund Manager LLC (“BHSF”), a position he has held since 2013. BSHF manages a series of closed in private equity real estate funds that focus on investments in private pay seniors housing and other healthcare related properties. Mr. Chapin has over 23 years Mr. Chapin has over 19 years of experience in commercial real estate. His experience has included:

From late 2005 to 2013, Mr. Chapin served as Co-Chief Executive Officer for Servant Capital Group and Co-Founder of Servant Healthcare Investments, LLC, (“SHI”) an affiliate of Servant Capital Group where he was responsible for corporate strategy, capital formation and served on the executive committee. Servant Healthcare Investments was the sub-advisors to a public non-traded healthcare REIT focused on seniors housing and other healthcare related properties and the GP/sponsor of a private healthcare development fund.

From 1999 to 2005, Mr. Chapin served as Executive Vice President for Trustreet Properties, Inc. (“A CNL Legacy Fund”), a publicly traded REIT with over 3,000 properties in over 40 states. He managed the investment strategy nationally for the acquisition of single-tenant net leased properties and was responsible for over \$2 billion of commercial real estate acquisitions and investments and served on the company’s investment committee.

From 1997 to 1998, Mr. Chapin participated in the formation of CNL Retirement Properties, a public non-trade REIT that included 275 properties seniors housing and medical properties across 38 states. Prior to joining CNL in 1997, he was the President of Leader Enterprises, a premier sports marketing company.

Mr. Chapin received his Bachelor of Science from Appalachian State University and completed significant course work toward his Master of Business Administration at the Crummer Graduate School of Business at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida.

Ira Cohen -- Mr. Cohen is a successful mutual fund executive with over 41 years of retail, offshore and institutional experience. He is Executive Vice President of Asset Management Services for Recognos Financial, a provider of semantic data analysis for the financial services industry. He currently serves as an Independent Trustee for the Valued Advisors Trust and as an Independent Trustee and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Angel Oak Funds Trust. In addition, he serves as Trustee for US FIT, a local government pool investment fund. Over the past ten years Mr. Cohen has served as managing principal of a boutique consulting company providing advisory and compliance related services. Mr. Cohen’s client list includes Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC), Goldman Sachs, Fidelity, Waddell & Reed, Commonwealth Funds, DST Systems and FINRA.

Previously, Mr. Cohen spent 13 years as a Senior Vice President of INVESCO Fund Services, formerly known as AIM Investments. Mr. Cohen was responsible for all Transfer Agent Operations and Services for retail, retirement, institutional and offshore funds. Before joining INVESCO he held senior management positions at Bank of New York and Prudential Mutual Fund Services.

As a highly sought-after industry thought leader, Mr. Cohen is a frequent keynote speaker at top industry conferences and holds key positions across numerous industry organizations. Mr. Cohen has held FINRA Registered Series 6, Series 26 and Series 63 licenses.

A list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and their principal occupation and other directorships over the last five years are shown below. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is 9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

Independent Trustees

Name and Age	Position/Term of Office*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last Five Years
Nathan Headrick (1974)	Trustee Since 2014	Managing Director, BluWater Group (financial services firm), 2019 - present; Managing Director and Founder, Triloma Financial Group (private equity firm), 2013 - 2019.	1	Apollo Diversified Credit Fund, 2017 - 2022.
Robb Chapin (1962)	Trustee Since 2014	Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chief Investment Officer, Bridge Seniors Housing Fund Manager, LLC (real estate fund management), 2013 -present.	1	Bridge Seniors Housing & Medical Properties Fund, LP (real estate fund), 2013 - present Apollo Diversified Credit Fund, 2017 - 2022.
Ira Cohen (1959)	Trustee Since 2014	Executive Vice President, Recognos Financial (financial data services firm), 2015 - present; and Chief Executive Officer, Ira Cohen Consulting, LLC (mutual fund operations consulting firm), 2005 - present.	1	Valued Advisers Trust (all series), 2010 - present; Angel Oak Credit Opportunities Term Trust, 2021 – present; Angel Oak Financial Strategies Income Term Trust, 2018 - present; Angel Oak Strategic Credit Fund, 2017 - present; and Angel Oak Funds Trust (for all of its series), 2014 – present; Apollo Diversified Credit Fund, 2017 – 2022; Angel Oak Dynamic Financial Strategies Income Term Trust, 2019 – 2022.

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name and Age	Position/Term of Office*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last 5 Years
Randy Anderson (1968)	Chairman, Secretary and Trustee Since 2014 and President Since 2022	Partner, Apollo Global Management, Inc., 2022 – present; Chief Economist, Griffin Capital Company, LLC, 2014 - 2022; Chief Executive Officer, Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC, 2021 - 2022; Chief Investment Officer, Griffin Capital Advisor, LLC, 2014 - 2022; Chief Investment Officer, Griffin Capital Credit Advisor, LLC, 2017 - 2022; President, Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC, 2014 - 2022.	1	Co-Chief Executive Officer, Co-President and Director, Apollo Realty Income Solutions, Inc., 2022-present; Chairman, Secretary and Trustee, Apollo Diversified Credit Fund, 2017 - 2022; Executive Vice President, Griffin Capital BDC Corp., 2014 - 2017.
Kenneth Seifert (1978)	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer Since 2022	Controller, Principal and Director, Apollo Global Management, Inc. and affiliates since 2021 and 2017, respectively. Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund and Apollo Tactical Income Fund since 2021, Controller 2017 to 2021. Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Apollo Diversified Credit Fund since 2022.	n/a	n/a
Ryan Del Giudice (1990)	Chief Compliance Officer Since 2018, Vice President and Assistant Secretary Since 2020	Principal, Apollo Global Management, Inc., 2022 to present; Chief Compliance Officer, Apollo Diversified Credit Fund, 2018 to present; Chief Compliance Officer, MidCap Financial Investment Corporation, Apollo Debt Solutions BDC, Apollo Tactical Income Fund Inc. and Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund Inc., 2023 to present; Chief Compliance Officer, Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC, 2017 to 2022.	n/a	n/a

* The term of office for each Trustee and officer listed above will continue indefinitely.

** The term “Fund Complex” refers to Apollo Diversified Real Estate Fund.

Board Committees

The Board has established two standing committees: the Audit Committee and the Governance Committee.

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee that consists of all the Trustees, except for Dr. Anderson, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. The Audit Committee’s responsibilities include: (i) recommending to the Board the selection, retention or termination of the Trust’s independent auditors; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors the scope, performance and anticipated cost of their audit; (iii) discussing with the independent auditors certain matters relating to the Trust’s financial statements, including any adjustment to such financial statements recommended by such independent auditors, or any other results of any audit; (iv) reviewing on a periodic basis a formal written statement from the independent auditors with respect to their independence, discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in the statement that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Trust’s independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response thereto to satisfy itself of the auditor’s independence; and (v) considering the comments of the independent auditors and management’s responses thereto with respect to the quality and adequacy of the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and internal controls. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the Audit Committee held four meetings.

Governance Committee

The Board has a Governance Committee that consists of all the Trustees, except for Dr. Anderson, each of whom is not an “interested person” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Governance Committee assists the Board in adopting fund governance practices and meeting certain fund governance standards. The Governance Committee operates pursuant to a Governance Committee Charter. The Governance Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing nominee candidates for consideration as Independent Trustees as is from time to time considered necessary or appropriate. The Governance Committee generally will consider shareholder nominees to the extent required pursuant to rules under the 1934 Act. The Governance Committee reviews all nominations of potential trustees made by Fund management and by Fund shareholders, which includes all information relating to the recommended nominees that is required to be disclosed in solicitations or proxy statements for the election of directors, including without limitation the biographical information and the qualifications of the proposed nominees. Nomination submissions must be accompanied by a written consent of the individual to stand for election if nominated by the Board and to serve if elected by the shareholders, and such additional information must be provided regarding the recommended nominee as reasonably requested by the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee meets to consider nominees as is necessary or appropriate. The Governance Committee is also responsible for reviewing and setting Independent Trustee compensation from time to time when considered necessary or appropriate. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the Governance Committee held one meeting.

Trustee Ownership

The following table indicates the dollar range of equity securities that each Trustee beneficially owned in the Fund as of December 31, 2022.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Robb Chapin	None	None
Ira Cohen	None	None
Nathan Headrick	None	None
Dr. Randy Anderson	None	None

Compensation

As of December 14, 2021, each Independent Trustee receives an annual retainer of \$57,750, paid quarterly, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred attending the meetings and \$500 per Independent Trustee per each special telephonic meeting (exclusive of one special telephonic meeting per year). The Independent Trustees also received \$2,000 per special meeting related to the sale of the Adviser’s former parent company to Apollo. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$15,750 annually. None of the executive officers, with the exception of the Chief Compliance Officer, receive compensation from the Fund. Certain Trustees and officers of the Fund are also officers of the Adviser and are not paid by the Fund for serving in such capacities.

Prior to December 14, 2021, each Independent Trustee received an annual retainer of \$55,000, paid quarterly, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred attending the meetings and \$500 per Independent Trustee per each special telephonic meeting (exclusive of one special telephonic meeting per year). The Independent Trustees also received \$2,000 per special meeting related to the sale of the Adviser’s parent company. The Chair of the Audit Committee received an additional \$15,000 annually. None of the executive officers, with the exception of the Chief Compliance Officer, received compensation from the Fund. Certain Trustees and officers of the Fund are also officers of the Adviser and were not paid by the Fund for serving in such capacities.

The table below details the amount of compensation the Trustees received from the Trust during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. The Trust does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Trust Paid to Directors
Robb Chapin	\$57,750	None	None	\$57,750
Ira Cohen	\$73,500	None	None	\$73,500
Nathan Headrick	\$57,750	None	None	\$57,750
Randy Anderson	None	None	None	None

CODES OF ETHICS

Each of the Fund, the Adviser, the Public Sub-Adviser, the Private Sub-Adviser and the Fund’s Distributor, has adopted a code of ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. Rule 17j-1 and the Code of Ethics are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by covered personnel in their personal accounts. The Code of Ethics permit covered personnel, subject to certain restrictions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. Covered personnel may engage in personal securities transactions, subject to certain restrictions, and are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. The Code of Ethics for the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser are included as exhibits to the registration statement of which the Statement of Additional Information is incorporated. In addition, the Code of Ethics of the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Shareholders may also obtain copies of the Code of Ethics of the Adviser and Public Sub-Adviser, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Proxy Policies”) on behalf of the Trust, which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Adviser exercises voting authority over securities held by the Fund, generally private securities, and managed by the Adviser. The Adviser has delegated voting authority to the Public Sub-Adviser for securities held by the Fund, generally publicly traded securities, and managed by the Public Sub-Adviser. The Proxy Policies require that the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund and shareholders. The Proxy Policies also require the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the proxy voting policies of the Adviser and Public Sub-Adviser and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser on behalf of the Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser or Public Sub-Adviser involving a conflict of interest.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the interests of the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers, any affiliated person(s) of the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers, the Distributor or any affiliated person of the Distributor, or any affiliated person of the Trust and the Fund’s or its shareholder’s interests, the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers will resolve the conflict by voting in accordance with the policy guidelines or at the Trust’s directive using the recommendation of an independent third party. If the third party’s recommendations are not received in a timely fashion, the designated party will abstain from voting. Copies of the Adviser’s and the Public Sub-Adviser’s proxy voting policies is attached hereto as Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund during the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-888-926-2688; and (2) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, a copy of the Fund’s proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling toll-free at 1-888-926-2688 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A control person may be able to determine the outcome of a matter put to a shareholder vote. As of March 31, 2023, no entity or person owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding Class M shares of the Fund.

As of the date of this SAI, none of the Trustees and officers owned shares of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Apollo Real Estate Fund Adviser, LLC, located at 9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company formed in August 2013 for the purpose of advising the Fund. The Adviser is an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Under the general supervision of the Board, the Adviser will carry out the investment and reinvestment of the net assets of the Fund, will furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Fund, will determine which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged. In addition, the Adviser will supervise and provide oversight of the Fund's service providers. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the management of the Fund. The Adviser will compensate all Adviser personnel who provide services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Investment Advisory Agreement a monthly management fee computed at the annual rate of 1.50% of the daily net assets. The Adviser may employ research services and service providers to assist in the Adviser's market analysis and investment selection.

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (including all organization and offering expenses, but excluding interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses), to the extent that they exceed 2.41% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class M shares (the "Expense Limitation"). In consideration of the Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement will be made only for fees and expenses incurred not more than three years from the date in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the Expense Limitation in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect, at least until February 1, 2024, unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination. This agreement may be terminated only by the Board on 60 days written notice to the Adviser. After February 1, 2024, the Expense Limitation Agreement may be renewed at the Adviser's discretion.

During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Fund paid \$60,651,159, \$59,307,497, and \$81,598,149, respectively, in advisory fees to the Adviser. During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Adviser waived certain advisory fees and reimbursed Fund expenses of \$80,813, \$0 and \$0, respectively. During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Adviser recouped previously waived advisory fees of \$650,290, \$281,537, and \$0, respectively.

The Sub-Advisers

The Adviser has engaged Aon Investments USA Inc. (the "Private Sub-Adviser"), a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act, to provide ongoing research, opinions and recommendations to the portion of the Fund's investment portfolio that is allocated to private, institutional real estate investment funds managed by institutional investment managers. The Adviser has engaged CenterSquare Investment Management LLC ("Public Sub-Adviser"), a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act, to manage the portion of the Fund's investment portfolio that is allocated to publicly traded securities, including publicly traded income producing equity and debt real estate related securities.

Sub-advisory services are provided to the Fund pursuant to agreements between the Adviser and both Aon Investments USA Inc. and CenterSquare Investment Management LLC. Under the terms of the respective subadvisory agreement, the Adviser compensates each Sub-Adviser based on a portion of the Fund's average daily net assets which have been allocated to such Sub-Adviser to manage. Fees paid to each Sub-Adviser are not an expense of the Fund. The fee tables are as follows:

Annual Sub-Advisory Fee Rate as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets Managed by CenterSquare

\$0 - \$50M	0.50%
\$50M - \$100M	0.45%
\$100M – \$150M	0.40%
Over \$150M	0.35%

Annual Sub-Advisory Fee Rate as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets Managed by Aon

\$0 - \$500M	0.15%
\$500M - \$750M	0.125%
\$750M – \$1B	0.10%
Over \$1B	0.07%

During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Adviser paid \$2,590,136, \$2,610,827, and \$3,276,334, respectively, in fees to the Private Sub-Adviser. During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Adviser paid \$2,708,953, \$3,214,907, and \$4,465,298, respectively, in fees to the Public Sub-Adviser.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser may provide investment advisory and other services, directly and through affiliates, to various entities and accounts other than the Fund (“Adviser Accounts”). The Fund has no interest in these activities. The Adviser and the investment professionals, who on behalf of the Adviser, provide investment advisory services to the Fund, are engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Fund, may have differing economic interests in respect of such activities, and may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the Fund and the Adviser Accounts. Such persons devote only so much time to the affairs of the Fund as in their judgment is necessary and appropriate. Set out below are practices that the Adviser follows.

Participation in Investment Opportunities

Directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts and may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with respect to investments made on behalf of the Fund. As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, positions may be taken by directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser, or by the Adviser for the Adviser Accounts, if any, that are the same as, different from or made at a different time than, positions taken for the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Randy I. Anderson Ph.D., CRE - Dr. Anderson is a Partner at Apollo Global Management, Inc. (“Apollo”). Dr. Anderson serves as the Chairman of our Board and one of our Portfolio Managers, positions he has held since inception. He also has served as the President of the Fund since May 2022. Dr. Anderson has served as a member of the Investment Committee of Apollo Real Estate Fund Adviser, LLC (the “Adviser”) since its formation in 2014. Dr. Anderson has also served as the Co-Chief Executive Officer, Co-President and a director of Apollo Realty Income Solutions, Inc. since June 2022. Dr. Anderson has also been a member of the Investment Committee of ARIS Management, LLC, the investment adviser to Apollo Realty Income Solutions, Inc. since June 2022. Previously, Dr. Anderson served as the Chief Economist of Griffin Capital Company, LLC, a position he has held from 2014 to 2022. In addition, Dr. Anderson served as Chief Executive Officer of Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC, from 2021 to 2022. Dr. Anderson previously served as President of Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC from 2015 to 2020.

From 2012-2013, Dr. Anderson held several senior executive positions at Bluerock Real Estate LLC, including founding partner of the Bluerock Total Income Plus Real Estate Fund, where he was the Portfolio Manager. Dr. Anderson served as the Howard Phillips Eminent Scholar Chair and Professor of Real Estate at the University of Central Florida from 2008 through 2013, where he was responsible for growing the real estate program, including the establishment of the Professional MS in Real Estate. While at the University of Central Florida, Dr. Anderson was a member of the University Foundation Investment Sub-Committee which provides investment advice for the endowment, was the academic member of the Florida Association of Realtors Education Foundation Advisory Board, and was an ex-officio board member of the Central Florida Commercial Association of Realtors. In 2007, Dr. Anderson was President, Chief Executive Officer, and founding partner of Franklin Square Capital Partners, where he helped establish, strategically organize, and capitalize the firm. From 2005 through 2007, Dr. Anderson also served as Chief Economist for CNL Financial Group as well as Divisional President for CNL Real Estate Advisors. Prior to CNL, Dr. Anderson was the Chief Economist and Director of Research for the Marcus and Millichap Company from 2002 through 2005 and Vice President of Research at Prudential Real Estate Advisors from 2001 through 2002.

Dr. Anderson is a former co-editor of the Journal of Real Estate Portfolio Management and the Journal of Real Estate Literature. Dr. Anderson received the Kinnard Young Scholar Award from the American Real Estate Society, an award which recognizes outstanding real estate scholarship for young academics, served as the Executive Director for the American Real Estate Society, was named a Homer Hoyt Fellow and a NAIOP Distinguished Fellow, and has been invited to guest lecture at leading global universities. Dr. Anderson received his B.A. in Finance from North Central College in 1991 as a Presidential Scholar and holds a Ph.D. in Finance as a Presidential Fellow from the University of Alabama, where he graduated with highest distinction in 1996.

Spencer J. Propper — Mr. Propper is a Partner at Apollo. Mr. Propper serves as one of our Portfolio Managers and has served as a member of the Investment Committee of the Adviser since its formation in 2014. Mr. Propper has also served as the Co-Chief Investment Officer and a member of the Investment Committee of ARIS Management, LLC since June 2022. Previously, Mr. Propper served as Managing Director of Griffin Capital Company, LLC and Chief Operating Officer of Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC. Prior to his roles with the Fund and the Adviser, Mr. Propper was a Director at Lakemont Group, a boutique real estate investment banking and consulting firm. Within this role Mr. Propper provided portfolio management services to the Bluerock Total Income Plus Real Estate Fund. Additionally, at the Lakemont Group, Mr. Propper was responsible for overseeing projects for a variety of clients including pension funds, private equity firms and publicly traded real estate companies and specialized in structured finance, market analysis and strategic due diligence. Mr. Propper holds a Master of Business Administration and Bachelor of Science in Finance and Real Estate from the University of Central Florida.

Dr. Anderson and Mr. Propper each receives a fixed salary and retirement plan benefits. Dr. Anderson and Mr. Propper are also entitled to receive a discretionary bonus, based upon, among other things, the performance of the Fund and Adviser.

As of September 30, 2022, Dr. Anderson and Mr. Propper were responsible for the management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Fund:

Other Accounts By Type	Total Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles ¹	1	\$0.00	1	\$0.00
Other Accounts	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00

¹ Apollo Realty Income Solutions, Inc. had not yet commenced operations as of September 30, 2022.

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a Portfolio Manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account.

Certain inherent conflicts of interest arise from the fact that the Portfolio Managers, the Adviser and its affiliates provide investment management services both to the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds, including other funds, client accounts, proprietary accounts and any other investment vehicles that the Adviser and its affiliates may establish from time to time, in which the Fund will not have an interest. The Portfolio Managers, the Adviser and its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to the other Apollo-advised funds that may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar to those of the Fund.

The Adviser will seek to manage potential conflicts of interest in good faith; nonetheless, the portfolio strategies employed by the Portfolio Managers, the Adviser and its affiliates in managing the other Apollo-advised funds could conflict with the transactions and strategies employed by the Portfolio Managers in managing the Fund and may affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which the Fund invests. Conversely, participation in specific investment opportunities may be appropriate, at times, for both the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds. It is the policy of the Adviser to generally share appropriate investment opportunities (and sale opportunities) with the other Apollo-advised funds to the extent consistent with applicable legal requirements. In general, this policy will result in such opportunities being allocated pro rata among the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds. Nevertheless, investments and/or opportunities may be allocated other than on a pro rata basis, to the extent it is done in good faith and does not, or is not reasonably expected to, result in an improper disadvantage or advantage to one participating Apollo-advised fund as compared to another participating Apollo-advised fund.

In the event investment opportunities are allocated among the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds, the fund may not be able to structure its investment portfolio in the manner desired. Although the Adviser endeavors to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, it is possible that the fund may not be given the opportunity to participate in certain investments made by the other Apollo-advised funds or portfolio managers affiliated with the Adviser. Furthermore, the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds may make investments in securities where the prevailing trading activity may make impossible the receipt of the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities purchased or sold by the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds. When this occurs, the various prices may be averaged, and the Fund will be charged or credited with the average price. Thus, the effect of the aggregation may operate on some occasions to the disadvantage of the Fund. In addition, under certain circumstances, the Fund may not be charged the same commission or commission equivalent rates in connection with a bunched or aggregated order.

It is possible that other Apollo-advised funds may make investments in the same or similar securities at different times and on different terms than the Fund. From time to time, the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds may make investments at different levels of an issuer's capital structure or otherwise in different classes of an issuer's securities. Such investments may inherently give rise to conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest between or among the various classes of securities that may be held by such entities. Conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding the Fund may benefit the other Apollo-advised funds. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by the Fund may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) one or more Apollo-advised funds, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security by the Fund may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) one or more Apollo-advised funds.

While these conflicts cannot be eliminated, the Adviser, when consistent with fund objectives, guidelines and other fiduciary considerations and when practicable, the Fund and the other Apollo-advised funds may hold investments in the same levels of an issuer's capital structure in the same proportion at each level.

Although the professional staff of the Adviser will devote as much time to the management of the Fund as the Adviser deems appropriate to perform its obligations, the professional staff of the Adviser may have conflicts in allocating its time and services among the Fund and other affiliated investment vehicles and accounts. The Adviser and its affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Fund and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser and its professional staff. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the members of the Adviser and their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the Fund but will be allocated between the business of the registrant and the management of the monies of other clients of the Adviser's affiliates.

A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a Portfolio Manager differ among the accounts that he manages. If the structure of the Adviser's (or its affiliates') management fee or the Portfolio Manager's compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or performance based management fees), the Portfolio Managers may be motivated to favor accounts in which they have investment interests, or in which the Adviser or its affiliates have investment interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance a Portfolio Manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the Portfolio Manager in affording preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit the Portfolio Manager. For example, as reflected above, if a Portfolio Manager manages accounts that have performance fee arrangements, certain portions of his compensation will depend on the achievement of performance milestones on those accounts. The Portfolio Manager could be incented to afford preferential treatment to those accounts and thereby be subject to a potential conflict of interest.

The Fund and the Adviser's affiliates have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to address the various conflicts of interest that may arise for the Adviser and its staff members. However, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be able to detect and prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may arise.

ALLOCATION OF BROKERAGE

Specific decisions to purchase or sell securities for the Fund are made by either (i) the Portfolio Managers who are employees of the Adviser or (ii) designated employees of the Public Sub-Adviser. Both the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser are authorized by the Trustees to allocate the orders placed on behalf of the Fund to brokers or dealers who may, but need not, provide research or statistical material or other services to the Fund and the Adviser or the Public Sub-Adviser for the Fund's use. Such allocation is to be in such amounts and proportions as either the Adviser or the Public Sub-Adviser may determine.

In selecting a broker or dealer to execute each particular transaction, both the Adviser and the Public Sub-Adviser will take the following into consideration: execution capability, trading expertise, accuracy of execution, commission rates, reputation and integrity, fairness in resolving disputes, financial responsibility and responsiveness.

Brokers or dealers executing a portfolio transaction on behalf of the Fund may receive a commission in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for executing the transaction if either the Adviser or the Public Sub-Adviser, as applicable, determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided to the Fund. In allocating portfolio brokerage, either the Adviser or the Public Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage, research and other services to other accounts over which either the Adviser or the Public Sub-Adviser, as applicable, exercises investment discretion. Some of the services received as the result of Fund transactions may primarily benefit accounts other than the Fund, while services received as the result of portfolio transactions effected on behalf of those other accounts may primarily benefit the Fund. During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Fund paid \$2,139,230, \$1,148,340, and \$1,293,877 in brokerage commissions, respectively.

Affiliated Party Brokerage

The Adviser and its affiliates, as well as the Sub-Advisers and their affiliates, will not purchase securities or other property from, or sell securities or other property to, the Fund, except that the Fund may in accordance with rules under the 1940 Act engage in transactions with accounts that are affiliated with the Fund as a result of common officers, directors, advisers, members, managing general partners or common control. These transactions would be effected in circumstances in which the Adviser determined that it would be appropriate for the Fund to purchase and another client to sell, or the Fund to sell and another client to purchase, the same security or instrument each on the same day.

The Adviser, as well as the Public Sub-Adviser, places its trades under a policy adopted by the Trustees pursuant to Section 17(e) and Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act which places limitations on the securities transactions effected through the Distributor. The policy of the Fund with respect to brokerage is reviewed by the Trustees from time to time. Because of the possibility of further regulatory developments affecting the securities exchanges and brokerage practices generally, the foregoing practices may be modified. During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Fund did not pay any affiliate party brokerage commissions.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion is general in nature and should not be regarded as an exhaustive presentation of all possible tax ramifications. All shareholders should consult a qualified tax adviser regarding their investment in the Fund.

The Fund intends to qualify as regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, which requires compliance with certain requirements concerning the sources of its income, diversification of its assets, and the amount and timing of its distributions to shareholders. Such qualification does not involve supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency or bureau. By so qualifying, the Fund should not be subject to federal income or excise tax on its net investment income or net capital gain, which are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the applicable timing requirements. Net investment income and net capital gain of the Fund will be computed in accordance with Section 852 of the Code. Net investment income is made up of dividends and interest less expenses. Net capital gain for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carry forward of the Fund.

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

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

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

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

The following discussion of tax consequences is for the general information of shareholders that are subject to tax. Shareholders that are IRAs or other qualified retirement plans are exempt from income taxation under the Code.

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

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

A redemption of Fund shares by a shareholder will result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares. Such gain or loss is treated as a capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets. However, any loss realized upon the redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period. All or a portion of any loss realized upon the redemption of shares may be disallowed to the extent shares are purchased (including shares acquired by means of reinvested dividends) within 30 days before or after such redemption.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain will be taxable as described above, whether received in additional cash or shares. Shareholders electing to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the net asset value of a share on the reinvestment date.

All distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain, whether received in shares or in cash, must be reported by each taxable shareholder on his or her federal income tax return. Dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December as of a record date in such a month, if any, will be deemed to have been received by shareholders on December 31, if paid during January of the following year. Redemptions of shares may result in tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder and are also subject to these reporting requirements.

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

Taxation of Foreign Shareholders

Because of the fact-specific impact of the applicable U.S. tax rules and their interaction with tax treaties, a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a nonresident alien individual, a foreign trust or estate, or a foreign corporation (“foreign shareholder”) as defined in the Code are urged to consult their own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of the holding, sale, exchange or other disposition of the Fund’s shares. The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein.

Generally, a foreign shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on distributions received from the Fund or upon dispositions of Shares if the Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the foreign shareholder.

Income Not Effectively Connected. If the income from the Fund is not “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the foreign shareholder, distributions of investment company taxable income may be subject to a U.S. tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate, except in the case of any “excess inclusion income” allocated to the foreign shareholder), which tax generally is withheld from such distributions by the Fund. All foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the appropriate tax forms to provide to the Fund to claim a reduced rate or exemption from U.S. federal withholding taxes, and the proper completion of those forms.

Capital gain dividends and any amounts retained by the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as undistributed capital gains will not be subject to U.S. tax at the rate of 30% (or applicable lower treaty rate) unless the foreign shareholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, properly reported dividends generally are exempt from U.S. withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified net interest income” (generally, the Fund’s U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% equity holder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified short-term capital gains” (generally, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital gain over the Fund’s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, the Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a foreign shareholder will need to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing the correct IRS Form W-8). In the case of Fund shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund designates the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. If a repurchase of a shareholder’s shares by the Fund does not qualify for sale or exchange treatment, the shareholder may, in connection with such repurchase, be treated as having received, in whole or in part, a taxable dividend, a tax-free dividend, or capital gain, depending on (i) whether the Fund has sufficient earnings and profits to support a dividend and (ii) the shareholder’s tax basis in the relevant Fund shares repurchased. If the repurchase qualifies as a sale or exchange, the shareholder generally will realize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount received in exchange for the repurchased shares and the adjusted tax basis of those shares.

Any capital gain that a foreign shareholder realizes upon a repurchase of Fund shares or otherwise upon a sale or exchange of Fund shares will ordinarily be exempt from U.S. tax unless (i) in the case of a foreign shareholder that is a nonresident alien individual, the gain is U.S. source income and such shareholder is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements, or (ii) at any time during the shorter of the period during which the foreign shareholder held such Fund shares and the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition of those shares, the Fund was a “United States real property holding corporation” (as such term is defined in the Code) and the foreign shareholder actually or constructively held more than 5% of the Fund’s shares.

Income Effectively Connected. If the income from the Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then distributions of investment company taxable income and capital gain dividends, any amounts retained by the Fund that are reported by the Fund as undistributed capital gains, and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares will be subject to U.S. income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations, and such taxable amounts may subject a foreign shareholder to U.S. tax filing obligations. Foreign corporate shareholders may also be subject to the branch profits tax imposed by the Code.

In the case of a foreign shareholder, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax from distributions and repurchase proceeds that are otherwise exempt from withholding tax (or taxable at a reduced treaty rate), unless the foreign shareholder certifies his foreign status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption.

FATCA. Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution (“FFI”) or a non-financial foreign entity (“NFFE”) within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by a Fund and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Original Issue Discount and Pay-In-Kind Securities

Current federal tax law requires the holder of a U.S. Treasury or other fixed-income zero coupon security to accrue as income each year a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased, even though the holder receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year. In addition, pay-in-kind securities will give rise to income which is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as debt securities that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. A portion of the OID includable in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate debt securities (including certain pay-in-kind securities) may be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Some of the debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having market discount, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

Some debt securities (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by the Fund may be treated as having acquisition discount, or OID in the case of certain types of debt securities. Generally, the Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, usually when the debt security matures. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt securities having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

A fund that holds the foregoing kinds of securities may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount, which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution, if any, than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Shareholders of the Fund may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the Fund and on redemptions of the Fund’s shares.

A brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution accompany each distribution. In January of each year the Fund issues to each shareholder a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions.

Shareholders should consult their tax advisers about the application of federal, state and local and foreign tax law in light of their particular situation.

OTHER INFORMATION

Each share represents a proportional interest in the assets of the Fund. Each share has one vote at shareholder meetings, with fractional shares voting proportionally, on matters submitted to the vote of shareholders. There are no cumulative voting rights. Shares do not have pre-emptive or conversion or redemption provisions. In the event of a liquidation of the Fund, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders after all expenses and debts have been paid.

Administrator and Accounting Agent

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. (“ALPS”), located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203, serves as the Fund’s administrator and fund accountant pursuant to a fund services agreement between ALPS and the Fund. For its services as administrator and accounting agent, the Fund pays ALPS the greater of a minimum fee or fees based on the annual net assets of the Fund (with such minimum fees subject to an annual cost of living adjustment) plus out of pocket expenses.

During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2020, September 30, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the Fund paid \$1,294,488, \$1,268,630, and \$1,641,041 in administration and fund accounting fees to ALPS, respectively.

Distributor

ALPS Distributors, Inc., located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203, is serving as the Fund's principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions.

Transfer Agent

DST Systems, Inc., located at 333 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105, serves as transfer agent pursuant to a transfer agency agreement between DST Systems Inc. and the Fund.

Legal Counsel

Greenberg Traurig LLP, 3333 Piedmont Road NE, Suite 2500, Atlanta GA 30305, acts as legal counsel to the Fund.

Custodian

UMB Bank, n.a. (the "Custodian") serves as the primary custodian of the Fund's assets, and may maintain custody of the Fund's assets with domestic and foreign sub-custodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies) approved by the Trustees. Assets of the Fund 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 a custodian in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian is located at 1010 Grand Blvd, Kansas City, MO 64106.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Cohen & Company, Ltd is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and will audit the Fund's financial statements. Cohen & Company, Ltd is located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the Fund's fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 and the independent registered public accounting firm's report contained in the Fund's [annual report](#) dated September 30, 2022 are incorporated by reference to this Statement of Additional Information. The Fund's annual report and semi-annual report are available upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund toll free at 1-888-926-2688.

APPENDIX A

APOLLO REAL ESTATE FUND ADVISER, LLC PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Background & Description

In Proxy Voting by Investment Advisers, Investment Advisers Act Release No. 2106 (January 31, 2003), the SEC noted that, “The federal securities laws do not specifically address how an adviser must exercise its proxy voting authority for its clients. Under the Advisers Act, however, an adviser is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients a duty of care and loyalty with respect to all services undertaken on the client’s behalf, including proxy voting. The duty of care requires an adviser with proxy voting authority to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies.”

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires each registered investment adviser that exercises proxy voting authority with respect to client securities to:

- Adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes client securities in the clients’ best interests. Such policies and procedures must address the manner in which the adviser will resolve material conflicts of interest that can arise during the proxy voting process;
- Disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser about how the adviser voted with respect to their securities; and
- Describe to clients the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy of the policies and procedures.

Rule 206(4)-6 is supplemented by Investment Advisers Act Release No. 5325 (September 10, 2019) (“Release No. 5325”), which contains guidance regarding the proxy voting responsibilities of investment advisers under the Advisers Act. Among other subjects, Release No. 5325 addresses the oversight of proxy advisory firms by investment advisers. Additionally, paragraph (c)(2) of Rule 204-2 imposes additional recordkeeping requirements on investment advisers that execute proxy voting authority, as described in the Books and Records section of this Compliance Manual.

The Advisers Act lacks specific guidance regarding an adviser’s duty to direct clients’ participation in class actions. However, many investment advisers adopt policies and procedures regarding class actions.

Policy

The Adviser, as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to the Fund, has the responsibility for voting proxies for securities held by the Fund consistent with the best interests of the Fund. The Adviser has delegated the responsibility for exercising voting authority over publicly traded securities held by the Fund to the Public Sub-Adviser consistent with the Fund’s best interests, which is viewed as making a judgment as to what voting decision (including a decision not to vote) is reasonably likely to maximize total return to the Fund. The Public Sub-Adviser maintains proxy voting policies and procedures consistent with SEC Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act. The Adviser does not vote proxies regarding securities held by Private Investment Funds but rather, may vote on issues regarding the Private Investment Funds, such as the election of directors. Private Investment Funds, if privately placed, generally are not subject to the regulatory scheme applicable to public companies. Instead, they may solicit consents from their limited partners, members or shareholders. The term “Proxies” will refer to any such consents or other action requiring a vote as well as any per se proxies. In general, the Adviser does not receive proxies to be voted due to the nature of its investments on behalf of the Fund; this policy is intended to comply with Rule 206(4)-6 in the infrequent instance that the Adviser receives a proxy, or other action requiring a vote, from a Private Investment Fund.

Procedures

The Adviser has adopted procedures to implement the firm's proxy voting policy and to monitor and ensure its policy is observed and amended or updated, as appropriate, which include the following:

Voting Procedures: Adviser

- In the event Adviser Personnel receive proxy materials on behalf of a Private Investment Fund, Personnel will forward such materials to the appropriate members of the Adviser's Investment Committee to vote the Proxy.
- The Adviser's Investment Committee will analyze the proxy materials and determine how the Adviser should vote the Proxy in accordance with applicable voting guidelines (see below). The Adviser's Investment Committee may consider information provided by the Private Investment Fund's personnel regarding the nature of the proxy. Additionally, the Adviser's Investment Committee and CCO will identify if any material conflicts exist for the Adviser. A member of the Investment Committee will then provide a Proxy Voting Form, maintained separately, stating that the Adviser is not subject to conflicts of interest regarding the Private Investment Fund or the subject of the Proxy.
- The CCO or designee, is responsible for coordinating this process in a timely and appropriate manner and delivering the Proxy to the Private Investment Fund prior to the deadline.

Proxy Voting Guidelines: Adviser

- In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the Fund, the Adviser will vote Proxies in the best interests of the Fund.
- Because in the context of Private Investment Funds each solicited vote raises unique questions, each Proxy with respect to a Private Investment Fund will be analyzed by the Investment Committee, on a case-by-case basis.
- The Adviser may determine not to vote a Proxy if doing so would not be in the Fund's best interest, such as when the Adviser determines that the cost of voting the Proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the Fund.

General Voting Guidelines: Public Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has delegated the voting responsibility for the Fund's assets allocated to publicly traded securities to the Public Sub-Adviser. The Public Sub-Adviser maintains proxy voting policies and procedures consistent with SEC Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act. The Public Sub-Adviser votes proxies for the Fund in a manner consistent with its proxy voting policies and procedures, and any written instructions from the Adviser or the Fund. As a fiduciary, the Public Sub-Adviser has a duty to monitor corporate events and to vote proxies, as well as a duty to cast votes in the best interest of its clients, including the Fund, and not to subrogate client interests to its own interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, the Public Sub-Adviser seeks to ensure that its votes proxies in the best interest of its clients, including the Fund, and address how it will resolve any conflict of interest that may arise when voting proxies.

The Public Sub-Adviser intends to vote proxies on behalf of the Fund either in accordance with management recommendations, or otherwise in the best interests of the Fund, taking into account such factors as it deems relevant in its sole discretion. The Public Sub-Adviser has retained a proxy voting vendor to provide proxy voting research, guidance and to vote proxies. In most cases the Public Sub-Adviser will vote in strict accordance with the vendor's recommendation but reserves the right to change that vote when the Public Sub-Adviser disagrees with a recommendation and feels it is in the best interest of the Fund or when otherwise advised by the Fund in writing. The Public Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy is designed to ensure that if a material conflict of interest is identified in connection with a particular proxy vote, that the vote is not improperly influenced by the conflict. Conflicts of interest will arise from time to time in relation to proxy voting requirements. The Public Sub-Adviser shall monitor all proxies for any potential conflicts of interest. If a material conflict of interest arises, the Public Sub-Adviser will determine what is in the best interests of the Fund and will seek to take appropriate steps to eliminate any such conflict.

The Adviser expects the Public Sub-Adviser to vote proxies according to its stated proxy voting policy and in the best interest of shareholders. The Public Sub-Adviser may refrain from voting Fund proxies if:

- the voting materials are not received in sufficient time to allow proper analysis or an informed vote by the voting deadline; and
- it determines the cost of voting will likely exceed the expected potential benefit to the Fund; or the securities are of a de minimis amount

The Public Sub-Adviser must notify the Adviser of votes contrary to its general guidelines and document the rationale for any such vote, votes on non-routine matters and instances where the Public Sub-Adviser refrains from voting. The Public Sub-Adviser provides the Adviser and Fund with periodic reporting related to its proxy voting practices, votes cast and any votes which are voted contrary to its respective guidelines.

Material Conflicts of Interest in Connection with Proxy Voting

Material conflicts of interest may arise in situations that include, but are not limited to, when a Private Investment Fund or an affiliate of such Private Investment Fund has a relationship with the Fund or an affiliate of the Adviser and such Private Investment Fund is soliciting proxies and failure to vote in a certain way may affect the Adviser's relationship with such company and materially impact the Adviser's business; or when a personal relationship between an Adviser officer and management of a company or other proponents of proxy proposals could impact the voting decision.

From time to time, the Adviser will review a proxy which presents a potential material conflict. As a fiduciary to the Fund, the Adviser takes these potential conflicts very seriously. While the Adviser's primary goal in addressing any such potential conflict is to ensure that proxy votes are cast in the Fund's best interest and are not affected by the Adviser's potential conflict, there are a number of courses that the Adviser may take. The final decision about which course to follow shall be made by the Investment Committee. Casting a vote in the best interest of the Fund would eliminate the Adviser's discretion on the particular issue and hence avoid the conflict. The Adviser will maintain a record of the analysis of any potential conflict of interest and its resolution.

Reports to the Board

The Adviser shall annually review the Fund's registration statement to ensure that disclosures in the registration statement adequately and accurately describe the Adviser and Public Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures. Updated policies and procedures for the voting of proxies shall be provided to the Board upon any material change and in any event, no less frequently than annually.

Form N-PX

The Adviser shall cause the Fund to file an annual report of proxies voted with respect to portfolio securities of the Fund during the twelve-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX not later than August 31 of each year.

Disclosure

The Adviser will provide conspicuously displayed information in the Fund's registration statement and annual report to shareholders describing the policy and procedures used by the Adviser to vote proxies on behalf of portfolio securities, including a statement that shareholders may request information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th.

The Adviser will also provide a statement in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders notifying shareholders that a description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available without charge upon request. Additionally, the Fund's semi-annual report will also include a statement notifying shareholders that information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th is available without charge upon request.

Requests for Information

All requests for information regarding proxy votes, or policies and procedures, received by any Adviser Personnel, officer, or director should be forwarded to the CCO. In response to any request from a Fund shareholder, the CCO will prepare a written response with the information requested.

Recordkeeping

The Adviser and Public Sub-Adviser maintain proxy voting records in accordance with the SEC's five-year retention requirements including: (i) the applicable policies and any amendments; (ii) proxy materials; (iii) a record of each vote that is cast (and any decisions to refrain from voting); (iv) any document created that was material to making a decision how to vote or that memorializes that decision; (v) records reflecting the resolution of conflicts of interest; and (vi) client requests for the policy or proxy voting information, and the response. The CCO shall retain the following proxy records in accordance with the Adviser's Recordkeeping Policy:

- These policies and procedures and any amendments;
- The Public Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Each proxy statement that the Adviser receives;
- A record of each vote that the Adviser casts;
- A record of votes cast by the Public Sub-Adviser on behalf of the Fund (form N-PX);

- Any specific documents prepared or received in connection with a decision on a proxy vote; and
- A copy of each written request for information on how the Adviser voted such proxies, and a copy of any written response.

Responsibility

Compliance has responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures. In addition to periodically reviewing proxy votes cast by the Public Sub-Adviser on behalf of the Fund, Compliance should also periodically review the Public Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures.

APPENDIX B



Proxy Voting Policy

Effective October 15, 2022

I. Introduction

Pursuant to the adoption by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), it is a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act, practice or course of business, within the meaning of Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act, for a registered investment adviser to exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, unless: (1) the adviser has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its clients; (2) the adviser describes its proxy voting procedures to its clients and provides copies of the procedures on request; and (3) the adviser discloses to the clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies. This Proxy Voting Policy documents CenterSquare Investment Management LLC’s (“CenterSquare”) proxy voting policies and procedures.

II. Statement of Policy

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and duties of care and loyalty must be undertaken by CenterSquare to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised in accordance with the Firm’s fiduciary duty to its clients. To satisfy its fiduciary duty in making any voting determination, CenterSquare must make the determination in the best interest of the client and must not place its own interests ahead of the interests of the client. Therefore, all proxies received by CenterSquare should be voted in accordance with these procedures which are intended to comply with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act. This Proxy Voting Policy applies only to those CenterSquare clients who, in their investment management agreement (“IMA”), have chosen to give us discretion to vote their proxies. At account start-up, upon amendment of the IMA, or upon a letter of instruction, the applicable documentation is reviewed to determine whether CenterSquare has discretionary authority to vote client proxies.

As a UNPRI Signatory, CenterSquare has chosen to use the Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines as the default proxy policy for its clients. A client of CenterSquare may elect to use other general or customized proxy voting guidelines through ISS. However, CenterSquare does not attempt to reconcile individual client proxy policies to the ISS Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines. A client may change their decision with regards to proxy voting authority or guidelines at any time. Clients who have delegated proxy voting responsibilities to CenterSquare with respect to their account may direct CenterSquare to vote in a particular manner for a specific ballot. CenterSquare will use reasonable efforts to vote in accordance with the client’s request in these circumstances, however our ability to implement such voting instructions will be dependent on operational matters such as the timing of the request.

III. Retention and Oversight of Proxy Service Provider

CenterSquare's proxy voting policies and procedures are intended to meet the objective to act in its clients' best interests. The sheer number of proxy votes related to client holdings makes it impossible for CenterSquare to research each and every proxy issue. Recognizing the importance of informed and responsible proxy voting, CenterSquare has retained an independent third party service provider, ISS, to analyze proxy issues, provide proxy research and recommendations on how to vote those issues, and provide assistance in the administration of the proxy process, including maintaining complete proxy voting records.

CenterSquare monitors the capacity, competency, and conflicts of interest of ISS to ensure that CenterSquare continues to vote proxies in the best interest of its clients. On an annual basis, CenterSquare conducts a due diligence review of ISS regarding their proxy voting services as part of its duty to perform oversight over the proxy voting firm. This review includes updates and discussion about the following areas of ISS:

- The adequacy and quality of staffing, personnel and/or technology;
- Whether ISS has an effective process for seeking timely input from issuers and ISS clients with respect to, among other things, its proxy voting policies, methodologies, and peer group constructions;
- Whether ISS has adequately disclosed to CenterSquare its methodologies in formulating voting recommendations, such that CenterSquare understands the factors underlying ISS' recommendations;
- The nature of any third-party information sources that ISS uses as a basis for its voting recommendations; and
- ISS policies and procedures regarding how it identifies and addresses conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of Interest of ISS

1. CenterSquare Compliance will examine information provided by ISS that describes conflicts to which it is subject or otherwise obtained by CenterSquare. CenterSquare will seek to require that ISS promptly provide updates of business changes that might affect or create conflicts and of changes to ISS' conflict policies and procedures.
2. If, as a result of CenterSquare Compliance's examination of ISS' conflicts of interest, a determination is made that a material conflict of interest exists, CenterSquare will determine whether to follow the ISS' recommendation with respect to the proxy or take other action with respect to the proxy.
3. CenterSquare Compliance will periodically review ISS' policies and procedures for:
 - i. Adequacy in identifying, disclosing and addressing actual and potential conflicts of interest, including conflicts relating to the provision of proxy voting recommendations and proxy voting services generally, conflicts relating to activities other than providing proxy voting recommendations and proxy voting services, and conflicts presented by certain affiliations;

- ii. Adequate disclosure of ISS' actual and potential conflicts of interest with respect to the services ISS provides to CenterSquare; and
- iii. Adequacy in utilizing technology in delivering conflicts disclosures that are readily accessible.

Periodic Review of ISS' Policies and Procedures and Continued Retention of ISS

CenterSquare will periodically review the proxy voting policies, procedures and methodologies, conflicts of interest and competency of ISS. CenterSquare will also review the continued retention of ISS, including whether any relevant credible potential factual errors, incompleteness or methodological weaknesses in ISS' analysis that CenterSquare is aware of materially affected the research and recommendations used by the Firm. In addition, CenterSquare will also consider the effectiveness of ISS' policies and procedures for obtaining current and accurate information relevant to matters included in its research and on which it makes voting recommendations. This will include the ISS':

- engagement with issuers, including the ISS process for ensuring that it has complete and accurate information about the issuer and each particular matter;
- process, if any, for CenterSquare to access the issuer's views about ISS' voting recommendations in a timely and efficient manner;
- efforts to correct any identified material deficiencies in its analysis;
- disclosure to CenterSquare regarding sources of information and methodologies used in formulating voting recommendations or executing voting instructions;
- consideration of factors unique to a specific issuer or proposal when evaluating a matter subject to a shareholder vote; and
- updates to its methodologies, guidelines and voting recommendations on an ongoing basis, including in response to feedback from issuers and their shareholders.

CenterSquare will seek to require ISS to update the Firm regarding business changes that are material to the services provided by ISS to CenterSquare. CenterSquare will consider whether the bases on which it made its initial decision to retain ISS has materially changed and will document such review.

IV. Decision Methods

ISS Global Voting Principles provide for four key tenets on accountability, stewardship, independence, and transparency, which underlie their approach to developing recommendations on management and shareholder proposals at publicly traded companies.¹ ISS uses a bottom-up policy formulation process which collects feedback from a diverse range of market participants through multiple channels including an annual Policy Survey. The ISS Policy Board uses the input to develop its draft policy updates each year. Before finalizing these updates, ISS publishes draft updates for an open review and comment period. All comments received are posted verbatim to the Policy Gateway, in order to provide additional transparency into the feedback ISS has received. Final updates are published in November, to apply to meetings held after February of the following year. ISS research analysts apply more than 400 policies to shareholder meetings. As part of the research process, ISS analysts interact with company representatives, institutional shareholders, shareholder proponents and other parties to gain deeper insight into key issues.² ISS reviews and updates their proxy polices on an annual basis. The ISS Policy Information is located under Policy Gateway at <https://www.issgovernance.com>.

¹ <https://www.issgovernance.com/policy-gateway/iss-global-voting-principles/>

² <https://www.issgovernance.com/policy-gateway/policy-formulation-application/>

When determining whether to invest in a company, one of the many factors CenterSquare may consider is the quality and depth of the company's management. As a result, CenterSquare believes that recommendations of management on any issue (particularly routine issues) should be given a fair amount of weight in determining how proxy issues should be voted. Thus, on many issues, votes are cast in accordance with the recommendations of the company's management. CenterSquare reviews all ballot items where ISS recommends voting against the management of the issuer. Generally, CenterSquare will not override the ISS specific policy vote recommendations but reserves the right to change that vote when a CenterSquare Portfolio Manager disagrees with an ISS recommendation and feels it is in the best interest of all clients to change the proxy vote. CenterSquare Compliance is notified when an override of the ISS vote is proposed by a CenterSquare Portfolio Manager. CenterSquare Compliance will ascertain that appropriate justification for the override is reasonable and appropriately documented in the ISS voting records contemporaneous to the actual proxy vote. A rationale of our decision is noted within the ISS system when we override ISS' specific policy recommendation and is included in the ballot summary reports. Proxy voting reports are available to clients upon request. For clients that have provided CenterSquare authority to vote proxies and have not otherwise selected other ISS general or customized proxy voting guidelines, proxy voting will be made on behalf of all client accounts in accordance with ISS Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines.

V. CenterSquare Conflicts of Interest

In certain instances, a conflict of interest may arise when CenterSquare votes a proxy. CenterSquare will deem to have a potential conflict of interest when voting proxies including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- CenterSquare or one of its affiliates manages assets for that issuer or an affiliate of that issuer and also recommends that its other client's investment in such issuer's securities.
- A director, trustee or officer of the issuer or affiliate of the issuer is an employee of CenterSquare or a director of CenterSquare or its affiliates, or a fund sub-advised by CenterSquare.
- CenterSquare is actively soliciting that issuer or an affiliate of the issuer as a client
- A director or executive officer of the issuer has a personal relationship with a member of the relevant investment team or other employee of CenterSquare that may affect the outcome of the proxy vote.

Each person who is a member of the Proxy Administrator, as further defined below, is a member of the investment team, or serves on the Proxy Voting Committee shall, on at least an annual basis, certify:

- a list of any portfolio companies, including entities raising capital as part of a PIPE (“Private Investments in Public Equity”) transaction, with or in which he or she has a relationship or could otherwise be deemed to have a conflict and;
- They have not been unduly influenced by an issuer or other third party to vote in a particular manner.

In situations where CenterSquare perceives a material conflict of the interest, the conflict is reported to the Chief Compliance Officer. It is expected that CenterSquare will abstain from making a vote decision and allow ISS to vote to mitigate the material conflict of interest.

VI. Securities Lending

Some clients have, at their discretion, elected to participate in security lending programs. CenterSquare is unable to vote securities that are on loan under this type of arrangement.

VII. Decisions to not Vote Proxies

CenterSquare fully recognizes its responsibility to vote proxies and maintain proxy records pursuant to applicable rules and regulations. CenterSquare will therefore attempt to vote every proxy it receives for all domestic and foreign securities. There may be situations in which CenterSquare cannot vote proxies. For example, the client or custodian does not forward the ballots in a timely manner.

Proxy voting in certain countries requires shareblocking. Shareblocking in general refers to restrictions on the sale or transfer of securities between the execution of the vote instruction and the tabulation of votes at the shareholder meeting. During the blocking period, shares that will be voted at the meeting cannot be sold until the meeting has taken place and the shares are returned to the client’s custodian bank. The blocking period may last from several days to several weeks depending upon the market, the security and the custodian. CenterSquare believes that in these situations, the benefit of maintaining liquidity during the share blocking period outweighs the benefit of exercising our right to vote. In order to preserve the account’s liquidity, CenterSquare will generally instruct ISS to “DO NOT VOTE” these shares.

Proxies relating to foreign securities may also be subject to additional documentation. Such documentation may be difficult to obtain or produce as a condition of voting or requires additional costs that generally outweigh the benefit to be gained by voting. Therefore, in some cases, those shares will not be voted.

VIII. Reporting

ISS provides CenterSquare on-line access to client proxy voting records. A summary of the proxy votes cast by CenterSquare is available to clients upon request for their specific portfolio. Due to confidentiality and conflict of interest concerns, CenterSquare does not disclose to third parties how it votes individual client proxies.

CenterSquare’s proxy voting policies are disclosed in the Form ADV Part 2A. A copy of this Proxy Voting Policy and the ISS Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines are available to our clients, without charge, upon request. All requests may be sent to the Operations Group, CenterSquare Investment Management LLC, 630 West Germantown Pike, Suite 300, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462 or to OpsCompliance@centersquare.com.

IX. Proxy Committee

CenterSquare's Proxy Committee ("Proxy Committee") is responsible for overseeing the proxy voting process and for establishing and maintaining the Proxy Voting Policy, which is reviewed and updated annually. The Proxy Committee is comprised of the Director, Head of Securities Operations, and designated members of CenterSquare's investment teams. The Chief Compliance Officer will participate as a non-voting member of the Committee. At a minimum, the Proxy Committee will meet no less than annually to review and update the Proxy Voting Policy, if necessary, and to review other proxy voting topics as needed.

X. Proxy Administration and Recordkeeping

The administration of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of CenterSquare's securities operations department ("Proxy Administrator"). Both ISS and each client's custodian monitor corporate events for CenterSquare. CenterSquare gives an authorization and letter of instruction to the client's custodian who then forwards the proxy material it receives to ISS so that ISS may vote the proxies. On a regular basis, CenterSquare sends ISS an updated list of client accounts and the security holdings in those accounts so that ISS can update its database and is aware of which proxies it will need to vote.

The Proxy Administrator is responsible for:

- monitoring reports identifying pending meetings and due dates for ballots
- monitoring reports to ensure that clients are coded to the appropriate ISS policy
- ensuring ballots are voted according to the ISS policy assigned to the client
- monitoring for shareblocking ballots
- monitoring reports for votes against management
- reviewing user access and new / close account setups
- performing vote overrides as required by Portfolio Managers and document changes and rationale for each vote override

CenterSquare or ISS also maintains the following records:

- ballot summary reports for each client indicating which ballots were votes, number of shares voted, description of the proposal, how the shares were voted and the date on which the proxy was returned, and the policy applied
- ballot summary reports for vote overrides with the Portfolio Managers rationale
- meeting-level statistical reports
- copy of each proxy statement received, provided that no copy needs to be retained of a proxy statement found on the SEC's EDGAR website

XI. CenterSquare Compliance Annual Review

CenterSquare Compliance will review and document no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of the proxy voting policies and procedures to make sure they have been implemented effectively, including whether the policies and procedures continue to be reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of CenterSquare's clients. As part of this review, CenterSquare Compliance will review:

- the Proxy Voting Policy
- CenterSquare's client disclosures regarding its proxy voting policies and procedures in the ADV Form Part 2A, due diligence questionnaires, and other relevant materials
- a sampling of proxy voting records to ensure voting was completed in the best interests of clients and in accordance with the ISS Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines
- a sampling of proxy vote overrides and the documentation supporting such overrides
- the Firm's annual due diligence over the third-party proxy voting firm, ISS