

New York, NY 10036

(Name and address of agent for service)

COPY TO:

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Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:

As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

when declared effective pursuant to section 8 (c)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities	Amount	Proposed	Proposed	Amount of Registration Fee*
		Maximum	Maximum	
Being Registered	Being Registered	Offering Price	Aggregate	
	Registered	Per Unit(1)	Offering Price(1)	
Shares of Beneficial Interest	3,000,000	\$1,000.00	\$3,000,000,000	\$117,900

(1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee.

* Previously paid.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until such Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

[AIP MULTI-STRATEGY FUND A]

PROSPECTUS

April 30, 2010

100 Front Street, Suite 400

West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881

(888) 322-4675

Investment Objective. [AIP Multi-Strategy Fund A] (the Fund) is a Delaware statutory trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total
Public Offering Price	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000,000,000
Proceeds to the Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000,000,000

- (1) Assumes all shares currently registered are sold in the continuous offering. Shares will be offered during an initial public offering period at the offering price and in a continuous offering thereafter at the Fund's then current net asset value, as described herein. The Adviser (as defined herein) has borne the Fund's organizational costs of approximately \$21,555. The Fund has incurred initial offering costs of approximately \$361,139. The Fund's offering costs are being capitalized and amortized over the 12 month period beginning on the initial closing date for subscriptions for Shares, which is currently expected to be May 3, 2010. The Fund will also bear certain ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund's continuous offering of Shares (mostly printing expenses).

The Fund is offering on a continuous basis up to 3,000,000 shares of beneficial interest (Shares). Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (the Distributor) acts as the distributor of the Fund's Shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions. See Plan of Distribution. There is no minimum aggregate amount of Shares required to be purchased by all investors as a whole in the initial public offering. Any amounts received in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases of Shares are placed in a non-interest bearing account with the Transfer Agent (as defined herein) prior to their investment in the Fund, in accordance with Rule 15c2-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. No other arrangements have been made to place funds received in connection with the Shares' initial public offering in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement. Shares will be sold only to Eligible Investors (as defined herein). Shares will not be listed on any securities exchange. See Fund Expenses.

Investment Portfolio. The Fund intends to invest substantially all its assets in private investment funds (commonly referred to as hedge funds) that are managed by a select group of alternative investment managers that employ different investment strategies in pursuit of attractive risk-adjusted returns consistent with the preservation of capital. These investment strategies allow Investment Managers (as defined below) the flexibility to use leveraged or short-sale positions to take advantage of perceived inefficiencies across the global capital markets. These strategies are in contrast to the investment programs of traditional registered investment companies, such as mutual funds. The Fund seeks attractive risk-adjusted returns, which are returns adjusted to take into account the volatility of those returns. The Fund intends to invest in private investment funds that employ the following principal

strategies: relative value strategies, security selection strategies, specialist credit strategies and directional strategies. For a further discussion of the Fund's principal investment strategies, see Investment Program.

Risk Factors and Restrictions on Transfer. Investing in Shares involves a high degree of risk. See Types of Investments and Related Risks beginning on page __. **With very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable and liquidity will be provided only through repurchase offers, which may be made from time to time by the Fund as determined by the Fund's Board of Trustees in its sole discretion.** See Repurchases and Transfers of Shares.

Management Fee. The Fund pays the Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP (the Adviser) a monthly fee of 0.125% (1.50% on an annualized basis) of the Fund's month end net asset value (the Management Fee). The Management Fee is an expense paid out of the Fund's net assets and is computed based on the value of the net assets of the Fund as of the close of business on the last business day of each month. The Management Fee is in addition to the asset-based fees and incentive allocations charged by the Investment Funds and indirectly paid by investors in the Fund. See Management Fee.

Eligible Investors. Shares are being sold only to investors that represent that they are both (i) accredited investors within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and (ii) qualified clients as defined in Rule 205-3(d)(1) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The minimum initial investment in the Fund by any investor is \$50,000 and the minimum additional investment in the Fund by any investor is \$25,000. The minimum initial and additional investments may be reduced by the Fund with respect to certain individual investors or classes of investors (specifically, with respect to employees, officers or Trustees of the Fund, the Adviser or their affiliates). Investors may only purchase their shares through the Distributor or through a registered investment adviser (a RIA) that has entered into an arrangement with the Distributor for such RIA to offer Shares in conjunction with a wrap fee, asset allocation or other managed asset program sponsored by such RIA. Any such RIA may impose additional eligibility requirements for investors who purchase Shares through such RIA.

This Prospectus concisely provides the information that a prospective investor should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this Prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including a statement of additional information (SAI) dated April 30, 2010, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SAI is available upon request and without charge by writing to the Fund c/o Boston Financial Data Services, 30 Dan Road, Canton, Massachusetts 02021 or by calling (888) 322-4675. The table of contents of the SAI appears on page __ of this Prospectus. The SAI, and other information about the Fund, is also available on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). The address of the SEC's Internet site is provided solely for the information of prospective investors and is not intended to be an active link.

Shares are not deposits or obligations of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and Shares are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

You should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The Fund is not making an offer of Shares in any state or other jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted.

Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc.

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STRUCTURAL DIAGRAM

This diagram and the accompanying text are intended as a simplified illustration of the Fund's structure and investment program. Please refer to the body of this Prospectus for a more complete explanation of each, as well as details regarding the fees, expenses and risks to which an investment in Shares of the Fund are subject.

As further described in the body of this Prospectus, the Investment Funds (as defined herein) in which the Fund invests are commonly referred to as hedge funds. Because the investment strategies implemented by the investment managers to these Investment Funds are non-traditional in nature (e.g., not based on long-only portfolios of bonds or equities as are the investment programs of most registered investment companies such as mutual funds), this class of investments is typically referred to as alternative investments.

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SUMMARY OF TERMS

THE FUND

[AIP Multi-Strategy Fund A] (the Fund) is a Delaware statutory trust that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company.

INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing substantially all its assets in investment funds (Investment Funds) managed by unaffiliated third-party investment managers (Investment Managers) who employ a variety of investment strategies in pursuit of attractive risk-adjusted returns (*i.e.*, returns adjusted to take into account the volatility of those returns, as measured in the manner described below) consistent with the preservation of capital. These investment strategies allow Investment Managers the flexibility to use leveraged or short-sale positions to take advantage of perceived inefficiencies across the global capital markets. These strategies are in contrast to the investment programs of traditional registered investment companies, such as mutual funds. Traditional investment companies are generally characterized by long-only investments and limits on the use of leverage. Because Investment Funds following such non-traditional investment strategies (whether hedged or not) are often described as hedge funds, the Fund's investment program can be broadly referred to as a fund of hedge funds. The Fund measures the volatility of its returns by standard deviation, which is a measure of risk that represents the degree to which an investment's performance has varied from its average performance over a particular period.

Investment Funds are commingled asset pools that may engage in a wide variety of investment strategies. Among other things, Investment Funds invest primarily in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and debt securities and may engage in leverage, short selling and derivative transactions. Investment Funds typically offer their securities privately without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act), in large minimum denominations (often at least \$1 million) to a limited number of high net worth individual and institutional investors. Investment Funds are excluded from the definition of investment company, and hence are not registered as investment companies, under the 1940 Act. The managers or investment advisers of these Investment Funds are usually compensated through asset-based fees and incentive-based fees. Through the selection and ongoing monitoring of Investment Funds, the Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation that may exhibit moderate correlation with certain global equity indices and aims not to be disproportionately influenced by the performance of any single Investment Fund. In addition, by investing in a number of Investment Funds that employ a variety of investment strategies, the Fund seeks to achieve the desired capital appreciation with lower volatility than likely would be achieved by investing with

most individual Investment Funds. Investing in a number of Investment Funds involves additional costs.

The Fund may seek to gain investment exposure to certain Investment Funds, to adjust market or risk exposure or to increase overall returns by seeking leveraged market exposure in certain investments by entering into derivative transactions, such as total return swaps, options and futures. For example, to achieve investment returns equivalent to those achieved by an Investment Manager in whose Investment Fund the Fund could not invest directly, perhaps because of its high investment minimum or its unavailability for direct investment, the Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements under which the Fund may agree, on a net basis, to pay a return based on a floating interest rate, and to receive the total return of the reference Investment Fund over a stated time period. See [Types of Investments and Related Risks](#) [Investment Related Risks](#) [Options and Futures](#) and [Types of Investments and Related Risks](#) [Special Investment Instruments and Techniques](#) [Swap Agreements](#). The Fund's investments in derivatives may involve significant economic leverage and thus may, in some circumstances, involve significant risks of loss and may increase the volatility of the Fund's returns. These risks may increase dramatically during times where general access to credit is severely impaired (i.e., a credit crunch) and/or during general market turmoil, such as that experienced during late 2008 into 2009. See [Types of Investments and Related Risks](#) [Investment Related Risks](#) [Leverage Utilized by the Fund](#).

The Adviser (as hereinafter defined) is responsible for the allocation of assets to various Investment Funds, subject to policies adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees. These Investment Funds will have investors other than the Fund.

The Adviser allocates Fund assets among the Investment Funds that, in its view, represent attractive investment opportunities. Allocation depends on the Adviser's assessment of the likely risks and returns of various investment strategies that the Investment Funds utilize and the likely correlation among the investment strategies under consideration. The Adviser generally seeks to invest substantially all of the Fund's assets in Investment Funds whose expected risk-adjusted returns are deemed attractive and likely to have limited correlations among each other or with fixed income or equity indices. The Adviser periodically reallocates the Fund's investments among investment strategies in order to increase the Fund's expected risk-adjusted return. There is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to avoid substantial losses due to poor returns by any Investment Fund or that the Adviser's expectations regarding Investment Funds' limited correlations among each other or with fixed income or equity

indices will prove correct.

The Adviser and its personnel use a wide range of resources, including its well-established network, to identify attractive Investment Funds and promising investment strategies for consideration in connection with investments by the Fund. To narrow the set of Investment Funds and investment strategies initially identified for consideration, the Adviser screens Investment Funds and investment strategies according to criteria that include both quantitative measures such as past performance and systematic risk exposures, to the extent that data is available; qualitative factors such as the reputation, experience and training of the Investment Manager; and the ability of the Investment Manager to articulate a coherent investment philosophy and risk control process. Following the initial screening process, the Adviser conducts further review of the Investment Funds that it considers likely to generate superior, risk-adjusted returns consistent with the Adviser's views at that time as to both the most attractive strategy types and the needs of the Fund's existing portfolio. On an ongoing basis, the Adviser conducts similar, periodic reviews with respect to Investment Funds in which the Fund has invested.

The Adviser's personnel have extensive experience and expertise with alternative investment strategies and Investment Managers and have evaluated numerous Investment Funds representing many categories of alternative investments and utilizing various investment strategies. They also have extensive experience in directly managing alternative investment strategies. The Adviser believes that this combination of evaluation expertise and direct investment experience enables it to understand the opportunities and risks associated with investing in Investment Funds.

The Adviser intends to invest primarily in Investment Funds that employ the following strategies (among others):

relative value strategies seek to identify and exploit inefficiencies in the relative pricing of securities whose prices are deemed to move in relation to each other;

security selection strategies seek to combine long and short positions of equity securities primarily;

specialist credit strategies seek to invest in and lend to credit sensitive issuers that are generally rated below investment grade (typically referred to as "junk"); and

directional strategies seek to invest based on the expected direction of market prices of currencies, commodities,

equities and bonds in the futures and cash markets.

See Investment Program Investment Strategies.

The Adviser typically endeavors to limit the exposure to any one type of investment strategy to less than 35% of the Fund's gross assets (measured over time and subject to underlying Investment Funds liquidity constraints) and to limit investments in any one Investment Fund to no more than 15% of the Fund's gross assets (measured at the time of purchase). The Adviser limits Fund investments in any one Investment Fund to less than 5% of an Investment Fund's outstanding voting securities. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure Investments in Non-Voting Stock; Inability to Vote. The Adviser currently expects that the Fund will invest in approximately 25-35 Investment Funds; however, the Fund may invest in more or fewer Investment Funds at any time.

The Fund's performance benchmark will be the HFRI Fund of Funds Diversified Index (the Performance Benchmark). The Performance Benchmark is sponsored by Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI), a research firm specializing in the aggregation and analysis of alternative investment information. HFRI is not affiliated with the Fund or Morgan Stanley. The Performance Benchmark comprises funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified. Funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified do not necessarily meet applicable diversification tests under the 1940 Act or the Internal Revenue Code. Rather, funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified seek to minimize losses during down markets while still achieving superior returns in up markets, and they seek to do so by investing in underlying hedge funds collectively pursuing a variety of investment strategies and managed by multiple investment managers. These characteristics serve to distinguish the Performance Benchmark from other fund-of-hedge-funds indices established by HFRI, which typically include funds of hedge funds collectively pursuing a few selected investment strategies. As set forth in this Prospectus under Investment Program Investment Strategies, the Fund's investment program and strategies substantially conform to HFRI's classification standards for diversified funds of hedge funds. The Performance Benchmark will be used solely to measure the Fund's relative performance, and not to determine selection of Investment Funds or allocation to any particular investment strategy followed by Investment Funds. For historical performance of the Performance Benchmark and other broad market equity and fixed income indices, please refer to the Appendix to this Prospectus.

While the Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund has elected, and intends to qualify, to be treated as a regulated investment company (a RIC) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). To qualify as a RIC under the

Code, the Fund must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined in the Code); and (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (A) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (B) not more than 25% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) of (1) any one issuer, (2) any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or (3) any one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. In addition, the Adviser typically endeavors to limit the Fund's investments in any one Investment Fund to no more than 15% of the Fund's gross assets (measured at the time of purchase).

The Investment Funds in which the Fund invests are not subject to the Fund's investment restrictions and are generally subject to few investment limitations. In response to adverse market, economic or political conditions, the Fund may invest temporarily in high quality fixed income securities, money market instruments and affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds or may hold cash or cash equivalents for temporary defensive purposes. In addition, the Fund may also make these types of investments pending the investment of assets in Investment Funds or to maintain the liquidity necessary to effect repurchases of Shares.

LEVERAGE

The Fund may borrow money in connection with its investment activities (i.e., the Fund may utilize leverage. Specifically, the Fund may borrow money through a credit facility to fund investments in Investment Funds up to the limits of the Asset Coverage Requirement (as defined below). The Fund may also borrow money through a credit facility to manage timing issues in connection with the acquisition of its investments (i.e., to provide the Fund with temporary liquidity to acquire investments in Investment Funds in advance of the Fund's receipt of redemption proceeds from another Investment Fund). As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not established a credit facility for such purposes.

The 1940 Act requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness (the Asset Coverage Requirement). This requirement means that the value of the investment company's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third the value of its total assets (including the indebtedness). The Fund's borrowings will at all times be subject to the Asset Coverage Requirement. In addition to borrowing money, the Fund may also incur economic leverage via the use of derivatives.

Investment Funds may also utilize leverage in their investment activities. Borrowings by Investment Funds are not subject to the Asset Coverage Requirement. Accordingly, the Fund's portfolio may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs of certain Investment Funds and the volatility of the value of Shares may be great, especially during times of a credit crunch and/or general market turmoil, such as that experienced during late 2008 into 2009. In general, the use of leverage by Investment Funds or the Fund may increase the volatility of the Investment Funds or the Fund. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by the Fund and See Types of Investments and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by Investment Funds.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions will be paid at least annually on the Shares in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income and net capital gains, if any, earned each year. The Fund is not a suitable investment for any investor who requires regular dividend income.

Each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the DRIP (as defined below) and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in Shares unless such Shareholder specifically elects to receive all income, dividends and/or capital gain distributions in cash.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

An investment in the Fund enables investors to invest with Investment Managers whose services generally are not available to the investing public or who otherwise may place stringent restrictions on the number and type of persons whose money they will manage. An investment in the Fund also enables investors to invest with a number of Investment Managers without incurring the high minimum investment requirements that Investment Managers typically would impose on investors. Investment Funds in which the Fund may invest also may close from time to time. If the Fund has previously invested in an Investment Fund

that has closed, an investor would nevertheless be able to invest indirectly in such Investment Fund by investing in the Fund.

In addition to benefiting from the Investment Managers' individual investment strategies, the Fund as a whole should achieve the benefits of exposure to a number of different investment styles and Investment Managers. By investing through multiple Investment Managers that employ a variety of investment strategies, the Fund may reduce the volatility inherent in a direct investment with a single Investment Manager.

THE OFFERING

The Fund is offering on a continuous basis through Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (the Distributor) \$3,000,000,000 of shares of beneficial interest (Shares). Shares will be offered during an initial public offering period at an initial offering price of \$1,000 per Share and in a continuous offering thereafter at the Fund's then current net asset value per Share. See Purchases of Shares. The initial closing date for subscriptions for Shares is currently anticipated to be on or about May 3, 2010 (the Initial Closing Date). Subsequent to the Initial Closing Date, Shares may be purchased as of the first business day of each month at the Fund's then current net asset value per Share from the Distributor or through a registered investment adviser (a RIA) that has entered into an arrangement with the Distributor for such RIA to offer Shares in conjunction with a wrap fee, asset allocation or other managed asset program sponsored by such RIA. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Adviser. See Calculation of Net Asset Value and Plan of Distribution.

Investors purchasing Shares in the Fund (Shareholders) will not be charged a sales load.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Fund has a Board of Trustees (each member a Trustee and, collectively, the Board of Trustees) that has overall responsibility for monitoring and overseeing the Fund's investment program and its management and operations. A majority of the Trustees are not interested persons (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Fund or the Adviser. See Management of the Fund.

THE ADVISER

Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP serves as the Fund's investment adviser (the Adviser). The Adviser, a limited partnership formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Advisers Act).

The day-to-day portfolio management, short-term cash management and operations of the Fund are the responsibility of Mustafa A. Jama, Chief Investment Officer, Fund of Hedge Funds team; José F. González-Heres, Portfolio Manager; Paresh Bhatt, Portfolio Manager; Kevin Kuntz, Portfolio Manager; Mark

L.W. van der Zwan, Portfolio Manager; Lawrence Berner, Portfolio Manager; and Jarrod Quigley, Portfolio Manager, subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees. See Management of the Fund.

The Adviser is an affiliate of Morgan Stanley. Morgan Stanley is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services.

MANAGEMENT FEE

In consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee of 0.125% (1.50% on an annualized basis) of the Fund's month end net asset value (the Management Fee). The Management Fee is an expense paid out of the Fund's net assets and is computed based on the value of the net assets of the Fund as of the close of business on the last business day of each month (including any assets in respect of Shares that will be repurchased by the Fund as of the end of the month). The Management Fee is in addition to the asset-based fees and incentive allocations charged by the Investment Funds and indirectly paid by investors in the Fund. See Management Fee.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The Fund bears all expenses incurred in the business of the Fund, including any charges and fees to which the Fund is subject as an investor in the Investment Funds. The Adviser has borne the Fund's organizational costs of approximately \$21,555. The Fund has incurred initial offering costs of approximately \$361,139. The Fund's offering costs are being capitalized and amortized over the 12 month period beginning on the Initial Closing Date. The Fund will also bear certain ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund's continuous offering of Shares (mostly printing expenses). The Investment Funds will bear all expenses incurred in the business of the Investment Funds. See Fund Expenses and Summary of Fund Expenses.

State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), as Fund administrator, performs certain administration and accounting services for the Fund. In consideration for these services, the Fund pays State Street an annual fee calculated based upon the average net assets of the Fund, subject to a minimum monthly fee, and reimburses certain of State Street's expenses.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The investment activities of the Adviser, the Investment Managers and their affiliates for their own accounts and other accounts they manage may give rise to conflicts of interest that may disadvantage the Fund. Morgan Stanley, an affiliate of the Adviser, is a diversified global financial services firm involved in a broad spectrum of financial services and asset management activities and may, for example, engage in the ordinary course of

PURCHASE OF SHARES

business in activities in which its interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with those of the Fund or the Shareholders. See Conflicts of Interest.

The minimum initial investment in the Fund by an investor is \$50,000. Additional investments in the Fund must be made in a minimum amount of \$25,000. The minimum initial and additional investments may be reduced by the Fund with respect to certain individual investors or classes of investors (specifically, with respect to employees, officers or Trustees of the Fund, the Adviser or their affiliates). Additionally, the Fund may waive or reduce the minimum initial and additional investment amounts (as well as the application and funding deadlines described above) with respect to any investor funding its purchase of Shares with redemption proceeds from another fund sponsored, managed, or advised by the Adviser. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes in the investors that are eligible for such reductions.

The Fund may accept initial and additional purchases of Shares as of the first business day of each calendar month. The investor must submit a completed application form eight business days before the applicable purchase date. All purchases are subject to the receipt of immediately available funds four business days prior to the applicable purchase date in the full amount of the purchase (to enable the Fund to invest the proceeds in Investment Funds as of the applicable purchase date). An investor who misses one or both of these deadlines will have the effectiveness of its investment in the Fund delayed until the following month.

Despite having to meet the earlier application and funding deadlines described above, the Fund does not issue the Shares purchased (and an investor does not become a Shareholder with respect to such Shares) until the applicable purchase date, *i.e.*, the first business day of the relevant calendar month. Consequently, purchase proceeds do not represent capital of the Fund, and do not become assets of the Fund, until such date.

Any amounts received in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases of Shares are placed in a non-interest-bearing account with the Transfer Agent (as defined herein) prior to their investment in the Fund, in accordance with Rule 15c2-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase of Shares in certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, when it has reason to believe that a purchase of Shares would be unlawful). Unless otherwise required by applicable law, any amount received in advance of a purchase ultimately rejected by the Fund will be returned to the prospective investor. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Other Risks Possible Exclusion of a Shareholder Based on Certain Detrimental Effects.

ELIGIBLE INVESTORS

Each investor will be required to certify that the Shares are being acquired directly or indirectly for the account of both (i) an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D promulgated under the 1933 Act and (ii) a qualified client as defined in Rule 205-3(d)(1) under the Advisers Act. Investors who are both accredited investors and qualified clients are referred to in this Prospectus as Eligible Investors. Existing Shareholders seeking to purchase additional Shares will be required to qualify as Eligible Investors at the time of the additional purchase. Any RIA who offers Shares may impose additional eligibility requirements on investors who purchase Shares through such RIA.

INVESTOR SUITABILITY

An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. A Shareholder may lose money. Before making an investment decision, a prospective investor should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to the investor's investment objectives and personal situation and (ii) consider factors such as the investor's personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs. The Fund is an illiquid investment. Investors have no right to require the Fund to redeem their Shares in the Fund. See Other Risks Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Risks.

VALUATION

Certain securities and other financial instruments in which the Investment Funds invest may not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be valued by the Investment Managers. Although the procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees provide that the Adviser will review the valuations provided by the Investment Managers to the Investment Funds, neither the Adviser nor the Board of Trustees will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by the Investment Managers (which are unaudited). Accordingly, such valuations generally will be relied upon by the Fund, even though an Investment Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value will affect the Investment Manager's compensation. In addition, the net asset values or other valuation information received by the Adviser from the Investment Funds will typically be estimates only, subject to revision through the end of each Investment Fund's annual audit. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure Valuation.

UNLISTED CLOSED-END
STRUCTURE; LIMITED
LIQUIDITY AND TRANSFER
RESTRICTIONS

The Fund has been organized as a closed-end management investment company. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) in that investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their Shares on a daily basis. To meet daily redemption requests, mutual funds are subject to more stringent regulatory limitations than closed-end funds.

REPURCHASES OF SHARES
BY THE FUND

A Shareholder will not be able to redeem his, her or its Shares on a daily basis because the Fund is a closed-end fund. In addition, with very limited exceptions, the Fund's Shares are not transferable and liquidity will be provided only through limited repurchase offers described below. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the Shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment. See Other Risks Closed-End Fund; Liquidity Risks.

No Shareholder has the right to require the Fund to redeem his, her or its Shares. The Fund may from time to time offer to repurchase Shares pursuant to written tenders by Shareholders, and each such repurchase offer will generally apply to up to 15% of the net assets of the Fund. Repurchases will be made at such times, in such amounts and on such terms as may be determined by the Board of Trustees, in its sole discretion. In determining whether the Fund should offer to repurchase Shares, the Board of Trustees will consider the recommendations of the Adviser as to the timing of such an offer, as well as a variety of operational, business and economic factors. The Adviser expects that, generally, it will recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Fund offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders quarterly, with such repurchases to occur as of each March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 (or, if any such date is not a business day, on the immediately preceding business day). Each repurchase offer will generally commence approximately [125] days prior to the applicable repurchase date.

If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by Shareholders who tender Shares, the Fund may repurchase a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder, extend the repurchase offer, or take any other action with respect to the repurchase offer permitted by applicable law. In addition, the Fund has the right to repurchase Shares of Shareholders if the Fund determines that the repurchase is in the best interest of the Fund or upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust.

The Fund is subject to certain Investment Funds' initial lock-up periods beginning at the time of the Fund's initial investment in an Investment Fund, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. In addition, certain Investment Funds may at times elect to suspend completely or limit withdrawal rights for an indefinite period of time in response to market turmoil or other adverse conditions (such as those experienced by many hedge funds during late 2008 into 2009). During such periods, the Fund may not be able to liquidate its holdings in such Investment Funds in order to meet repurchase requests. In addition, should the Fund seek to liquidate its investment in an Investment Fund that maintains a side pocket, the Fund might not be able to fully

	<p>liquidate its investment without delay, which could be considerable. The Fund may need to suspend or postpone repurchase offers if it is not able to dispose of its interests in Investment Funds in a timely manner. See Repurchases and Transfers of Shares No Right of Redemption and Repurchases of Shares.</p>
SUMMARY OF TAXATION	<p>The Fund expects to qualify, and to continue to qualify, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. For each taxable year that the Fund so qualifies, the Fund is not subject to federal income tax on that part of its taxable income that it distributes to Shareholders. Taxable income consists generally of net investment income and any capital gains.</p> <p>The Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and gains to Shareholders. These distributions generally will be taxable as ordinary income to the Shareholder. Shareholders not subject to tax on their income will not be required to pay tax on amounts distributed to them. The Fund will inform Shareholders of the amount and character of its distributions to Shareholders. See Distribution Policy.</p> <p>Subchapter M imposes strict requirements for the diversification of a fund's investments, the nature of a fund's income and a fund's distribution and timely reporting of income and gains. In order to satisfy these requirements, the Fund will generally invest its assets in Investment Funds organized outside the United States that are treated as corporations for U.S. tax purposes and are expected to be classified as passive foreign investment companies (PFICs). See Tax Aspects.</p>
ERISA PLANS AND OTHER TAX-EXEMPT ENTITIES	<p>Investors subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), and other tax-exempt entities, including employee benefit plans, individual retirement accounts (each, an IRA), and 401(k) and Keogh Plans may purchase Shares. Because the Fund will be registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered to be plan assets of the ERISA Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction rules. Thus, the Adviser will not be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA with respect to the assets of any ERISA Plan that becomes a Shareholder, solely as a result of the ERISA Plan's investment in the Fund. See ERISA Considerations.</p>
REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS	<p>The Fund furnishes to Shareholders as soon as practicable after the end of each taxable year information on Form 1099 as is required by law to assist the Shareholders in preparing their tax returns. The Fund prepares, and transmits to Shareholders, an unaudited semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which the report is being</p>

	<p>made, or as otherwise required by the 1940 Act. Shareholders also are sent reports on at least a quarterly basis regarding the Fund's operations during each quarter.</p>
TERM	<p>The Fund's term is perpetual unless the Fund is otherwise terminated under the terms of the Fund's organizational documents.</p>
RISK FACTORS	<p>An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. These risks include the risks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">loss of capital, up to the entire amount of a Shareholder's investmentinvesting in a fund that has a limited operating history and whose Investment Managers with which the Fund invests, in some cases, may be newly organized with limited operating histories upon which to evaluate their performanceinvesting in a fund where the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests may invest their assets in securities for which trading activity may be dramatically impaired or cease at any time (whether due to general market turmoil, problems experienced by a single issuer or market sector or other factors), such as collateralized debt obligations backed by mortgages (especially subprime mortgages), asset-backed commercial paper issued by structured investment vehicles and auction rate preferred sharesinvesting in a fund whose performance depends upon the performance of the Investment Managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Investment Managers to their selected strategies, the instruments used by such Investment Managers and the Adviser's ability to select Investment Managers and strategies and effectively allocate Fund assets among theminvesting in a fund that may borrow money (i.e., incur leverage) to make investments in Investment Funds and/or incur economic leverage via the use of derivatives, which may increase the volatility of the Fundinvesting in a fund whose underlying Investment Funds may also incur leverage (whether via borrowing money or utilizing derivatives) for investment or other purposes, which may increase the volatility of the Investment Funds

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may sell securities held by Investment Funds short, which involves the theoretical risk of unlimited loss because of increases in the market price of the security sold short

investing in a fund where the underlying Investment Funds' short selling activities may be adversely affected by regulatory restrictions on short selling that may be imposed at any time

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may invest the Investment Funds' assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including those located in emerging markets, and where the Fund may invest in Investment Funds that may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies, thus exposing the Fund to various risks that may not be applicable to U.S. securities

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may change their investment strategies (i.e., may experience style drift) at any time

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may invest the Investment Funds' assets without limitation in restricted and illiquid securities

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may invest the Investment Funds' assets in equity securities without limitation as to market capitalization, such as those issued by smaller capitalization companies, including micro cap companies, the prices of which may be subject to erratic market movements

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may generally charge investors in the Investment Funds (the Fund being one such investor) asset-based fees and incentive fees of as much of 20% to 30% of an Investment Fund's net profits, which incentive fees may create incentives for Investment Managers to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than in the absence of these fees

investing in a fund where an Investment Manager may focus on a particular industry or industries, which may subject the Investment Fund, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of industries

investing in a fund where an Investment Fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of securities, which may subject the Investment Fund, and thus Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in a larger number of securities

investing in illiquid securities of an unlisted closed-end fund, which are not listed on any securities exchange or traded in any other market and are subject to substantial restrictions on transfer

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may use derivatives for hedging and non-hedging purposes of the Investment Funds

investing in a fund where the Investment Funds' returns may exhibit greater correlations among each other and/or with fixed income or equity indices than anticipated by the Adviser, especially during times of general market turmoil such as that experienced during late 2008 into 2009

investing in a fund whose Adviser and Investment Managers may have conflicts of interest

investing in a non-diversified fund that may allocate a higher percentage of its assets to the securities of any one issuer than if it were a diversified fund

investing in a fund that intends to qualify as a RIC under the Code and may be subject to tax liabilities if it fails to so qualify

investing in a fund that is subject to, and indirectly invests in Investment Funds that are subject to, risks associated with legal and regulatory changes applicable to financial institutions generally or hedge funds such as the Investment Funds in particular

Because the Fund invests in Investment Funds, investors are subject to additional risks, including:

investing in a fund whose underlying Investment Funds will not be registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act, and, therefore, the Fund, as an investor in such Investment Funds, and thus the Shareholders, as indirect investors in such Investment Funds, will not be able to avail themselves of 1940 Act protections

investing in a fund whose underlying Investment Managers may not be registered under the Advisers Act

investing in a fund whose investors will have no right to receive information about the Investment Funds or Investment Managers, and who will have no recourse against Investment Funds or their Investment Managers

investing in a fund whose investments in certain underlying Investment Funds may be subject to initial lock-up periods during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment

investing in a fund where certain underlying Investment Funds may at times elect to suspend completely or limit withdrawal rights for an indefinite period of time, possibly requiring the Fund to suspend or postpone repurchase offers if it is not able to dispose of its interests in Investment Funds in a timely manner

investing in a fund that may not be able to invest in certain Investment Funds that are oversubscribed or closed or that may only be able to allocate a limited amount of assets to an Investment Fund that has been identified as an attractive opportunity

investing in a fund whose investors will bear two layers of asset-based fees and expenses – one at the Fund level and one at the Investment Fund level – and incentive fees at the Investment Fund level

investing in a fund that may invest indirectly a substantial portion of its assets in Investment Funds that follow a particular type of investment strategy, thus exposing the Fund to the risks of that strategy (though the Adviser typically endeavors to limit the exposure to any one type of investment strategy to less than 35% of the Fund's gross assets (measured over time and subject to underlying Investment Funds' liquidity constraints))

investing in a fund that invests in a number of Investment Funds, resulting in investment related expenses that may be higher than if the Fund invested in only one Investment Fund

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers may receive compensation for positive performance of the relevant Investment Fund in the form of the asset-based fees, incentive fees and other expenses payable by the Fund as an investor in the relevant Investment Fund, even if the Fund's overall returns are negative

investing in a fund where the Investment Managers make investment decisions independent of the Adviser and each other, which may result in the pursuit of opposing

investment strategies or result in performance that correlates more closely with broader market performance

investing in a fund many of whose assets will be priced in the absence of a readily available market and may be priced based on determinations of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate; the valuation of the Fund's investments in Investment Funds is ordinarily determined based on valuations provided by their Investment Managers, who may face a conflict of interest as such valuations will be used to calculate fees payable to the Investment Manager and the Adviser, and the price at which purchases and repurchases are made.

investing in a fund that invests in Investment Funds that may hold a portion of their assets in side pockets (i.e., a sub-account established by an Investment Fund in which certain assets (which generally are illiquid and/or hard to value) are held and segregated from the other assets of the Investment Fund until some type of realization event occurs), which may further restrict the liquidity of the Fund's investments in such Investment Funds, and thus the Shareholders' investments in the Fund

investing in a fund that may not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of the investors of an underlying Investment Fund, including a matter that could adversely affect the Fund's investment in it

investing in a fund that, upon its redemption of all or a portion of its interest in an Investment Fund, may receive an in-kind distribution of securities that are illiquid or difficult to value

investing in a fund that invests in Investment Funds located outside of the U.S. and thus may be subject to withholding taxes in such jurisdictions, which may reduce the Fund's, and thus the Shareholders', return

Accordingly, the Fund should be considered a speculative investment and entails substantial risks, and a prospective investor should invest in the Fund only if it can sustain a complete loss of its investment. See Types of Investments and Related Risks.

SUMMARY OF FEES AND EXPENSES

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

TRANSACTION FEES

Maximum sales load (percentage of purchase amount)	None
Maximum redemption fee	None

ANNUAL FUND EXPENSES (as a percentage of the Fund's net assets)

Management Fee	1.50%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses*	[]%
Other Expenses**	[]%
Total Annual Fund Expenses	[]%
Less Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement***	[]%
Annual Net Expenses****	[]%

EXAMPLE:

You would pay the following fees and expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return:

1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$[]	\$[]	\$[]	\$[]

Actual expenses may be greater or lesser than those shown. Moreover, the rate of return of the Fund may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return used in the Example.

On an investment of \$50,000 the Example would be as follows:

EXAMPLE:

You would pay the following fees and expenses on a \$50,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return:

1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
\$[]	\$[]	\$[]	\$[]

Year 1 expenses reflect a contractual fee waiver and expense reimbursement agreement on the part of the Adviser, as set forth in the footnotes to the fee table.

* The Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses include the operating expenses and performance-based incentive fees of the Investment Funds in which the Fund plans to invest. The operating expenses consist of management fees, administration fees, professional fees (i.e., audit and legal fees), and other operating expenses. In addition to operating expenses, the Investment Funds also incur trading expenses (primarily interest and dividend expenses), which are the byproduct of leveraging or hedging activities employed by the Investment Funds' managers in order to enhance investor returns. The impact of trading expenses to the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Ratio would be []%. The information used to determine the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is generally based on the most recent shareholder reports received from the respective Investment Funds or, when not available, from the most recent communication from the Investment Funds. The agreements related to investments in Investment Funds provide for compensation to the Investment Funds managers/general partners in the form of management fees generally ranging from 1.0% to 3.0% annually of net assets and performance incentive fees generally from 20% to 30% of net profits earned. Some Investment Funds employ a pass-through expense arrangement with no stated management fee. Fees and expenses of Investment Funds are based on historic fees and expenses. Future Investment Funds' fees and expenses may be substantially higher or lower because certain fees are based on the performance of the Investment Funds, which may fluctuate over time. See below for the breakdown of the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses:

Operating Expenses	[]%
Incentive Fees	[]%
Total Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[]%

** Estimated for the current fiscal year assuming ending Fund net assets at December 31, 2010 of \$[]. See Fund Expenses.
 *** The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive and/or reimburse the Fund's expenses (other than Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and extraordinary expenses and the following investment related expenses: foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed by the Fund) to the extent necessary in order to cap the Fund's total annual operating expenses at 1.75% until the termination of the Fund's investment advisory agreement, the initial term of which is currently scheduled to terminate on July 1, 2010. The Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not subject to this expense cap. Extraordinary Expenses are expenses incurred by the Fund outside of the ordinary course of its business, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceedings, indemnification expenses and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for a meeting of Shareholders.
 **** Annual Net Expenses include expenses excluded from the Fund's contractual fee waiver.
 The purpose of the table above is to assist investors in understanding the various fees and expenses Shareholders will bear directly or indirectly. For a more complete description of the various fees and expenses of the Fund, see Fund Expenses, Management Fee and Purchases of Shares.

THE FUND

The Fund, which is registered under the 1940 Act as a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company, was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 27, 2008. The Fund intends to commence operations on or about the Initial Closing Date, as defined above. The Fund's principal office is located at 100 Front Street, Suite 400, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881, and its telephone number is (888) 322-4675. Investment advisory services are provided to the Fund by the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement. Responsibility for monitoring and overseeing the Fund's investment program and its management and operation is vested in the individuals who serve on the Board of Trustees. See Management of the Fund Board of Trustees.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of Shares, net of the Fund's fees and expenses, will be invested by the Fund to pursue its investment program and objectives as soon as practicable (but not in excess of six months), consistent with market conditions and the availability of suitable investments, after receipt of such proceeds by the Fund. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure Investment Managers May Have Limited Capacity to Manage Additional Fund

Investments for a discussion of certain limitations applicable to the Fund's ability to make investments in Investment Funds. See also Other Risks Availability of Investment Opportunities for a discussion of the timing of Investment Funds' subscription activities, market conditions and other considerations relevant to the timing of the Fund's investments generally.

The Fund will pay the Adviser the full amount of the Management Fee during any period prior to which any of the Fund's assets (including any proceeds received by the Fund from the offering of Shares) are invested in Investment Funds.

STRUCTURE

The Fund is a specialized investment vehicle that combines many of the features of an investment fund not registered under the 1940 Act, often referred to as a private investment fund, with those of a registered closed-end investment company. Private investment funds, such as hedge funds, are commingled asset pools that may engage in a wide variety of investment strategies including, among others, leverage, short selling and derivative transactions. Investment Funds typically offer their securities privately without registration under the 1933 Act in large minimum denominations (often at least \$1 million) to a limited number of high net worth individual and institutional investors. Investment Funds are excluded from the definition of investment company, and hence are not registered as investment companies, under the 1940 Act. The managers or investment advisers of these funds are usually compensated through asset-based fees and incentive-based fees. Registered closed-end investment companies are typically organized as corporations, business trusts, limited partnerships or limited liability companies that generally are managed more conservatively than most private investment funds due to certain requirements imposed by the 1940 Act and, with respect to those registered closed-end investment companies that qualify as RICs under the Code, Subchapter M of the Code. These registered companies often impose relatively modest minimum investment requirements (such as \$2,000 or less) and publicly offer their shares to a broad range of investors, in contrast to the higher minimum investment amounts and limited range of investors which, as set forth above, characterize the offerings of private investment funds' securities. The advisers to registered closed-end investment companies are typically compensated through asset-based fees.

The Fund is similar to a private investment fund in that it is actively managed and Shares are sold in relatively large minimum denominations to high net worth individual and institutional investors. In addition, the Investment Managers are typically entitled to receive incentive-based compensation. Unlike many private investment funds, however, the Fund, as a registered closed-end investment company, can offer Shares without limiting the number of Eligible Investors that can participate in its investment program. The structure of the Fund was designed to permit sophisticated investors that have a higher tolerance for investment risk to participate in an aggressive investment program without making the more substantial minimum capital commitment that is required by many private investment funds and without subjecting the Fund to the limitations on the number of Eligible Investors faced by many of those funds.

INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing substantially all its assets in investment funds (Investment Funds) managed by unaffiliated third-party investment managers (Investment Managers) who employ a variety of investment strategies in pursuit of attractive risk-adjusted returns (*i.e.*, returns adjusted to take into account the volatility of those returns, as measured in the manner described below) consistent with the preservation of capital. These investment strategies allow Investment Managers the flexibility to use leveraged or short-sale positions to take advantage of perceived inefficiencies across the global capital markets. These strategies are in contrast to the

investment programs of traditional registered investment companies, such as mutual funds. Traditional investment companies are generally characterized by long-only investments and limits on the use of leverage. Because Investment Funds following such non-traditional investment strategies (whether hedged or not) are often described as hedge funds, the Fund's investment program can be broadly referred to as a fund of hedge funds. The Fund measures the volatility of its returns by standard deviation, which is a measure of risk that represents the degree to which an investment's performance has varied from its average performance over a particular period.

Through the selection and ongoing monitoring of Investment Funds, the Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation that may exhibit moderate correlation with certain global equity indices and aims not to be disproportionately influenced by the performance of any single Investment Fund. In addition, by investing in a number of Investment Funds that employ a variety of investment strategies, the Fund seeks to achieve the desired capital appreciation with lower volatility than likely would be achieved by investing with most individual Investment Funds. Investing in a number of Investment Funds involves additional costs.

Investment Philosophy

Traditional registered investment companies, such as mutual funds, generally are subject to significant regulatory restrictions in designing their own investment strategies relating to the use of leverage and the ability to sell securities short. As a registered investment company, the Fund will be subject to such restrictions. By contrast, private, unregistered investment funds, such as the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests, are not subject to many of these limitations. The Adviser believes that the Fund's strategy of investing substantially all of its assets in these types of Investment Funds creates opportunities to participate in alternative methods of investing that may earn attractive risk-adjusted returns.

The Adviser intends to invest primarily in Investment Funds that employ the following strategies (among others), which are discussed in more detail below: inefficiencies in the relative pricing of securities (relative value strategies), Investment Manager skill and expertise with respect to creating and combining long and short securities selection programs (security selection strategies), inefficiencies in commercial financing markets (specialist credit strategies) and, on a more limited basis, Investment Manager predictions on the direction of market prices (directional strategies). The Adviser believes that a portfolio of alternative investment strategies may produce capital appreciation more consistently and with less volatility than would most individual traditional or alternative investment strategies. The Adviser also believes that the success of an investment program developed around these principles, such as that of the Fund, depends on the Adviser's ability to successfully perform three key tasks: (1) discovering and developing access to attractive Investment Funds, (2) constructing a portfolio consisting of a number of such Investment Funds, and (3) managing and monitoring the risks of the Fund's investments in such Investment Funds.

Because alternative investment strategies may be risky, the Adviser believes it is prudent for the Fund to generally invest in these strategies through Investment Funds organized as vehicles providing limited liability to their investors. This structure limits the effect that losses incurred by any one Investment Fund will have on the assets of the Fund by limiting the Fund's amount at risk to the amount invested in that Investment Fund. In certain circumstances, however, the Adviser believes that it may be appropriate to gain investment exposure to certain Investment Funds by entering into derivative transactions, such as total return swaps, options and forwards. For example, to achieve investment returns equivalent to those achieved by an Investment Manager in whose Investment Fund the Fund could not invest directly, perhaps because of its high investment minimum or its unavailability for direct investment, the Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements under which the Fund may agree, on a net basis, to pay a return based on a floating interest rate, and to receive the total return of the reference

Investment Fund over a stated time period. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks*, *Special Investment Instruments and Techniques*, *Swap Agreements*. The Fund's investments in derivatives may involve significant economic leverage and thus may, in some circumstances, involve significant risks of loss and increase the volatility of the Fund's returns. These risks may increase dramatically during times where general access to credit is severely impaired (i.e., a credit crunch) and/or during general market turmoil, such as that experienced during late 2008 into 2009. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks*, *Investment Related Risks*, *Leverage Utilized by the Fund*.

Investment Strategies

The Adviser intends to invest the assets of the Fund in Investment Funds that employ a variety of alternative investment strategies. As noted above, the Investment Managers to these Investment Funds generally conduct their investment programs through Investment Funds that have investors other than the Fund.

Some examples of the primary investment strategies that the Adviser considers with respect to the Fund are described below:

Relative Value Strategies Relative value strategies focus on identifying and exploiting spread relationships between pricing components of financial assets or commodities, either with respect to single assets or commodities or groups of assets or commodities whose prices are deemed to move in relation to each other. These strategies seek to avoid assuming any outright market risk, although the risk of loss may be significant if the Investment Manager has incorrectly evaluated the nature or extent of the expected spread relationships or if unexpected intervening events affect these relationships. Examples of relative value strategies include the following:

Convertible Arbitrage Strategies Convertible arbitrage strategies seek to exploit anomalies in price relationships between convertible securities and the securities into which they convert.

Merger Arbitrage Strategies Merger arbitrage strategies seek to exploit merger activity to capture the spread between current market values of securities and their values after successful completion of a merger, restructuring, or similar corporate transaction.

Statistical Arbitrage Strategies Statistical arbitrage strategies seek to use systematic models to build long and short portfolios of securities whose current prices are predicted to increase or decrease based on established statistical relationships.

Other Arbitrage Strategies Other arbitrage strategies seek to exploit anomalies in price spreads between related or similar instruments. These strategies will typically include fixed income, capital structure, volatility, and mortgage-backed securities arbitrage.

Security Selection Strategies Security selection strategies combine long positions and short sales with the aim of benefiting from the Investment Manager's ability to select investments while offsetting some systematic market risks. Market exposure can vary substantially, leading to a wide range of risk and return profiles. There is, in addition, no guarantee that an Investment Manager will be able to minimize systematic or other risks effectively. Security selection strategies are expected to be primarily equity-oriented, but they may also involve sovereign and corporate debt securities. There are three distinct security selections strategies:

Opportunistic Equity Strategies Opportunistic equity strategies seek to maintain varying degrees of directional exposure to the equity markets, based on the assessment by Investment Funds' respective Investment Managers of market conditions and underlying company

fundamentals. Core long holdings of some Investment Funds may be concentrated, depending on the investment approach of their respective Investment Managers.

High Hedge Equity Strategies High hedge equity strategies seek to have limited or low net exposure to equity markets. Investment Funds may maintain short equity positions which attempt to mitigate a portion of the market exposure resulting from long equity positions.

Activist Equity Strategies Activist equity strategies seek to accumulate concentrated positions in order to exert influence on underlying company management with the objective of increasing shareholder value. The Investment Manager may work with the management team of the target company to design an alternate strategic plan and may secure appointment of persons to the target company's board of directors. The Investment Manager may initiate shareholder actions (including those which may be opposed to the target company's management) seeking to maximize value, including such actions as corporate restructurings, share repurchases, management changes, asset sales, and asset divestitures.

Specialist Credit Strategies Specialist credit strategies seek to lend to credit-sensitive issuers (generally below investment grade, typically referred to as "junk" issuers). Their potential investment edge is derived from the Investment Manager's expected ability to perform a high level of due diligence and to take advantage of what the Investment Manager discerns to be relatively inexpensive securities. The securities may be inexpensive due to regulatory anomalies or other constraints on traditional lenders (e.g., disclosure rules and speed of decision-making processes). Risk of loss may be significant if the Investment Manager's credit judgments are incorrect. There are three distinct specialist credit strategies:

Credit Trading Strategies Credit trading strategies seek exposure to credit-sensitive securities (whether long, short, or both) based on credit analysis of issuers and securities and on credit market views.

Distressed Securities Strategies Distressed securities strategies seek to invest in companies suffering financial distress. They seek capital appreciation and do not focus on the high-yield nature of the assets.

Private Placement Strategies Private placement strategies seek to make short-term private placements in companies, usually pursuant to Regulation D under the 1933 Act. Regulation D allows small firms to raise capital very quickly and relatively cheaply. Investment Managers seek to benefit from underpriced equity options often embedded in the financing transaction.

Directional Strategies Directional trading strategies are based on speculating on the direction of market prices of currencies, equities, bonds, and commodities in the futures and cash markets. Investment horizons vary considerably, but a key characteristic of the strategies is that Investment Managers can normally reverse their market view as they see a situation unfold. Some Investment Managers may employ model-based systems to generate buy and sell signals. Others use a more subjective approach, ultimately using their own discretionary judgment in implementing trades. Risk of loss may be significant if the Investment Manager's judgment is incorrect as to the direction, timing, or extent of expected market moves. Strategies include without limitation macro trading, tactical asset allocations, and commodity trading activities.

Global Macro and Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) Strategies Global macro and CTA strategies can be characterized as following long-term economic trends. Global macro hedge funds can be classified as utilizing either a systematic approach, using quantitative methods such as computer models and simulations in their trading strategies, or a discretionary approach, relying on manager discretion in their trading strategies. Global macro managers use price and volume information in conjunction with

valuation information as inputs in their trading decisions. CTA strategies typically focus on managed futures, either on their own or in combination with other derivatives, and can be classified as either long-term trend followers or short-term managed future program styles. CTA managers primarily use price and volume information as inputs in their trading decisions.

Investment Selection

The Adviser is responsible for the allocation of assets to various Investment Funds, subject to policies adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The Adviser selects opportunistically from a wide range of Investment Funds in order to create a broad-based portfolio of such funds while seeking to invest in compelling investment strategies and with promising Investment Managers at optimal times. The Adviser currently expects that the Fund will invest in approximately 25-35 Investment Funds; however, the Fund may invest in more or fewer Investment Funds at any time.

The Adviser and its personnel use a wide range of resources to identify attractive Investment Funds and promising investment strategies for consideration in connection with investments by the Fund. These resources include, but are not limited to, the experience of the Adviser's personnel and their contacts with Investment Managers, academics and prime-broker groups; Morgan Stanley's global network; conferences and seminars; contacts with selected family offices and investors in other funds managed by the Adviser or its affiliates; academic journals and database research and ideas generated from within the Adviser.

To narrow the set of Investment Funds and investment strategies initially identified for consideration, the Adviser conducts ongoing analysis of Investment Managers and investment strategies. The Adviser's criteria include both quantitative measures such as past performance and systematic risk exposures, to the extent that data is available; qualitative factors such as the reputation, experience and training of the Investment Manager; and the ability of the Investment Manager to articulate a coherent investment philosophy and risk control process.

The Adviser expects that only a few Investment Funds will be deemed sufficiently interesting to warrant further review after the initial analysis. Following this analysis, the Adviser conducts extensive due diligence on the Investment Funds that it considers likely to generate superior, risk-adjusted returns consistent with the Adviser's views at that time as to both the most attractive strategy types and the needs of the Fund's existing portfolio. The due diligence process typically includes meetings with the Investment Manager to seek to understand the Investment Manager's investment strategy, investment philosophy and portfolio construction procedures. The due diligence process seeks to identify the types of securities and other instruments held or techniques utilized and to confirm the presence of, and adherence to, an investment and risk control process. The due diligence process also typically includes quantitative analysis of the investment strategy, including an analysis of past performance history and risk factors.

If the Adviser's assessment of the abilities of the Investment Manager and the attractiveness of the investment strategy employed by the Investment Manager are sufficiently positive, then further due diligence typically will be performed. The additional diligence generally involves an analysis of the operational and legal structure of the Investment Fund and background investigations of the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager's fee structure, the depth and quality of the Investment Manager's organization, the legal terms and conditions of the Investment Fund's governing documents, the potential for developing and maintaining a long-term relationship with the Investment Manager and the likely alignment of interests between the Investment Fund, its Investment Manager and the Fund are examples of factors that the Adviser typically investigates.

The Adviser's personnel have extensive experience and expertise with alternative investment strategies and Investment Managers and have evaluated numerous Investment Funds representing many categories of alternative investments and utilizing various investment strategies. They also have extensive experience in directly managing alternative investment strategies. The Adviser believes that this combination of evaluation expertise and direct investment experience enables it to understand the opportunities and risks associated with investing in the Investment Funds. For a more complete description of the experience of the personnel of the Adviser who are principally responsible for the management of the Fund, see The Adviser.

The Fund's performance benchmark will be the HFRI Fund of Funds Diversified Index (the Performance Benchmark). The Performance Benchmark is sponsored by Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI), a research firm specializing in the aggregation and analysis of alternative investment information. HFRI is not affiliated with the Fund or Morgan Stanley. The Performance Benchmark comprises funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified. Funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified do not necessarily meet applicable diversification tests under the 1940 Act or the Internal Revenue Code. Rather, funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified seek to minimize losses during down markets while still achieving excellent returns in up markets, and they seek to do so by investing in underlying hedge funds collectively pursuing a variety of investment strategies and managed by multiple investment managers. These characteristics serve to distinguish the Performance Benchmark from other fund-of-hedge-funds indices established by HFRI, which typically include funds of hedge funds collectively pursuing a few selected investment strategies. As set forth in this Prospectus under Investment Program Investment Strategies, the Fund's investment program and strategies substantially conform to HFRI's classification standards for diversified funds of hedge funds. The Performance Benchmark will be used solely to measure the Fund's relative performance, and not to determine selection of Investment Funds or allocation to any particular investment strategy followed by Investment Funds. For historical performance of the Performance Benchmark and other broad market equity and fixed income indices, please refer to the Appendix to this Prospectus.

Portfolio Construction

The Adviser allocates Fund assets among the Investment Funds that, in its view, represent attractive investment opportunities. Allocation depends on the Adviser's assessment of the likely risks and returns of various investment strategies that the Investment Funds utilize and the likely correlation among the Investment Funds under consideration. The Adviser generally seeks to invest substantially all of the Fund's assets in Investment Funds whose expected risk-adjusted returns are deemed attractive and likely to have limited correlations among each other or with fixed income or equity indices. The Adviser periodically reallocates the Fund's investments among Investment Funds in order to increase the Fund's expected risk-adjusted return.

While the Fund is a non-diversified fund under the 1940 Act, the Adviser believes it is important to maintain a broad-based portfolio in order to reduce the effect on the Fund of losses or poor returns by any one Investment Fund. There is no guarantee, however, that the Fund will be able to avoid substantial losses due to poor returns by an Investment Fund or that the Adviser's expectations regarding Investment Funds' limited correlations among each other or with fixed income or equity indices will prove correct. In addition, while the Fund is a non-diversified fund for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund has elected, and intends to qualify, to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined in the Code); and (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (A) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is

represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (B) not more than 25% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) of (1) any one issuer, (2) any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or (3) any one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Adviser typically endeavors to limit the exposure to any one type of investment strategy to less than 35% of the Fund's gross assets (measured over time and subject to underlying Investment Funds' liquidity constraints) and to limit investments in any one Investment Fund to no more than 15% of the Fund's gross assets (measured at the time of purchase). The Adviser limits Fund investments in any one Investment Fund to less than 5% of an Investment Fund's outstanding voting securities. See "Types of Investments and Related Risks" "Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure" "Investments in Non-Voting Stock; Inability to Vote."

Investment Funds in which the Fund invests are not subject to the Fund's investment restrictions and are generally not subject to any investment limitations under the 1940 Act or the Code (as hereinafter defined). Therefore, the Fund is not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act with respect to the Investment Funds.

For example, the Investment Funds are not required to, and may not, hold custody of their assets in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act. As a result, bankruptcy or fraud at institutions, such as brokerage firms, banks, or administrators, into whose custody those Investment Funds have placed their assets could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Investment Funds and may, in turn, have an adverse impact on the Fund. In addition, the Investment Managers of the Investment Funds may not be registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act.

In response to adverse market, economic or political conditions, the Fund may invest temporarily in high quality fixed income securities, money market instruments and affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds or may hold cash or cash equivalents for temporary defensive purposes. In addition, the Fund may also make these types of investments pending the investment of assets in Investment Funds or to maintain the liquidity necessary to effect repurchases of Shares.

Leverage

The Fund may borrow money in connection with its investment activities (i.e., the Fund may utilize leverage). Specifically, the Fund may borrow money through a credit facility to fund investments in Investment Funds up to the limits of the Asset Coverage Requirement (as defined below). The Fund may also borrow money through a credit facility to manage timing issues in connection with the acquisition of its investments (i.e., to provide the Fund with temporary liquidity to acquire investments in Investment Funds in advance of the Fund's receipt of redemption proceeds from another Investment Fund). As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not established a credit facility for such purposes.

The 1940 Act requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness (the "Asset Coverage Requirement"). This requirement means that the value of the investment company's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third the value of its total assets (including the indebtedness). The Fund's borrowings will at all times be subject to the Asset Coverage Requirement. In addition to borrowing money, the Fund may also incur economic leverage via the use of derivatives.

Investment Funds may also utilize leverage in their investment activities. Borrowings by Investment Funds are not subject to the Asset Coverage Requirement. Accordingly, the Fund's portfolio may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs of certain Investment Funds and the volatility of the value of Shares may be great, especially during times of a credit crunch and/or general market turmoil, such as that experienced during late 2008 into 2009. In general, the use of leverage by Investment Funds or the Fund may increase the volatility of the Investment Funds or the Fund. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by the Fund and Types of Investments and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by Investment Funds.

Risk Management and Monitoring of Investments

As noted above, unregistered investment funds typically have greater flexibility than traditional registered investment companies as to the types of securities the unregistered funds hold, the types of trading strategies used, and, in some cases, the extent to which leverage is used. The Investment Managers selected by the Fund have full discretion, without the Fund's input, to purchase and sell securities and other investments for their respective Investment Funds consistent with the relevant investment advisory agreements or governing documents of the Investment Funds. The Investment Funds are generally not limited in the markets in which they invest, either by location or type, such as U.S. or non-U.S., large capitalization or small capitalization, or the investment discipline that they may employ, such as value or growth or bottom-up or top-down analysis. These Investment Funds may invest and trade in a wide range of securities and other financial instruments and may pursue various investment strategies and techniques for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. Although the Investment Funds will primarily invest and trade in equity and debt securities, they may also invest and trade in equity-related instruments, currencies, financial futures, debt-related instruments, and any other instruments that are deemed appropriate by the relevant Investment Manager and permitted under the relevant Investment Fund's governing documents. The Investment Funds may also sell securities short, purchase and sell option and futures contracts and engage in other derivative transactions, subject to certain limitations described elsewhere in this Prospectus. The use of one or more of these techniques may be an integral part of the investment program of an Investment Fund and involves certain risks. The Investment Funds may use leverage, which also entails risk. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by Investment Funds.

The Adviser monitors the risks of individual Investment Funds and of the portfolio in the aggregate. The primary goal of this process with respect to individual Investment Funds is to determine the degree to which the Investment Funds are performing as expected and to gain early insight into factors that might call for an increase or decrease in the allocation of the Fund's assets among those Investment Funds. With respect to aggregate portfolio monitoring, the Adviser endeavors to monitor, to the best of its ability, the Fund's aggregate exposures to various alternative investment strategies and to various aggregate risks. The Adviser may use futures, options, swaps or other instruments to balance the overall mix and/or manage risk, subject to certain limitations contained in the 1940 Act. Such derivatives may be based on various underlying instruments, including Investment Funds, individual securities, securities indices or interest rates. Such derivatives entail certain risks. See Types of Investments and Related Risks Special Investment Instruments and Techniques.

The Adviser monitors the operation and performance of an Investment Fund as frequently as the Adviser believes is appropriate in light of the strategy followed by the Investment Manager and prevailing market conditions. The Adviser solicits such information from the Investment Manager and other sources, such as prime brokers, that the Adviser deems necessary to properly assess the relative success or failure of an Investment Fund. Prime brokers typically are large full-service brokerages that provide clients with research-related goods and services and support infrastructure to engage in various trading strategies. Morgan Stanley, as prime broker, may be privy to non-public information about the

performance of an Investment Fund, which it generally would not disclose to the Adviser, the Fund or Shareholders without express permission to do so. Accordingly, Shareholders may not know important information that could result in a deterioration in the Fund's performance notwithstanding that certain affiliates or entities within Morgan Stanley will have such information. The Adviser conducts reviews with Investment Managers and the Adviser's network and analyses of data. Changes in leverage, personnel, market behavior, expenses, litigation, capital resources, economic conditions and other factors may be monitored, as appropriate and to the extent the information is available to the Adviser.

Based on the Adviser's assessment of factors such as (i) the degree to which the Investment Manager is pursuing an investment strategy consistent with its stated policy; (ii) whether and to what degree the focus, incentives and investment strategy of the Investment Manager have changed; and (iii) whether the investment strategy employed remains consistent with the objectives of the Fund, the Adviser may periodically adjust the Fund's allocations among Investment Funds.

The Fund's investment program entails substantial risks. There can be no assurances that the investment objectives of the Fund (including its risk monitoring goals) will be achieved, and results may vary substantially over time. The Fund may consider it appropriate, subject to applicable laws and regulations, to utilize forward and futures contracts, options, swaps, other derivative instruments, short sales, margin, or leverage in the Fund's investment program. Such investment techniques can substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Fund's investment portfolio may be subject. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks* *Special Investment Instruments and Techniques*.

TYPES OF INVESTMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

General

The value of the Fund's total net assets may be expected to fluctuate in response to fluctuations in the value of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests. Discussed below are the investments generally made by Investment Funds and, where applicable, the Fund directly, and the principal risks that the Adviser and the Fund believe are associated with those investments. These risks will, in turn, have an effect on the Fund. The Fund invests substantially all its assets in Investment Funds. The Fund's direct investments generally are limited to derivative investments to gain exposure to certain Investment Funds, such as total return swaps, options or futures. Additionally, in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions, the Fund may invest temporarily in high quality fixed income securities, money market instruments and affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds or may hold cash or cash equivalents for temporary defensive purposes. In addition, the Fund may also make these types of investments pending the investment of assets in Investment Funds or to maintain the liquidity necessary to effect repurchases of Shares. When the Fund takes a defensive position or otherwise makes these types of investments, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Investment Related Risks

General Economic and Market Conditions. The success of the Fund's activities may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of security prices and liquidity of the Fund's investments. Unexpected volatility or lack of liquidity, such as the general market conditions that have prevailed recently, could impair the Fund's profitability or result in its suffering losses.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of commodities contracts and all derivative instruments, including futures and options, can be highly volatile. Price movements of forwards, futures and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates; changing supply and demand

relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments; and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies, financial instruments, futures and options. Intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. An Investment Fund also is subject to the risk of the failure of any exchanges on which its positions trade, of their clearinghouses, of any counterparty to an Investment Fund's transactions or of any service provider to an Investment Fund (such as an Investment Fund's prime broker). In times of general market turmoil, even large, well-established financial institutions may fail rapidly with little warning.

Investment Funds are subject to the risk that trading activity in securities in which the Investment Funds invest may be dramatically reduced or cease at any time, whether due to general market turmoil, problems experienced by a single issuer or a market sector or other factors. If trading in particular securities or classes of securities is impaired, it may be difficult for an Investment Fund to properly value any of its assets represented by such securities. In particular, since late 2007, the trading market for certain classes of securities (such as collateralized debt obligations backed by mortgages (especially subprime mortgages), asset-backed commercial paper issued by structured investment vehicles and auction rate preferred shares) has been dramatically impaired, resulting in greater difficulties valuing such securities for which a robust market previously had existed. For additional valuation risks to which Investment Funds may be subject, see [Types of Investments and Related Risks](#) [Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure](#) [Valuation](#).

The deterioration of the credit markets since late 2007 generally has caused an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. In particular, events in the financial sector since late 2008 have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included, but are not limited to, the U.S. government's placement of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation under conservatorship, the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the sale of Merrill Lynch to Bank of America, the U.S. government support of American International Group, Inc., the election of Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs to be regulated as bank holding companies, the sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo, reports of credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market mutual funds, and emergency measures by the U.S. and foreign governments banning short-selling.

The Fund may invest in Investment Funds that have substantial exposure to the securities of financial services companies. As a result of the foregoing events, numerous financial services companies have experienced substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to experience a dramatic decline in value. Moreover, certain financial companies have avoided collapse due to intervention by the U.S. regulatory authorities (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System), but such interventions have often not averted a substantial decline in the value of such companies' common stock. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected by the foregoing events and the general market turmoil, and it is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue. Moreover, the legal or regulatory changes applicable to financial services companies may adversely affect such companies' ability to return to previous levels of profitability. See [Other Risks](#) [Legal and Regulatory Risks](#).

In addition, the recent market turmoil and weakened position of many financial services companies have forced many such companies to reduce or terminate the credit they have extended to

hedge funds, which has in turn forced many hedge funds to deleverage by selling large portions of their investments in a fairly short period of time. If an Investment Fund is required to deleverage in such fashion, its returns will likely be substantially reduced, and it may be forced to liquidate entirely if it cannot cover its outstanding indebtedness. See *Types of Investment and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by the Fund* and *Types of Investment and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Leverage Utilized by Investment Funds*.

The Fund may take a position in Investment Funds that invest in the publicly traded and privately placed equity or other securities of companies in the information technology and Internet sectors. These investments are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations as a result of company earnings, economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser. The public equity markets have in the past experienced significant price volatility, especially in the technology sector.

General Risks of Securities Activities. All securities investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. Although the Adviser will attempt to moderate these risks, no assurance can be given that the Fund's investment activities will be successful or that Shareholders will not suffer losses. To the extent that the portfolio of an Investment Fund is concentrated in securities of a single issuer or issuers in a single industry, the risk of any investment decision made by the Investment Manager of such Investment Fund is increased. Following below are some of the more significant specific risks that the Adviser and the Fund believe are associated with the Investment Funds' styles of investing:

Equity Securities. Investment Funds may hold long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. Investment Funds also may invest in depositary receipts or shares relating to non-U.S. securities. See *Non-U.S. Securities*. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the fundamental economic condition of the issuer of the securities, including general economic and market conditions, and these fluctuations can be pronounced. Investment Funds may purchase securities in all available securities trading markets and may invest in equity securities without restriction as to market capitalization, such as those issued by smaller capitalization companies, including micro cap companies. See *Smaller Capitalization Issuers*.

Short Sales. An Investment Fund may attempt to limit its exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities through short sales of securities that its Investment Manager believes possess volatility characteristics similar to those being hedged. An Investment Fund may also use short sales for non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objectives if, in the Investment Manager's view, the security is over-valued in relation to the issuer's prospects for earnings growth. Short selling is speculative in nature and, in certain circumstances, can substantially increase the effect of adverse price movements on an Investment Fund's portfolio. A short sale of a security involves the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security that can in turn result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss. No assurance can be given that securities necessary to cover an Investment Fund's short position will be available for purchase.

An Investment Fund may make short sales against-the-box, in which it will sell short securities it owns or has the right to obtain without payment of additional consideration. If an Investment Fund makes a short sale against-the-box, it will be required to set aside securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short (or securities convertible or exchangeable into those securities) and will be required to hold those securities while the short sale is outstanding. An Investment Fund will incur transaction costs, including interest expenses, in connection with initiating, maintaining and closing-out short sales against-the-box.

On September 19, 2008, in response to spreading turmoil in the financial markets, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) temporarily banned short selling in the stocks of numerous financial services companies, and also promulgated new disclosure requirements with respect to short

positions held by investment managers. Various international regulatory bodies, including the United Kingdom's Financial Services Authority, also promulgated restrictions on short selling at that time. The SEC's temporary ban on short selling of such stocks has since expired, but similar restrictions and/or additional disclosure requirements may be promulgated at any time, especially if market turmoil persists. If Investment Funds are subjected to such new restrictions, they may be forced to cover short positions more quickly than otherwise intended and may suffer losses as a result. Such restrictions may also adversely affect the ability of Investment Funds to execute their investment strategies generally, especially if short selling is a fundamental element of their strategies. See [Types of Investments and Related Risks](#), [Other Risks](#), and [Legal and Regulatory Risks](#).

Bonds and Other Fixed Income Securities. Investment Funds may invest in bonds and other fixed income securities, both U.S. and non-U.S., and may take short positions in these securities. Investment Funds will invest in these securities when they offer opportunities for capital appreciation (or capital depreciation in the case of short positions) and may also invest in these securities for temporary defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Fixed income securities include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities (U.S. Government securities) or by a non-U.S. government; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

Investment Funds may invest in fixed income securities rated investment grade or non-investment grade (commonly referred to as junk bonds) and may invest in unrated fixed income securities. Non-investment grade debt securities in the lowest rating categories or unrated debt securities determined to be of comparable quality may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuers of non-investment grade debt securities to make principal and interest payments than issuers of higher grade debt securities. An economic downturn affecting an issuer of non-investment grade debt securities may result in an increased incidence of default. In addition, the market for lower grade debt securities may be thinner and less active than for higher grade debt securities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Investment Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities. The investment characteristics of mortgage-backed securities differ from those of traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments on mortgage-backed securities are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying loans or other assets generally may be prepaid at any time. The adverse effects of prepayments may indirectly affect the Fund in two ways. First, particular investments may experience outright losses, as in the case of an interest-only security in an environment of faster than expected actual or anticipated prepayments. Second, particular investments may underperform relative to hedges that the Investment Funds may have entered into for these investments, resulting in a loss to the Investment Fund. In particular, prepayments (at par) may limit the potential upside of many mortgage-backed securities to their principal or par amounts, whereas their corresponding hedges often have the potential for large losses.

The Investment Funds may also invest in structured notes, variable rate mortgage-backed securities, including adjustable-rate mortgage securities (ARMs), which are backed by mortgages with variable rates, and certain classes of collateralized mortgage obligation (CMO) derivatives, the rate of interest payable under which varies with a designated rate or index. The value of these investments is

closely tied to the absolute levels of such rates or indices, or the market's perception of anticipated changes in those rates or indices. This introduces additional risk factors related to the movements in specific indices or interest rates that may be difficult or impossible to hedge, and which also interact in a complex fashion with prepayment risks.

Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk of delinquencies on mortgage loans underlying such securities. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may adversely affect the value of a mortgage-backed security and could result in losses to an Investment Fund. So-called subprime mortgages (mortgage loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages) have experienced higher rates of delinquency, and such delinquencies have increased dramatically since 2007. These increased mortgage delinquencies have adversely impacted the market for mortgage-backed securities generally (including derivatives or other instruments linked to the value of such securities) and led to turmoil in the credit markets generally. In particular, holders of mortgage-backed securities have experienced great difficulty in valuing such securities in light of the dramatically reduced market for mortgage-backed securities. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks*, *Investment Related Risks*, *Highly Volatile Markets*, and *Types of Investments and Related Risks*, *Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure*, *Valuation*.

Non-U.S. Securities. Investment Funds may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers and in depositary receipts or shares (of both a sponsored and non-sponsored nature), such as American Depositary Receipts, American Depositary Shares, Global Depositary Receipts or Global Depositary Shares (referred to collectively as ADRs), which represent indirect interests in securities of non-U.S. issuers. Sponsored depositary receipts are typically created jointly by a foreign private issuer and a depositary. Non-sponsored depositary receipts are created without the active participation of the foreign private issuer of the deposited securities. As a result, non-sponsored depositary receipts may be viewed as riskier than depositary receipts of a sponsored nature. Non-U.S. securities in which Investment Funds may invest may be listed on non-U.S. securities exchanges or traded in non-U.S. over-the-counter markets. Investments in non-U.S. securities are subject to risks generally viewed as not present in the United States. These risks include: varying custody, brokerage and settlement practices; difficulty in pricing of securities; less public information about issuers of non-U.S. securities; less governmental regulation and supervision over the issuance and trading of securities than in the United States; the lack of availability of financial information regarding a non-U.S. issuer or the difficulty of interpreting financial information prepared under non-U.S. accounting standards; less liquidity and more volatility in non-U.S. securities markets; the possibility of expropriation or nationalization; the imposition of withholding and other taxes; adverse political, social or diplomatic developments; limitations on the movement of funds or other assets between different countries; difficulties in invoking legal process abroad and enforcing contractual obligations; and the difficulty of assessing economic trends in non-U.S. countries. Moreover, governmental issuers of non-U.S. securities may be unwilling to repay principal and interest due, and may require that the conditions for payment be renegotiated. Investment in non-U.S. countries typically also involves higher brokerage and custodial expenses than does investment in U.S. securities.

Other risks of investing in non-U.S. securities include changes in currency exchange rates (in the case of securities that are not denominated in U.S. dollars) and currency exchange control regulations or other non-U.S. or U.S. laws or restrictions, or devaluations of non-U.S. currencies. A decline in the exchange rate would reduce the value of certain of an Investment Fund's non-U.S. currency denominated portfolio securities irrespective of the performance of the underlying investment. An Investment Fund may also incur costs in connection with conversion between various currencies. In addition, certain Investment Funds may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Subscription amounts contributed by the Fund for investment in such an Investment Fund will be converted immediately by the relevant Investment Manager from U.S. Dollars into the applicable foreign currency at the then applicable exchange rate determined by and available to the Investment Manager. In certain cases, depending on the

applicable circumstances, the exchange rate obtained by the Investment Manager may be less advantageous to the Fund than other rates available to the Fund directly.

The risks associated with investing in non-U.S. securities may be greater with respect to those issued by companies located in emerging industrialized or less developed countries. Risks particularly relevant to emerging markets may include higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade, greater risk of inflation, greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economies, governmental decisions to cease support of economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies, and less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and protection of investors.

An Investment Fund may enter into forward currency exchange contracts (forward contracts) for hedging and non-hedging purposes in pursuing its investment objective. Forward contracts are transactions involving an Investment Fund's obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts may be used by an Investment Fund for hedging purposes to protect against uncertainty in the level of future non-U.S. currency exchange rates, such as when an Investment Fund anticipates purchasing or selling a non-U.S. security. This technique would allow the Investment Fund to lock in the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts may also be used to attempt to protect the value of an Investment Fund's existing holdings of non-U.S. securities. Imperfect correlation may exist, however, between an Investment Fund's non-U.S. securities holdings and the forward contracts entered into with respect to those holdings. Forward contracts may be used for non-hedging purposes in seeking to meet an Investment Fund's investment objective, such as when the Investment Manager to an Investment Fund anticipates that particular non-U.S. currencies will appreciate or depreciate in value, even though securities denominated in those currencies are not then held in the Investment Fund's investment portfolio.

Generally, Investment Funds are subject to no requirement that they hedge all or any portion of their exposure to non-U.S. currency risks, and there can be no assurance that hedging techniques will be successful if used.

Leverage Utilized by the Fund. The Fund may borrow money in connection with its investment activities (i.e., the Fund may utilize leverage. Specifically, the Fund may borrow money through a credit facility to fund investments in Investment Funds up to the limits of the Asset Coverage Requirement. The Fund may also borrow money through a credit facility to manage timing issues in connection with the acquisition of its investments (i.e., to provide the Fund with temporary liquidity to acquire investments in Investment Funds in advance of the Fund's receipt of redemption proceeds from another Investment Fund). As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not established a credit facility for such purposes.

The use of leverage is speculative and involves certain risks. Although leverage will increase the Fund's investment return if the Fund's interest in an Investment Fund purchased with borrowed funds earns a greater return than the interest expense the Fund pays for the use of those funds, the use of leverage will decrease the return on the Fund if the Fund fails to earn as much on its investment purchased with borrowed funds as it pays for the use of those funds. The use of leverage will in this way magnify the volatility of changes in the value of an investment in the Fund, especially in times of a credit crunch or during general market turmoil, such as that experienced during late 2008 into 2009. The Fund may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with its borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. In addition, a lender to the Fund may terminate or refuse to renew any credit facility into which the Fund has entered. If the Fund is unable to access additional

credit, it may be forced to redeem investments in Investment Funds at inopportune times, which may further depress the returns of the Fund.

The 1940 Act's Asset Coverage Requirement requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time the investment company incurs the indebtedness. This requirement means that the value of the investment company's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets (including the indebtedness). The Fund's borrowings will at all times be subject to the Asset Coverage Requirement.

In addition to borrowing money, the Fund may also incur economic leverage via the use of derivatives. These instruments may nevertheless, in some cases, involve significant risks of loss.

Leverage Utilized by Investment Funds. The Investment Funds may also utilize leverage in their investment activities. Specifically, some or all of the Investment Funds may make margin purchases of securities and, in connection with these purchases, borrow money from brokers and banks for investment purposes. Investment Funds that utilize leverage are subject to the same risks as the Fund with respect to its use of leverage as set forth above, and may also be subject to the following additional risks: Trading equity securities on margin involves an initial cash requirement representing at least a percentage of the underlying security's value. Borrowings to purchase equity securities typically will be secured by the pledge of those securities. The financing of securities purchases may also be effected through reverse repurchase agreements with banks, brokers and other financial institutions. In the event that an Investment Fund's equity or debt instruments decline in value, the Investment Fund could be subject to a margin call or collateral call, under which the Investment Fund must either deposit additional collateral with the lender or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of an Investment Fund's assets, the Investment Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off its borrowing. In the recent market turmoil (particularly during late 2008 into 2009), numerous hedge funds have faced margin calls and been required to sell large portions of their investments in rapid fashion so as to meet these calls. In addition, the current market turmoil and weakened position of many financial services companies have forced many such companies to reduce or terminate the credit they have extended to hedge funds, which has in turn forced many hedge funds to deleverage in similar fashion. A substantial number of hedge funds have been forced to liquidate as a result. If an Investment Fund is required to deleverage in such fashion, its returns will likely be substantially reduced, and it may be forced to liquidate entirely if it cannot meet its margin calls or otherwise cover its outstanding indebtedness. In addition, legal and regulatory changes applicable to hedge funds and/or financial services companies generally may either force Investment Funds to deleverage or otherwise limit their ability to utilize leverage. See *Other Risks* Legal and Regulatory Risks.

The Asset Coverage Requirement does not apply to Investment Funds. Accordingly, the Fund's portfolio may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs of certain Investment Funds and the volatility of the value of Shares may be great.

In seeking leveraged market exposure in certain investments and in attempting to increase overall returns, an Investment Fund may purchase options and other synthetic instruments that may involve significant economic leverage and may, in some cases, involve significant risks of loss, especially in highly volatile market conditions such as those currently being experienced.

Smaller Capitalization Issuers. Investment Funds may invest in smaller capitalization companies, including micro cap companies. Investments in smaller capitalization companies often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies because they may lack the management expertise, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of

larger companies. The prices of the securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies, as these securities typically are traded in lower volume and the issuers typically are more subject to changes in earnings and prospects. In addition, when selling large positions in small capitalization securities, the seller may have to sell holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over a period of time.

Distressed Securities. Certain of the companies in whose securities the Investment Funds may invest may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or liquidation. These characteristics of these companies can cause their securities to be particularly risky, although they also may offer the potential for high returns. These companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of the companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within the companies. An Investment Fund's investment in any instrument is subject to no minimum credit standard and a significant portion of the obligations and preferred stock in which an Investment Fund may invest may be less than investment grade (commonly referred to as junk bonds), which may result in the Investment Fund experiencing greater risks than it would if investing in higher rated instruments.

Non-Diversified Status. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company for purposes of the 1940 Act, which means that it is not subject to percentage limitations under the 1940 Act on the percentage of its assets that may be invested in the securities of any one issuer. The Fund's net asset value may therefore be subject to greater volatility than that of an investment company that is subject to such a limitation on diversification. In addition, while the Fund is a non-diversified fund for purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund has elected, and intends to qualify, to be treated as a RIC under the Code. To qualify as a RIC under the Code, the Fund must, among other things, (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined in the Code); and (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (A) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (B) not more than 25% of the market value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) of (1) any one issuer, (2) any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or (3) any one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. In addition, the Adviser typically endeavors to limit the Fund's investments in any one Investment Fund to no more than 15% of the Fund's gross assets (measured at the time of purchase). An Investment Manager may focus on a particular industry or industries, which may subject the Investment Fund, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of industries. The Fund intends to distribute at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income as dividends to Shareholders; however, this policy may be changed at any time by the Fund.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements involve a sale of a security by an Investment Fund to a bank or securities dealer and the Investment Fund's simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security for a fixed price (reflecting a market rate of interest) on a specific date. These transactions involve a risk that the other party to a reverse repurchase agreement will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to the Investment Fund.

Reverse repurchase transactions are a form of leverage that may also increase the volatility of an Investment Fund's investment portfolio.

Purchasing Initial Public Offerings. The Investment Funds may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings or shortly after those offerings are complete. Special risks associated with these securities may include a limited number of shares available for trading, lack of a trading history, lack of investor knowledge of the issuer, and limited operating history. These factors may contribute to substantial price volatility for the shares of these companies. Such volatility can affect the value of the Fund's investment in Investment Funds that invest in these shares. The limited number of shares available for trading in some initial public offerings may make it more difficult for an Investment Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable effect on prevailing market prices. In addition, some companies in initial public offerings are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of achieving revenues or operating income. In addition, an investment in an initial public offering may have a disproportionate impact on the performance of an Investment Fund that does not yet have a substantial amount of assets. This impact on an Investment Fund's performance may decrease as an Investment Fund's assets increase.

Special Investment Instruments and Techniques

Investment Funds may utilize a variety of special investment instruments and techniques described below to hedge the portfolios of the Investment Funds against various risks, such as changes in interest rates or other factors that affect security values, or for non-hedging purposes in seeking to achieve an Investment Fund's investment objective. The Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, may also use these special investment instruments and techniques for either hedging or non-hedging purposes. These strategies may be executed through derivative transactions. Instruments used and the particular manner in which they may be used may change over time as new instruments and techniques are developed or regulatory changes occur. Certain of these special investment instruments and techniques are speculative and involve a high degree of risk, particularly in the context of non-hedging transactions.

Derivatives. The Fund, and some or all of the Investment Funds, may invest in, or enter into, derivatives or derivatives transactions (Derivatives). Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their performance, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset, index or interest rate. Derivatives entered into by an Investment Fund or the Fund can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of a particular Derivative and the portfolio of the Investment Fund or the Fund as a whole. Derivatives permit an Investment Manager or the Adviser to increase or decrease the level of risk of an investment portfolio, or change the character of the risk, to which an investment portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the manager can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of an investment portfolio by making investments in specific securities. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in Derivatives could have a large potential effect on the performance of an Investment Fund or the Fund. The Adviser's use of Derivatives may include total return swaps, options and futures designed to replicate the performance of a particular Investment Fund or an Investment Fund's underlying investments (for example, where an Investment Fund is concentrated in a given sector). The Adviser may enter into these types of Derivatives where, for example, an Investment Fund in which the Fund would like to invest does not have sufficient capacity for a direct investment on the part of the Fund. The Adviser may also enter into Derivatives to adjust market or risk exposure generally.

If an Investment Fund or the Fund invests in Derivatives at inopportune times or incorrectly judges market conditions, the investments may lower the return of the Investment Fund or the Fund or

result in a loss. An Investment Fund or the Fund also could experience losses if Derivatives are poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Investment Fund or the Fund is unable to liquidate the position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many Derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for Derivatives.

Options and Futures. The Fund and the Investment Funds may utilize options and futures contracts and so-called synthetic options or other Derivatives written by broker-dealers or other permissible financial intermediaries. Options transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. When options are purchased over-the-counter, the Fund or the Investment Fund's portfolio bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Options may also be illiquid and, in such cases, the Fund or an Investment Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. Over-the-counter options also may include options on baskets of specific securities.

The Fund and the Investment Funds may purchase call and put options on specific securities, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes in pursuing the investment objectives of the Fund or the Investment Funds. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated exercise price, typically at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated exercise price, typically at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A covered call option is a call option with respect to which the seller of the option owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which cash or liquid securities have been placed in a segregated account on the books of or with a custodian to fulfill the obligation undertaken. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to a decline in price of the underlying security while depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets.

The Fund and the Investment Funds may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. In such a case, the Fund or the Investment Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more than the amount received from the sale of the option.

Investment Funds may enter into futures contracts in U.S. markets or on exchanges located outside the United States. Non-U.S. markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Non-U.S. markets, however, may have greater risk potential than U.S. markets. For example, some non-U.S. exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, any profits realized could be eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate, or the Fund or an Investment Fund could incur losses as a result of those changes. Transactions on non-U.S. exchanges may include both commodities that are traded on U.S. exchanges and those that are not. Unlike trading on U.S. commodity exchanges, trading on non-U.S. commodity exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC.

Engaging in transactions in futures contracts involves risk of loss to the Fund or the Investment Fund that could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single

trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Fund or the Investment Funds to substantial losses. Successful use of futures also is subject to the Adviser's or an Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to determine the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

Positions of the SEC and its staff may require the Adviser to segregate permissible liquid assets in connection with its options and commodities transactions in an amount generally equal to the value of the underlying option or commodity. The segregation of these assets will have the effect of limiting the Adviser's ability otherwise to invest those assets.

Call and Put Options on Securities Indices. The Fund or Investment Funds may purchase and sell call and put options on stock indices listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes in seeking to achieve the investment objectives of the Fund or the Investment Funds. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Successful use of options on stock indexes will be subject to the Adviser's or an Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of a particular industry or market segment, which requires different skills and techniques from those involved in predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

Warrants and Rights. Warrants are Derivatives that permit, but do not obligate, their holder to subscribe for other securities or commodities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration and are offered or distributed to shareholders of a company. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any interest in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of equity-like securities. In addition, the values of warrants and rights do not necessarily change with the values of the underlying securities or commodities and these instruments cease to have value if they are not exercised prior to their expiration dates.

Swap Agreements. The Fund or an Investment Fund may enter into equity, interest rate, and index and currency rate swap agreements. These transactions will be undertaken in attempting to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost than if the Fund or an Investment Fund had invested directly in the asset that yielded the desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor.

The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a notional amount, that is, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular non-U.S. currency, or in a basket of securities representing a particular index.

Most swap agreements entered into by the Fund or an Investment Fund would require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a net basis. Consequently, current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the net amount). The risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of

interest payments that the Fund or the Investment Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Fund's or the Investment Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund or the Investment Fund contractually is entitled to receive.

To achieve investment returns equivalent to those achieved by an Investment Manager in whose Investment Fund the Fund could not invest directly, perhaps because of its investment minimum or its unavailability for direct investment, the Fund may enter into one or more swap agreements under which the Fund may agree, on a net basis, to pay a return based on a floating interest rate, and to receive the total return of the reference Investment Fund over a stated time period. The Fund may seek to achieve the same investment result through the use of other Derivatives in similar circumstances. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of swap agreements and other Derivatives as described above is unclear. Swap agreements and other Derivatives used in this manner may be treated as a constructive ownership of the reference property, which may result in a portion of any long-term capital gain being treated as ordinary income.

The Fund's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid securities to avoid any potential leveraging of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund's Derivatives are entered into for hedging purposes, the Adviser believes that such obligations do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to the Fund's borrowing restrictions.

Lending Portfolio Securities. Investment Funds may lend their securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. The lending Investment Fund continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable in respect of the loaned securities, which affords the Investment Fund an opportunity to earn interest on the amount of the loan and on the loaned securities collateral. In connection with any such transaction, the Investment Fund will receive collateral consisting of cash, U.S. Government securities or irrevocable letters of credit that will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. An Investment Fund might experience loss if the institution with which the Investment Fund has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Investment Fund.

When-Issued and Forward Commitment Securities. Investment Funds may purchase securities on a when-issued basis and may purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis in order to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. These transactions involve a commitment by an Investment Fund to purchase or sell securities at a future date (ordinarily one or two months later). The price of the underlying securities, which is generally expressed in terms of yield, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but delivery and payment for the securities takes place at a later date. No income accrues on securities that have been purchased pursuant to a forward commitment or on a when-issued basis prior to delivery to the Investment Fund. When-issued securities and forward commitments may be sold prior to the settlement date. If an Investment Fund disposes of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition or disposes of its right to deliver or receive against a forward commitment, it may incur a gain or loss. The risk exists that securities purchased on a when-issued basis may not be delivered and that the purchaser of securities sold by an Investment Fund on a forward basis will not honor its purchase obligation. In such cases, an Investment Fund may incur a loss.

Restricted and Illiquid Investments. Although the Adviser anticipates that most Investment Funds will invest primarily in publicly traded securities, they may invest a portion of the value of their total assets in restricted securities and other investments that are illiquid. Restricted securities are securities

that may not be sold to the public without an effective registration statement under the 1933 Act or that may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration.

When registration is required to sell a security, an Investment Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a considerable period may elapse between the decision to sell and the time the Investment Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If adverse market conditions developed during this period, an Investment Fund might obtain a less favorable price than the price that prevailed when the Investment Fund decided to sell. Investment Funds may be unable to sell restricted and other illiquid securities at the most opportune times or at prices approximating the value at which they purchased the securities.

The Fund's interests in Investment Funds are themselves illiquid and subject to substantial restrictions on transfer. The Fund's ability to liquidate an interest in an Investment Fund will likely be limited. The Fund is subject to certain Investment Funds' initial lock-up periods beginning at the time of the Fund's initial investment in an Investment Fund, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. In addition, certain Investment Funds may at times elect to suspend completely or limit withdrawal rights for an indefinite period of time in response to market turmoil or other adverse conditions (such as those experienced by many hedge funds during late 2008 into 2009). Investment Funds may also assess fees for redemptions or other withdrawals. The limited liquidity of these Investment Funds' interests may adversely affect the Fund were it to have to sell or redeem such interests at an inopportune time. The Fund may need to suspend or postpone repurchase offers if it is not able to dispose of its interests in Investment Funds in a timely manner.

Some of the Investment Funds may hold a portion of their assets in side pockets, which are sub-accounts within the Investment Funds in which certain assets (which generally are illiquid and/or hard to value) are held and segregated from the Investment Fund's other assets until some type of realization event occurs. Side pockets thus have restricted liquidity, potentially extending over a much longer period than the typical liquidity an investment in the Investment Funds may provide. Should the Fund seek to liquidate its investment in an Investment Fund that maintains these side pockets, the Fund might not be able to fully liquidate its investment without delay, which could be considerable. In such cases, until the Fund is permitted to fully liquidate its interest in the Investment Fund, the value of its investment in such Investment Fund could fluctuate based on adjustments to the fair value of the side pocket as determined by the Investment Manager. In addition, if an Investment Fund establishes a side pocket prior to the Fund's investing in the Investment Fund, the Fund may not be exposed to the performance of the Investment Fund's assets held in the side pocket.

Counterparty Credit Risk. Many of the markets in which the Fund and the Investment Funds effect their transactions are over-the-counter or interdealer markets. The participants in these markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of exchange based markets. To the extent the Fund or an Investment Fund invests in swaps, Derivatives or synthetic instruments, or other over-the-counter transactions in these markets, the Fund or Investment Fund may take a credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and also may bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those involved in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are characterized by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from these protections, which in turn may subject the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract or because of a credit or liquidity problem. Such counterparty risk is increased for contracts with longer maturities when events may intervene to prevent settlement. The ability of the Fund and the Investment Funds to transact business with any one or any number of counterparties, the lack of any independent evaluation of the counterparties or their financial capabilities, and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement,

may increase the potential for losses by the Fund. In addition, the Fund and the Investment Funds are subject to the risk that a counterparty may be unable to settle a transaction due to such counterparty's insolvency, inability to access sufficient credit, or other business factors.

Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure

The Investment Funds are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. The Fund, as an investor in these Investment Funds, does not have the benefit of the protections afforded by the 1940 Act to investors in registered investment companies. In addition, the Investment Managers of the Investment Funds often are not registered as investment advisers under the Advisers Act. Although the Adviser periodically receives information from each Investment Fund regarding its investment performance and investment strategy, the Adviser may have little or no means of independently verifying this information. An Investment Fund may use proprietary investment strategies that are not fully disclosed to the Adviser, which may involve risks under some market conditions that are not anticipated by the Adviser. Investment Managers may change their investment strategies (i.e., may experience style drift) at any time. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser have no control over the Investment Funds' investment management, brokerage, custodial arrangements or operations and must rely on the experience and competency of each Investment Manager in these areas. The performance of the Fund depends on the success of the Adviser in selecting Investment Funds for investment by the Fund and the allocation and reallocation of Fund assets among those Investment Funds.

The Investment Funds typically do not maintain their securities and other assets in the custody of a bank or a member of a securities exchange, as generally required of registered investment companies. It is anticipated that the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests generally will maintain custody of their assets with brokerage firms which do not separately segregate such customer assets as required in the case of registered investment companies. Under the provisions of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, as amended, the bankruptcy of any such brokerage firm could have a greater adverse effect on the Fund than would be the case if custody of assets were maintained in accordance with the requirements applicable to registered investment companies. There is also a risk that an Investment Manager could convert assets committed to it by the Fund for its own use or that a custodian could convert assets committed to it by an Investment Manager to its own use.

An investor in the Fund meeting the eligibility conditions imposed by the Investment Funds, including minimum initial investment requirements that may be substantially higher than those imposed by the Fund, could invest directly in the Investment Funds. By investing in the Investment Funds via the Fund, an investor in the Fund bears a portion of the Adviser's Management Fee and other expenses of the Fund, and also indirectly bears a portion of the asset-based fees, incentive fees and other expenses borne by the Fund as an investor in the Investment Funds. Each Investment Manager receives any incentive-based fees to which it is entitled irrespective of the performance of the other Investment Funds and the Fund generally. As a result, an Investment Manager with positive performance may receive compensation from the Fund, in the form of the asset-based fees, incentive-based fees and other expenses payable by the Fund as an investor in the relevant Investment Fund, even if the Fund's overall returns are negative. Investment decisions of the Investment Funds are made by the Investment Managers independently of each other so that, at any particular time, one Investment Fund may be purchasing shares in an issuer that at the same time are being sold by another Investment Fund. Transactions of this sort could result in the Fund directly or indirectly incurring certain transaction costs without accomplishing any net investment result, which may result in the pursuit of opposing investment strategies or result in performance that correlates more closely with broader market performances. Because the Fund may make additional investments in or redemptions from Investment Funds only at certain times according to limitations set out in the governing documents of the Investment Funds, the Fund from time to time may have to invest some of its assets temporarily in money market securities or money market funds, among other similar types of investments.

Investment Funds may permit or require that redemptions of interests be made in kind. Upon its redemption of all or a portion of its interest in an Investment Fund, the Fund may receive securities that are illiquid or difficult to value. In such a case, the Adviser would seek to cause the Fund to dispose of these securities in a manner that is in the best interest of the Fund. The Fund may not be able to withdraw from an Investment Fund except at certain designated times, limiting the ability of the Adviser to redeem assets from an Investment Fund that may have poor performance or for other reasons.

Other risks that the Adviser believes are associated with the Fund's fund of hedge funds investment approach include:

Valuation. Certain securities and other financial instruments in which the Investment Funds invest may not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be valued by the Investment Managers. Such a valuation generally will be conclusive with respect to the Fund, even though an Investment Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value will affect the Investment Manager's compensation. In most cases, the Adviser will have no ability to assess the accuracy of the valuations received from an Investment Fund. In addition, the net asset values or other valuation information received by the Adviser from the Investment Funds will typically be estimates only, subject to revision through the end of each Investment Fund's annual audit. Revisions to the gain and loss calculations will be an ongoing process, and no net capital appreciation or depreciation figure can be considered final until the annual audit of each Investment Fund is completed.

Securities Believed to Be Undervalued or Incorrectly Valued. An Investment Manager may invest in securities that an Investment Manager believes are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued, but such securities may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the timeframe the Investment Manager anticipates. As a result, the Fund may lose all or substantially all of its investment in an Investment Fund in any particular instance.

Investment Funds' Turnover Rates. The Investment Funds may invest on the basis of short-term market considerations. The turnover rate within the Investment Funds may be significant, potentially involving substantial brokerage commissions and fees. The Fund has no control over this turnover. As a result, it is anticipated that a significant portion of the Fund's income and gains, if any, may be derived from ordinary income and short-term capital gains. In addition, the redemption by the Fund of its interest in an Investment Fund could involve expenses to the Fund under the terms of the Fund's investment with that Investment Fund.

Investment Managers May Have Limited Capacity to Manage Additional Fund Investments. Certain Investment Managers' trading approaches presently can accommodate only a certain amount of capital. Each Investment Manager will normally endeavor not to undertake to manage more capital than such Investment Manager's approach can accommodate without risking a potential deterioration in returns. As a result, an Investment Manager may refuse to manage some or all of the Fund's assets that the Adviser seeks to allocate to such Investment Manager. Further, in the case of Investment Managers that limit the amount of additional capital that they will accept from the Fund, continued sales of Shares would dilute the indirect participation of existing Shareholders with such Investment Manager.

Dilution. If an Investment Manager limits the amount of capital that may be contributed to an Investment Fund from the Fund, or if the Fund declines to purchase additional interests in an Investment Fund, continued sales of interests in the Investment Fund to others may dilute the returns for the Fund from the Investment Fund.

Investments in Non-Voting Stock; Inability to Vote. Investment Funds may, consistent with applicable law, not disclose the contents of their portfolios. This lack of transparency may make it difficult for the Adviser to monitor whether holdings of the Investment Funds cause the Fund to be above

specified levels of ownership in certain asset classes. To avoid adverse regulatory consequences in such a case, the Fund may need to hold its interest in an Investment Fund in non-voting form. Additionally, in order to avoid becoming subject to certain 1940 Act prohibitions with respect to affiliated transactions, the Fund intends to own less than 5% of the voting securities of each Investment Fund. This limitation on owning voting securities is intended to ensure that an Investment Fund is not deemed an affiliated person of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act, which may, among other things, potentially impose limits on transactions with the Investment Funds, both by the Fund and other clients of the Adviser. To limit its voting interest in certain Investments Funds, the Fund may enter into contractual arrangements under which the Fund irrevocably waives its rights (if any) to vote its interest in an Investment Fund. The fund will not receive any consideration in return for entering into a voting waiver arrangement. Other investment funds or accounts managed by the Adviser may also waive their voting rights in a particular Investment Fund. Subject to the oversight of the Fund's Board, the Adviser will decide whether to waive such voting rights and, in making these decisions, will consider the amounts (if any) invested by the Adviser in the particular Investment Fund. These voting waiver arrangements may increase the ability of the Fund to invest in certain Investment Funds. However, to the extent the Fund contractually foregoes the right to vote the securities of an Investment Fund, the Fund will not be able to vote on matters that require the approval of the interestholders of the Investment Fund, including matters adverse to the Fund's interests. This restriction could diminish the influence of the Fund in an Investment Fund, as compared to other investors in the Investment Fund (which could include other investment funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, if they do not waive their voting rights in the Investment Fund), and adversely affect the Fund's investment in the Investment Fund, which could result in unpredictable and potentially adverse effects on Shareholders. There are, however, other statutory tests of affiliation (such as on the basis of control), and, therefore, the prohibitions of the 1940 Act with respect to affiliated transactions could apply in some situations where the Fund owns less than 5% of the voting securities of an Investment Fund. In these circumstances, transactions between the Fund and an Investment Fund may, among other things, potentially be subject to the prohibitions of Section 17 of the 1940 Act notwithstanding that the Fund has entered into a voting waiver arrangement.

OTHER RISKS

Investing in the Fund involves risks other than those associated with investments made by Investment Funds, including those described below:

Limited Operating History. The Fund is a newly-organized non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history that investors can use to evaluate its investment performance. In addition, Investment Funds and/or Investment Managers with whom the Fund may invest may, in some cases, be newly organized with limited operating histories upon which to evaluate their performance.

Performance Incentive Arrangements. Each Investment Manager may receive a performance or incentive fee generally of 20% to 30% of net profits of the Investment Fund that it manages. These performance incentives may create an incentive for the Investment Managers to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that might have been made in the absence of the performance or incentive fee. In addition, these performance incentives will be calculated on a basis that includes realized and unrealized appreciation of assets, and may be greater than if it were based solely on realized gains.

Availability of Investment Opportunities. The business of identifying and structuring investments of the types contemplated by the Fund is competitive, and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally is subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing regulatory or political climate. No assurance can be given that the Fund will be able to identify and complete attractive investments in the future or that it will be able to invest fully its

subscriptions. Similarly, identification of attractive investment opportunities by Investment Funds is difficult and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Even if an attractive investment opportunity is identified by an Investment Manager, an Investment Fund may not be permitted to take advantage of the opportunity to the fullest extent desired. Other investment vehicles sponsored, managed or advised by the Adviser and its affiliates may seek investment opportunities similar to those the Fund may be seeking. The Adviser will allocate fairly between the Fund and such other investment vehicles any investment opportunities that may be appropriate for the Fund and such other investment vehicles.

Control Positions. Investment Funds may take control positions in companies. The exercise of control over a company imposes additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise and other types of liability related to business operations. In addition, the act of taking a control position, or seeking to take such a position, may itself subject an Investment Fund to litigation by parties interested in blocking it from taking that position. If those liabilities were to arise, or such litigation were to be resolved adversely to the Investment Funds, the investing Investment Funds likely would suffer losses on their investments.

Inadequate Return. No assurance can be given that the returns on the Fund's investments will be commensurate with the risk of investment in the Fund. Investors should not commit money to the Fund unless they have the resources to sustain the loss of their entire investment in the Fund.

Correlation. While the Investment Adviser generally seeks to invest the Fund's assets in Investment Funds which are deemed likely to have limited correlations among each other or with fixed income or equity indices, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's expectations regarding such limited correlations will prove correct. Investment Funds' correlations among each other or with fixed income or equity indices may be much higher in times of general market turmoil such as those experienced recently (particularly during late 2008 into 2009).

Inside Information. From time to time, the Fund or its affiliates may come into possession of material, non-public information concerning an entity in which the Fund has invested, or proposes to invest. Possession of that information may limit the ability of the Fund to buy or sell securities of the entity.

Recourse to the Fund's Assets. The Fund's assets, including any investments made by the Fund and any interest in the Investment Funds held by the Fund, are available to satisfy all liabilities and other obligations of the Fund. If the Fund becomes subject to a liability, parties seeking to have the liability satisfied may have recourse to the Fund's assets generally and not be limited to any particular asset, such as the asset representing the investment giving rise to the liability.

Possible Exclusion of a Shareholder Based on Certain Detrimental Effects. The Fund may, as determined by the Fund, repurchase Shares held by a Shareholder or other 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, insolvency or adjudicated incompetence of the Shareholder;

ownership of the Shares by the Shareholder or other person likely will cause the Fund to be in violation of, require registration of any Shares under, 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 by the Shareholder or other person may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, the Board of Trustees, the Adviser or any of their affiliates, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal or regulatory consequences;

any of the representations and warranties made by the Shareholder or other person in connection with the acquisition of the Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true;

the Shareholder is subject to special regulatory or compliance requirements, such as those imposed by the Bank Holding Company Act, certain Federal Communications Commission regulations, or ERISA (as hereinafter defined) (collectively, "Special Laws or Regulations"), and the Fund determines that the Shareholder is likely to be subject to additional regulatory or compliance requirements under these Special Laws or Regulations by virtue of continuing to hold the Shares; or

the Fund or the Board of Trustees determine that the repurchase of the Shares would be in the best interest of the Fund. The effect of these provisions may be to deprive an investor in the Fund of an opportunity for a return even though other investors in the Fund might enjoy such a return.

Limitations on Transfer; Shares Not Listed; No Market for Shareholder Shares. No Shareholder is permitted to transfer his, her or its Shares without the consent of the Fund. The transferability of Shares is subject to certain restrictions contained in the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and is affected by restrictions imposed under applicable securities laws. Shares are not traded on any securities exchange or other market. No market currently exists for Shares, and the Fund contemplates that one will not develop. The Shares are, therefore, not readily marketable. Although the Adviser and the Fund expect to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Fund offer to repurchase Shares quarterly, no assurances can be given that the Fund will do so. Consequently, Shares should only be acquired by investors able to commit their funds for an indefinite period of time.

Closed-end Fund; Liquidity Risks. The Fund is a non-diversified closed-end management investment company designed primarily for long-term investors and is not intended to be a trading vehicle. An investor should not invest in the Fund if the investor needs a liquid investment. Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly known as mutual funds) in that investors in a closed-end fund do not have the right to redeem their shares on a daily basis at a price based on net asset value.

Repurchase Risks. With respect to any future repurchase offer, Shareholders tendering any Shares for repurchase must do so by a date specified in the notice describing the terms of the repurchase offer (the "Notice Date"). The Notice Date generally will be [95] days prior to the date that the Shares to be repurchased are valued by the Fund (the "Valuation Date"). Tenders will be revocable upon written notice to the Fund up to [85] days prior to the Valuation Date. Shareholders that elect to tender any Shares for repurchase will not know the price at which such Shares will be repurchased until the Fund's net asset value as of the Valuation Date is able to be determined, which determination is expected to be able to be made only late in the month following that of the Valuation Date. It is possible that during the time period between the Expiration Date and the Valuation Date, general economic and market conditions, or specific events affecting one or more underlying Investment Funds, could cause a decline in the value of Shares in the Fund. In addition, the Fund is subject to certain Investment Funds' initial lock-up periods beginning at the time of the Fund's initial investment in an Investment Fund, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. In addition, certain Investment Funds may at times

elect to suspend completely or limit withdrawal rights for an indefinite period of time in response to market turmoil or other adverse conditions (such as those experienced by many hedge funds during late 2008 into 2009). During such periods, the Fund thus may not be able to liquidate its holdings in such Investment Funds in order to meet repurchase requests. In addition, should the Fund seek to liquidate its investment in an Investment Fund that maintains a side pocket, the Fund might not be able to fully liquidate its investment without delay, which could be considerable. The Fund may need to suspend or postpone repurchase offers if it is not able to dispose of its interests in Investment Funds in a timely manner. See *Redemptions, Repurchases and Transfers of Shares*.

Substantial Repurchases. Substantial requests for the Fund to repurchase Shares could require the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise cash to fund the repurchases and achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Shares.

To the extent the Fund obtains repurchase proceeds by disposing of its interest in certain Investment Funds, the Fund will thereafter hold a larger proportion of its assets in the remaining Investment Funds, some of whose interests at times may be less liquid or illiquid. This could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to fund subsequent repurchase requests of Shareholders or to conduct future repurchases at all. In addition, after giving effect to such dispositions, the remaining Investment Funds may not reflect the Adviser's ideal judgments as to the desired portfolio composition of the Fund's Investment Funds, in that the Fund's performance may be tied to the performance of fewer Investment Funds and/or may not reflect the Adviser's judgment as to the Fund's optimal exposure to particular asset classes or investment strategies. These consequences may be particularly applicable if the Fund receives requests to repurchase substantial amounts of Shares, and may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and the value of the Shares. In addition, substantial repurchases of Shares could result in a sizeable decrease in the Fund's net assets, resulting in an increase in the Fund's total annual operating expense ratio.

Potential Significant Effect of the Performance of a Limited Number of Investments or Strategies. The Adviser expects that the Fund will participate in multiple investments. The Fund may, however, make investments in a limited number of the Investment Funds and Investment Funds may make investments in a limited number of portfolio companies. In either instance, these limited numbers of investments may have a significant effect on the performance of the Fund. In addition, the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in Investment Funds that follow a particular investment strategy. In such event, the Fund would be exposed to the risks associated with that strategy to a greater extent than if the Fund's exposure was broadly diversified amongst Investment Funds pursuing various investment strategies. However, the Adviser typically endeavors to limit the exposure to any one type of investment strategy to less than 35% of the Fund's gross assets (measured over time and subject to underlying Investment Fund liquidity constraints).

Special Tax Risks. Special tax risks are associated with an investment in the Fund. The Fund has elected to, and intends to meet the requirements necessary to, qualify as a regulated investment company or RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As such, the Fund must satisfy, among other requirements, certain ongoing asset diversification, source-of-income and annual distribution requirements. Each of these ongoing requirements for qualification for the favorable tax treatment available to RICs requires that the Fund obtain information from the Investment Funds in which the Fund is invested.

If before the end of any quarter of its taxable year, the Fund believes that it may fail the asset diversification requirement, the Fund may seek to take certain actions to avert such a failure. The Fund may try to acquire additional interests in Investment Funds to bring itself into compliance with the asset diversification test. However, the action frequently taken by RICs to avert such a failure, the disposition

of non-diversified assets, may be difficult for the Fund to pursue because the Fund may redeem its interest in an Investment Fund only at certain times specified by the governing documents of each respective Investment Fund. While relevant provisions also afford the Fund a 30-day period after the end of the relevant quarter in which to cure a diversification failure by disposing of non-diversified assets, the constraints on the Fund's ability to effect a redemption from an Investment Fund referred to above may limit utilization of this cure period.

If the Fund fails to satisfy the asset diversification or other RIC requirements, it may lose its status as a RIC under the Code. In that case, all of its taxable income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to Shareholders. In addition, all distributions (including distributions of net capital gain) would be taxed to their recipients as dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Accordingly, disqualification as a RIC would have a material adverse effect on the value of the Fund's Shares and the amount of the Fund's distributions.

Additional Tax Considerations; Distributions to Shareholders and Payment of Tax Liability. The Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and gains to Shareholders. These distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains to the Shareholder. Shareholders may be proportionately liable for taxes on income and gains of the Fund, but Shareholders not subject to tax on their income will not be required to pay tax on amounts distributed to them. The Fund will inform Shareholders of the amount and character of its distributions to Shareholders. See *Tax Aspects* below for more information. If the Fund distributes less than an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income and 98% of its capital gain net income, plus any such amounts that were not distributed in previous tax years, then the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax with respect to the Fund's nondistributed amounts.

In addition, the Fund invests in Investment Funds located outside the U.S. Such Investment Funds may be subject to withholding tax on their investments in such jurisdictions. Any such withholding tax would reduce the return on the Fund's investment in such Investment Funds. See *Tax Aspects*.

Legal and Regulatory Risks. Legal and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Fund, which may materially adversely affect the Fund. The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. securities and futures markets and investment funds such as the Fund has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In particular, in light of the recent market turmoil there have been numerous proposals, including bills that have been introduced in the U.S. Congress, for substantial revisions to the regulation of financial institutions generally. Some of these bills introduced in Congress would require additional regulation of hedge fund managers, including requirements for such managers to register as investment advisers under the Advisers Act and disclose various information to regulators about the positions, counterparties and other exposures of the hedge funds managed by such managers. The effect of regulatory change on the Fund and/or Investment Funds, while impossible to predict, could be substantial and adverse. In addition, the practice of short selling has been the subject of numerous temporary restrictions, and similar restrictions may be promulgated at any time. Such restrictions may adversely affect the returns of Investment Funds that utilize short selling. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks* *Investment Related Risks* *Short Sales*. Certain tax risks associated with an investment in the Fund are discussed in *Tax Aspects*.

LIMITS OF RISK DISCLOSURES

The above discussions of the various risks associated with the Fund and the Shares are not, and are not intended to be, a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in

the Fund. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and consult with their own advisors before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. In addition, as the Fund's investment program changes or develops over time, an investment in the Fund may be subject to risk factors not described in this Prospectus. The Fund will update this Prospectus to account for any material changes in the risks involved with an investment in the Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

General

The Fund's Board of Trustees provides broad oversight over the operations and affairs of the Fund. A majority of the Fund's Trustees is comprised of persons who are independent trustees.

Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP serves as the Fund's investment adviser, subject to the ultimate supervision of, and any policies established by, the Fund's Board of Trustees, pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement with the Fund (the "Investment Advisory Agreement").

Under the terms of an Investment Advisory Agreement dated as of July 1, 2008, the Adviser allocates the Fund's assets and monitors regularly each Investment Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and whether its investment performance and other criteria are satisfactory. The Adviser may reallocate the Fund's assets among Investment Funds, terminate its relationship with Investment Funds and select additional Investment Funds, subject in each case to the ultimate supervision of, and any policies established by, the Board of Trustees.

The Adviser was formed as a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Delaware on November 10, 2000 and is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act. The Adviser currently serves, and may in the future serve, as an investment adviser of other registered and unregistered private investment companies. The offices of the Adviser are located at 100 Front Street, Suite 400, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881, and its telephone number is (610) 260-7600.

Management Team

The personnel of the Adviser principally responsible for management of the Fund are experienced and educated investment professionals with a long performance record in alternative investments. They have identified, evaluated, structured, managed and monitored billions of dollars in a wide range of alternative investments globally and maintain a strong network within the alternative investment community as a result of their prior and ongoing experience. The Adviser and its personnel maintain relationships with a large number of managers. The Adviser believes that, as a result of these contacts, the Fund should have access to a large number of Investment Funds from which to select.

The personnel of the Adviser who have primary responsibility for management of the Fund are:

Mustafa A. Jama. Mr. Jama is a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. ("MSIM"). Effective February 2005, Mr. Jama began serving as Chief Investment Officer and Head of Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds of Morgan Stanley AIP and, since 2004, he has been a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since its inception in 2010. Prior to joining MSIM in January 2004, he was with Glenwood Capital Investments where he was a senior investment professional and a member of its Investment Committee. Previously, he was a portfolio manager at Deutsche Asset Management in its hedge fund group, focusing on long/short equity, fixed income, and convertible arbitrage strategies. He holds an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.S. in civil engineering from Southern University.

José F. González-Heres. Mr. González-Heres is a Managing Director of MSIM and a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since its inception in 2010. He was promoted to Portfolio Manager in 2004 after having served as Senior Research Analyst since 2001. Prior to joining MSIM, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Suggestionator, Inc., a privately held software company. Mr. González-Heres has also worked as an Investment Banker in the Public Finance departments of Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc. and Prudential Securities Inc. Prior to his investment banking positions, Mr. González-Heres worked at IBM Corporation in Engineering, Sales, Marketing and Consulting and at IBM Credit Corporation in its Corporate Finance Department. While at IBM, he earned a U.S. and international patent for his work on algorithms. Mr. González-Heres is a past Board Member of the City of Boca Raton and Florida's Telecommunications Advisory Board. He holds an M.B.A. from the Yale University School of Management in Finance and Investments and a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Northwestern University.

Paresh Bhatt. Mr. Bhatt is an Executive Director of MSIM and a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since its inception in 2010. He was promoted to portfolio manager in July 2004 after having served as a Research Analyst since he joined MSIM in May 2003. Prior to joining MSIM, he was a Senior Investment Analyst with SEI Investments where he managed multi-manager global equity and Europe, Australia and Far East (EAFE) portfolios as well as led due diligence activities on institutional quality funds of hedge funds. Prior to joining SEI Investments, he was an Equity Analyst for Granite Associates where he conducted equity research in the technology, media and telecom sector and monitored hedge fund investments. He has also held positions at Lehman Brothers and Bankers Trust, where he focused on credit risk management of derivatives portfolios. Mr. Bhatt began his career with the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Bhatt holds an M.B.A. from the Wharton School in Finance and a B.A. in Economics from Union College.

Kevin Kuntz. Mr. Kuntz is an Executive Director of MSIM and, since joining the Adviser in 2006, has been a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since its inception in 2010. Mr. Kuntz has nearly 20 years of relevant industry experience. He is also a member of the Investment Committee. Before joining Morgan Stanley, Mr. Kuntz was a portfolio manager at Ramius HVB Partners LLC, a division of Ramius Capital LLC, where he was responsible for the long/short equity components for fund of hedge fund vehicles. Prior to that, he was portfolio manager and strategy head for long/short equity research at J.P. Morgan Alternative Asset Management. Prior to that, he worked in trading and risk management. Mr. Kuntz received a B.S. in Finance from St. John's University.

Mark L.W. van der Zwan, CFA. Mr. van der Zwan is an Executive Director of MSIM and a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since its inception in 2010. He was promoted to portfolio manager in September 2006 after having served as an investment analyst since he joined MSIM in September 2004. Mr. van der Zwan has more than 11 years of relevant industry experience. He is also a member of the Investment Committee. Prior to joining MSIM, he was a senior consultant with Alan D. Biller & Associates, Inc., an institutional investment consulting firm with approximately \$40 billion in assets under advisory. He has also held various positions at the National Research Council of Canada where he conducted advanced computational modeling research. Mr. van der Zwan received both a B.Sc. with honors in chemistry and an M.B.A. in finance from Queen's University in Ontario, Canada. Mr. van der Zwan holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Lawrence Berner. Mr. Berner is an Executive Director of MSIM and a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since its inception in 2010. Mr. Berner joined the Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds team in April 2006 as an investment analyst, focusing on credit and event driven strategies including merger arbitrage, equity special situations, credit arbitrage, capital structure arbitrage and distressed investing. Mr. Berner has ten

years of relevant industry experience. Before joining AIP, Mr. Berner was an analyst at Man-Glenwood Capital Investments for six years where he was responsible for hedge fund manager selection, portfolio construction and quantitative analysis. Prior to Man-Glenwood, he was a risk analyst at ABN Amro, focusing on fixed income and foreign exchange derivatives. Before that, he was a commodities research analyst at Salomon Smith Barney. Mr. Berner received both a B.S. in computer science and a B.A. in mathematics from the University of Texas, Austin. He also received an M.S. in financial mathematics from The University of Chicago. Mr. Berner holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Jarrold Quigley. Mr. Quigley is an Executive Director of MSIM and a portfolio manager for several Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds portfolios, including the Fund since January 2010. Previously he was an investment analyst at Morgan Stanley AIP since he joined MSIM in 2004, focusing on multi-strategy, convertible bond arbitrage, and other relative value strategies. Before joining Morgan Stanley AIP, Jarrod was in the investment banking department at A.G. Edwards, where he was involved in corporate finance and acquisitions for the financial institutions group. Jarrod received a B.S. in business management from Babson College and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

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

The Adviser is an affiliate of Morgan Stanley. Morgan Stanley is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. The firm has relationships with many users and providers of capital, and the Adviser has access to the firm's talent, ideas, unique opportunities and resources. Morgan Stanley has one of the largest global asset management organizations of any full-service securities firm, with total assets under management and supervision as of March 31, 2010 of approximately \$[] for a large and diversified group of corporations, governments, financial institutions and individuals. Morgan Stanley serves many interests in addition to the Fund, which creates certain risks and possibilities of adverse effects on investors in the Fund. See Conflicts of Interest.

FUND EXPENSES

The Adviser bears all of its own costs incurred in providing investment advisory services to the Fund, including travel and other expenses related to the selection and monitoring of Investment Managers. As described below, however, the Fund bears all other expenses related to its investment program. The Adviser also provides, or arranges at its expense, for certain management and administrative services to be provided to the Fund. Among those services are: providing office space and other support services, maintaining and preserving certain records, preparing and filing various materials with state and U.S. federal regulators, providing legal and regulatory advice in connection with administrative functions and reviewing and arranging for payment of the Fund's expenses.

Expenses borne by the Fund (and thus indirectly by Shareholders) include:

all expenses related to its investment program, including, but not limited to, expenses borne indirectly through the Fund's investments in the underlying Investment Funds, including any fees and expenses charged by the Investment Managers of the Investment Funds (including management fees, performance or incentive fees or allocations and redemption or withdrawal fees, however titled or structured), all costs and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund's account such as direct and indirect expenses associated with the Fund's investments, including its investments in Investment Funds (whether or not consummated), and enforcing the

Fund's rights in respect of such investments, transfer taxes and premiums, taxes withheld on non-U.S. dividends, fees for data and software providers, research expenses, professional fees (including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of consultants, attorneys and experts) and, if applicable, brokerage commissions, interest and commitment fees on loans and debit balances, borrowing charges on securities sold short, dividends on securities sold but not yet purchased and margin fees;

any non-investment related interest expense;

attorneys' fees and disbursements associated with preparing and updating the Fund's registration statement and with reviewing potential investments to be made in Investment Funds;

fees and disbursements of any accountants engaged by the Fund, and expenses related to the annual audit of the Fund and the preparation of the Fund's tax information;

fees paid and out-of-pocket expenses reimbursed to the Administrator;

recordkeeping, custody and transfer agency fees and expenses;

the costs of errors and omissions/Trustees' and officers' liability insurance and a fidelity bond;

the Management Fee;

the costs of preparing and mailing reports and other communications, including proxy, tender offer correspondence or similar materials, to Shareholders;

fees of Trustees who are not interested persons and travel expenses of Trustees relating to meetings of the Board of Trustees and committees thereof;

all costs and charges for equipment or services used in communicating information regarding the Fund's transactions among the Adviser and any custodian or other agent engaged by the Fund; and

any extraordinary expenses (as defined below), including indemnification expenses as provided for in the Fund's organizational documents.

The Adviser will be reimbursed by the Fund for any of the above expenses that it pays on behalf of the Fund, except as otherwise provided above.

The Adviser has borne the Fund's organizational costs of approximately \$21,255. The Fund has incurred initial offering costs of approximately \$361,139. The Fund's offering costs are being capitalized and amortized over the 12 month period beginning on the Initial Closing Date. The Fund will also bear certain ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund's continuous offering of Shares (mostly printing expenses). Organizational expenses must be expensed as incurred. To achieve a more equitable distribution of the impact of those expenses among the Shareholders, an amount equal to the organizational expenses incurred by the Fund will be allocated among and credited to or debited against the Shares of all Shareholders based on the percentage that a Shareholder's investment in the Fund bears to the total investments in the Fund by all Shareholders as of the relevant allocation date. An initial

allocation of organizational costs will be made as of the first date on which investments in the Fund are made. These allocations will thereafter be adjusted as of each date during the first 12 months of the Fund's operations on which additional investments are made in the Fund by Shareholders. Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Shareholders.

Extraordinary expenses are expenses incurred by the Fund outside of the ordinary course of its business, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceeding, indemnification expenses, and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for a meeting of Shareholders.

Investment Funds bear various expenses in connection with their operations similar to those incurred by the Fund. Investment Managers generally assess asset-based fees to, and receive incentive-based fees from, the Investment Funds (or their investors), which effectively will reduce the investment returns of the Investment Funds. These expenses and fees will be in addition to those incurred by the Fund itself. As an investor in the Investment Funds, the Fund will bear its proportionate share of the expenses and fees of the Investment Funds and will also be subject to incentive fees to the Investment Managers.

MANAGEMENT FEE

In consideration of the advisory and other services provided by the Adviser to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser the Management Fee, monthly, at the rate of 0.125% (1.50% on an annualized basis) of the value of the Fund's month end net assets. The Management Fee is an expense paid out of the Fund's assets. The Management Fee is computed based on the value of the net assets of the Fund as of the close of business on the last business day of each month (including any assets in respect of Shares that will be repurchased by the Fund as of the end of the month), and is due and payable in arrears within five business days after the end of the month.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The value of the Fund's net assets is determined as of the close of the Fund's business at the end of each month in accordance with the procedures described below or as may be determined from time to time in accordance with the valuation policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has approved procedures pursuant to which the Fund values its investments in Investment Funds at fair value, which ordinarily will be the value provided to the Fund by the Investment Funds' Investment Managers from time to time, usually monthly. In accordance with these procedures, fair value as of each month-end ordinarily will be the value determined as of such month-end for each Investment Fund in accordance with the Investment Fund's valuation policies and reported at the time of the Fund's valuation. Because most Investment Managers will provide the Fund with their determinations of the month-end net asset value of their Investment Funds after the relevant month-end, the Fund expects to calculate its month-end net asset value and net asset value per Share within 15 business days following the relevant month-end. This information will be available to Shareholders upon request. As a general matter, the fair value of the Fund's interest in an Investment Fund will represent the amount that the Fund could reasonably expect to receive from an Investment Fund if the Fund's interest were redeemed at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time the valuation is made and that the Fund believes to be reliable. In the event that an Investment Fund does not report a month-end value to the Fund on a timely basis, the Fund would determine the fair value of such Investment Fund based on the most recent final or estimated value reported by the Investment Fund, as well as any other relevant information available at the time the Fund values its portfolio. Using the nomenclature of the hedge fund industry, any values reported as estimated or final values will

reasonably reflect market values of securities for which market quotations are available or fair value as of the Fund's valuation date.

Prior to investing in any Investment Fund, the Adviser will conduct a due diligence review of the valuation methodology utilized by the Investment Fund, which as a general matter will utilize market values when available, and otherwise utilize principles of fair value that the Adviser reasonably believes to be consistent with those used by the Fund for valuing its own investments. Although the procedures approved by the Board of Trustees provide that the Adviser will review the valuations provided by the Investment Managers to the Investment Funds, neither the Adviser nor the Board will be able to confirm independently the accuracy of valuations provided by such Investment Managers (which are unaudited). Accordingly, the valuations of the Investment Manager generally will be relied upon by the Fund, even though an Investment Manager may face a conflict of interest in valuing the securities, as their value will affect the Investment Manager's compensation.

The Fund's valuation procedures require the Adviser to consider all relevant information available at the time the Fund values its portfolio. The Adviser and/or the Board of Trustees will consider such information, and may conclude in certain circumstances that the information provided by the Investment Manager of an Investment Fund does not represent the fair value of the Fund's interest in the Investment Fund. Although redemptions of investments in Investment Funds are subject to advance notice requirements, Investment Funds will typically make available net asset value information to holders which will represent the price at which, even in the absence of redemption activity, the Investment Fund would have effected a redemption if any such requests had been timely made or if, in accordance with the terms of the Investment Fund's governing documents, it would be necessary to effect a mandatory redemption. Following procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, in the absence of specific transaction activity in the investment in a particular Investment Fund, the Fund would consider whether it was appropriate, in light of all relevant circumstances, to value such a position at its net asset value as reported at the time of valuation, or whether to adjust such value to reflect a premium or discount to net asset value. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and industry practice, the Fund may not always apply a discount in cases where there was no contemporaneous redemption activity in a particular Investment Fund. In other cases, as when an Investment Fund imposes extraordinary restrictions on redemption, or when there have been no recent transactions in Investment Fund interests, the Fund may determine that it was appropriate to apply a discount to the net asset value of the Investment Fund. Any such decision would be made in good faith, and subject to the review and supervision of the Board of Trustees.

The valuations reported by the Investment Managers of the Investment Funds, upon which the Fund calculates its month-end net asset value, may be subject to later adjustment, based on information reasonably available at that time. For example, fiscal year-end net asset value calculations of the Investment Funds are audited by their independent auditors and may be revised as a result of such audits. Other adjustments may occur from time to time. Because such adjustments or revisions, whether increasing or decreasing the net asset value of the Fund at the time they occur, relate to information available only at the time of the adjustment or revision, the adjustments or revisions will not affect the amount of the repurchase proceeds of the Fund received by Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased prior to such adjustments and received their repurchase proceeds. As a result, to the extent that such subsequently adjusted valuations from the Investment Managers or revisions to net asset value of an Investment Fund adversely affect the Fund's net asset value, the outstanding Shares will be adversely affected by prior repurchases to the benefit of Shareholders who had their Shares repurchased at a net asset value higher than the adjusted amount. Conversely, any increases in the net asset value resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations will be entirely for the benefit of the outstanding Shares and to the detriment of Shareholders who previously had their Shares repurchased at a net asset value lower than the adjusted amount. The same principles apply to the purchase of Shares. New Shareholders may be affected in a similar way.

To the extent the Adviser invests the assets of the Fund in securities or other instruments that are not investments in Investment Funds, the Fund will generally value such assets as described below.

U.S. exchange listed and NASDAQ traded equity securities (other than options) will be valued at their closing sale prices as reported on the exchange on which those securities are primarily traded. If no sales of those securities are reported on a particular day, the securities will be valued based upon their composite bid prices for securities held long, or their composite ask prices for securities held short, as reported by those exchanges. Securities traded on a non-U.S. securities exchange will be valued at their closing sale prices on the exchange on which the securities are primarily traded, or in the absence of a reported sale on a particular day, at their bid prices (in the case of securities held long) or ask prices (in the case of securities held short) as reported by that exchange. Listed options will be valued at their bid prices (or ask prices in the case of listed options held short) as reported by the exchange with the highest volume on the last day a trade was reported. Other securities for which market quotations are readily available will be valued at their bid prices (or ask prices in the case of securities held short) as obtained from one or more dealers making markets for those securities. If market quotations are not readily available, securities and other assets will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by, or under the supervision of, the Board of Trustees.

Debt securities (other than convertible debt securities) will be valued in accordance with the procedures described above, which with respect to these securities may include the use of valuations furnished by a pricing service that employs a matrix to determine valuations for normal institutional size trading units. The Board of Trustees will regularly monitor the methodology and procedures used in connection with valuations provided by the pricing service. Debt securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less will, absent unusual circumstances, be valued at amortized cost, so long as this method of valuation is determined by the Board of Trustees to represent fair value.

If, in the view of the Adviser, the bid price of a listed option or debt security (or ask price in the case of any such security held short) does not fairly reflect the market value of the security, the Adviser may request a valuation committee to instead adopt procedures to be used by the Adviser, if so delegated by the Board of Trustees and in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, to value the security at fair value, subject to the oversight of the valuation committee.

All assets and liabilities initially expressed in non-U.S. currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars using non-U.S. exchange rates provided by a pricing service compiled as of 12:00 noon, New York time. Trading in non-U.S. securities generally is completed, and the values of non-U.S. securities are determined, prior to the close of securities markets in the United States. Non-U.S. exchange rates are also determined prior to such close. On occasion, the values of non-U.S. securities and exchange rates may be affected by significant events occurring between the time as of which determination of values or exchange rates are made and the time as of which the net asset value of the Fund is determined. When an event materially affects the values of securities held by the Fund or its liabilities, the securities and liabilities will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by, or under the supervision of, the Board of Trustees.

In general, fair value represents a good faith determination of the current value of an asset (or, with regard to a short sale, a liability) and will be used when there is no public market or possibly no market at all for the asset (or, with regard to a short sale, the liability). The fair values of one or more

assets (or, with regard to short sales, liabilities) may not be the prices at which those assets (or, with regard to short sales, liabilities) are ultimately sold. In such circumstances, the Adviser and/or the Board of Trustees will reevaluate its fair value methodology to determine, what, if any, adjustments should be made to the methodology.

The Adviser or its affiliates act as investment adviser to other clients that may invest in securities for which no public market price exists. Valuation determinations by the Adviser or its affiliates for other clients may result in different values than those ascribed to the same security owned by the Fund. Consequently, the fees charged to the Fund and other clients may be different, since the method of calculating the fees takes the value of all assets (or, with regard to short sales, all liabilities), including assets (or, with regard to short sales, liabilities) carried at different valuations, into consideration.

Expenses of the Fund, including the Management Fee and the costs of any borrowings, are accrued on a monthly basis on the day net asset value is calculated and taken into account for the purpose of determining net asset value.

Prospective investors should be aware that situations involving uncertainties as to the value of portfolio positions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's net assets if the judgments of the Board, the Adviser, or Investment Managers to the Investment Funds should prove incorrect. Also, Investment Managers to the Investment Funds will only provide determinations of the net asset value of Investment Funds on a weekly or monthly basis, in which event it will not be possible to determine the net asset value of the Fund more frequently.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a diversified global financial services firm, Morgan Stanley, an affiliate of the Adviser, engages in a broad spectrum of activities including financial advisory services, asset management activities, sponsoring and managing private investment funds, engaging in broker-dealer transactions, and other activities. In the ordinary course of business, Morgan Stanley engages in activities in which Morgan Stanley's interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with the interests of the Fund or the Shareholders. The discussion below sets out such conflicts of interest that may arise; conflicts of interest not described below may also exist. The Adviser can give no assurance that any conflicts of interest will be resolved in favor of the Fund or the Shareholders.

Transactions by Morgan Stanley Morgan Stanley may pursue acquisitions of assets and businesses and identification of an investment opportunity in connection with its existing businesses or a new line of business without first offering the opportunity to the Fund. Such an opportunity could include a business that competes with the Fund or an Investment Fund in which the Fund has invested or proposes to invest.

From time to time, Morgan Stanley may pursue the development of investment managers who will manage private investment funds that would otherwise qualify as investments for the Fund. Due to the conflicts of interest involved and in accordance with applicable law, the Adviser will not make any investment for the Fund in any Investment Fund that is managed by an affiliate of the Adviser. Accordingly, there may be investments that are unavailable to the Fund due to the manager's affiliation with Morgan Stanley. Further, in the event that Morgan Stanley acquires a business or investment manager that is a manager of any Investment Fund, the Adviser may need to liquidate any investment by the Fund in an Investment Fund managed by such affiliated investment manager.

In addition, Morgan Stanley may have other relationships with Investment Funds or Investment Managers which may not result in Morgan Stanley directly or indirectly controlling, being controlled by, or being under common control with, such Investment Funds or Investment Managers. These

relationships may include distribution or intermediary relationships with Investment Funds, strategic or principal investments in Investment Funds or their Investment Managers, or other contractual relationships. To the extent permitted by applicable law, it is possible that the Fund may invest in one or more such Investment Funds or with one or more such Investment Managers. In such circumstances, the management fee and the incentive fee or allocation charged by any such Investment Fund or Investment Manager may still apply.

Compensation for Services Morgan Stanley may seek to perform investment banking and other financial services for, and will receive compensation from, Investment Funds, the sponsors of Investment Funds, companies in which Investment Funds invest, or other parties in connection with transactions related to those investments or otherwise. This compensation could include financial advisory fees, as well as underwriting or placement fees, financing or commitment fees and brokerage fees. Investment banking and other financial services compensation will not be shared with the Fund or Shareholders and may be received before the Fund realizes a return on its investment. Morgan Stanley may have an incentive to cause investments to be made, managed or realized in seeking to advance the interests of a client other than the Fund or its Shareholders or to earning compensation. Morgan Stanley may also act as prime broker for Investment Funds.

Morgan Stanley's Asset Management Activities Morgan Stanley conducts a variety of asset management activities, including sponsoring unregistered investment funds as well as other investment funds registered under the 1940 Act and in that capacity is subject to the 1940 Act and its regulations. Those activities also include managing assets of employee benefit plans that are subject to ERISA and related regulations. Morgan Stanley's investment management activities may present conflicts if the Fund and these other investment or pension funds either compete for the same investment opportunity or pursue investment strategies counter to each other.

Morgan Stanley's Prime Brokerage and Administrative Activities Certain Morgan Stanley affiliates may provide brokerage, administrative and other services from time to time to one or more accounts or entities managed by the Investment Managers of Investment Funds or their affiliates. A Morgan Stanley affiliate, as prime broker to an Investment Fund, may be a secured lender to the Investment Fund and, as such, may protect its own interest by foreclosing on fund assets, notwithstanding that such foreclosure may be adverse to the interest of investors in the Investment Fund. In addition, Morgan Stanley, as prime broker or administrator, may be privy to non-public information about the performance of the Investment Fund, which it generally would not disclose to the Adviser, the Fund or Shareholders without express permission to do so. Accordingly, Shareholders may not know important information that could result in a deterioration in the Fund's performance notwithstanding that certain affiliates or entities within Morgan Stanley will have such information.

Morgan Stanley affiliates may provide prime brokerage and other brokerage services to the Investment Funds in compliance with applicable law. The Investment Funds may, to the extent permissible, and in compliance with applicable law, sell securities to or purchase securities from Morgan Stanley affiliates as counterparty. Morgan Stanley affiliates may create, write, or issue derivative instruments with respect to which the counterparty is an Investment Fund or the performance of which is based on the performance of an Investment Fund. Morgan Stanley affiliates may keep any profits, commissions, and fees accruing to it in connection with its activities for itself and other clients, and the Management Fees from the Fund to the Adviser will not be reduced thereby. The Investment Funds will pay market rate commissions or fees in respect of such transactions.

The Morgan Stanley affiliates may have an interest in an account managed by, or enter into relationships with, an Investment Manager of an Investment Fund or its affiliates on terms different from those of an interest in the Fund. In addition, the Investment Managers of Investment Funds may receive research products and services in connection with the brokerage services that Morgan Stanley affiliates

may provide from time to time to one or more Investment Funds or other accounts of such Investment Managers.

Morgan Stanley and its affiliates, including their officers, directors, principals, partners, members, or employees, may have banking and investment banking relationships with the issuers of securities that are held by the Investment Funds or by the Fund. They may also own the securities of these issuers. However, in making investment decisions for the Fund, the Adviser does not obtain or use material inside information acquired by any division, department, or affiliate of Morgan Stanley in the course of those relationships. In addition, Morgan Stanley affiliates may provide brokerage, placement, investment banking and other financial or advisory services from time to time to one or more accounts or entities managed by the Investment Managers or their affiliates, including the Investment Funds, and receive compensation for providing these services. These relationships could preclude the Fund from engaging in certain transactions and could constrain the Fund's investment flexibility.

As part of its investment management process with respect to the Fund, the Adviser performs operational due diligence on, and periodically monitors, the operational control environment of the Investment Managers. See *Investment Program* *Investment Selection*. The Adviser has arrangements in place to provide similar operational due diligence and monitoring services to certain of its affiliates and other third parties. In some cases, the Adviser charges a fee for this service.

Voting Rights in Investment Funds From time to time, an Investment Fund may seek the approval or consent of its investors in connection with certain matters relating to the Investment Fund. In such a case, the Adviser has the right to vote in its sole discretion the Fund's interest in the Investment Fund. The Adviser considers only those matters it considers appropriate in taking action with respect to the approval or consent of the particular matter. Business relationships may exist between the Adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the Investment Managers and affiliates of the Investment Funds, on the other hand, other than as a result of the Fund's investment in an Investment Fund. As a result of these existing business relationships, the Adviser may face a conflict of interest acting on behalf of the Fund and its Shareholders. See *Proxy Voting*.

The Fund may, for regulatory reasons, limit the amount of voting securities it holds in any particular Investment Fund and may as a result hold substantial amounts of non-voting securities in a particular Investment Fund. The Fund's lack of ability to vote may result in a decision for an Investment Fund that is adverse to the interests of the Shareholders. In certain circumstances, the Fund may waive voting rights or elect not to exercise them, such as to achieve compliance with U.S. bank holding company laws. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks* *Risks of Fund of Hedge Funds Structure* *Investments in Non-Voting Stock; Inability to Vote*.

Client Relationships Morgan Stanley and its affiliates have existing and potential relationships with a significant number of sponsors and managers of Investment Funds, corporations and institutions. In providing services to its clients and the Fund, Morgan Stanley may face conflicts of interest with respect to activities recommended to, or performed for, such clients, on the one hand, and the Fund, the Shareholders and/or the Investment Funds, on the other hand. Morgan Stanley may also face conflicts of interest in connection with any purchase or sale transactions involving an investment by the Fund, whether to or from a Morgan Stanley client, and in connection with the consideration offered by, and obligations of, such Morgan Stanley client in such transactions. In such cases, Morgan Stanley will owe fiduciary duties to the Morgan Stanley client that may make Morgan Stanley's interest adverse to that of the Fund. In addition, these client relationships may present conflicts of interest in determining whether to offer certain investment opportunities to the Fund.

Diverse Membership; Relationships with Shareholders The Shareholders are expected to include entities organized under U.S. law and in various jurisdictions that may have conflicting

investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in the Fund. The conflicting interests of individual Shareholders may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Fund and/or Investment Funds, the structuring of the acquisition of investments of the Fund, and the timing of disposition of investments. This structuring of the Fund's investments and other factors may result in different returns being realized by different Shareholders. Conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser, including decisions with respect to the nature or structuring of investments, that may be more beneficial for one Shareholder than for another Shareholder, especially with respect to Shareholders' individual tax situations. In selecting Investment Funds for the Fund, the Adviser considers the investment and tax objectives of the Fund as a whole, not the investment, tax or other objectives of any Shareholder individually.

Brokerage Activities Morgan Stanley will be authorized to engage in transactions in which it acts as a broker for the Fund and for another person on the other side of the transaction. In any such event, Morgan Stanley may receive commissions from, and have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding, both parties to such transactions. Morgan Stanley may also act as agent for the Fund, Investment Funds and other clients in selling publicly traded securities simultaneously. In such a situation, transactions may be bundled and clients, including the Fund, may receive proceeds from sales based on average prices received, which may be lower than the price which could have been received had the Fund sold its securities separately from Morgan Stanley's other clients.

Regulation as a Bank Holding Company In September 2008, Morgan Stanley elected to be regulated as a Bank Holding Company (BHC) under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the BHCA), and the Federal Reserve granted Morgan Stanley's application for financial holding company (FHC) status under the BHCA. FHC status is available to BHCs that meet certain criteria. FHCs may engage in a broader range of activities than BHCs that are not FHCs.

The activities of BHCs and their affiliates are subject to certain restrictions imposed by the BHCA and related regulations. Because Morgan Stanley may be deemed to control the Fund within the meaning of the BHCA, these restrictions could apply to the Fund as well. These restrictions may materially adversely affect the Fund by, among other things, imposing a maximum holding period on some or all of the Fund's investments, limiting the amount of an entity's beneficial ownership interests that the Fund may hold, restricting the ability of Morgan Stanley, the Adviser or their affiliates to invest in the Fund or to participate in the management and operations of the entities in which the Fund or an Investment Fund invests, affecting the Adviser's ability to pursue certain strategies within the Fund's investment program, or the ability of the Fund, Morgan Stanley, the Adviser, or any of their respective affiliates to invest in certain Investment Funds. Certain BHCA regulations may also require aggregation of the positions owned, held, or controlled by Morgan Stanley and its affiliates (including without limitation the Adviser) in client and proprietary accounts with positions held by the Fund (and, in certain instances, one or more Investment Funds). Moreover, Morgan Stanley may cease in the future to qualify as an FHC, which in either case may subject the Fund to additional restrictions or may cause the Adviser to recommend that the Board of Trustees vote to dissolve the Fund. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the bank regulatory requirements applicable to Morgan Stanley and the Fund will not change, or that any such change will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

Related Funds Conflicts of interest may arise for the Adviser in connection with certain transactions involving investments by the Fund in Investment Funds, and investments by other funds advised by the Adviser, or sponsored or managed by Morgan Stanley, in the same Investment Funds. Conflicts of interest may also arise in connection with investments in the Fund by other funds advised or managed by the Adviser or any of its affiliates. Such conflicts could arise, for example, with respect to the timing, structuring and terms of such investments and the disposition of them. The Adviser or an affiliate may determine that an investment in an Investment Fund is appropriate for a particular client or for itself or its officers, directors, principals, members or employees, but that the investment is not

appropriate for the Fund. Situations also may arise in which the Adviser, one of its affiliates, or the clients of either have made investments that would have been suitable for investment by the Fund but, for various reasons, were not pursued by, or available to, the Fund. The investment activities of the Adviser, its affiliates and any of their respective officers, directors, principals, members or employees may disadvantage the Fund in certain situations if, among other reasons, the investment activities limit the Fund's ability to invest in a particular Investment Fund.

Management of the Fund Personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates will devote such time as the Adviser, the Fund and their affiliates, in their discretion, deem necessary to carry out the operations of the Fund effectively. Officers, principals, and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates will also work on other projects for Morgan Stanley and its other affiliates (including other clients served by the Adviser and its affiliates) and conflicts of interest may arise in allocating management time, services or functions among the affiliates.

PURCHASES OF SHARES

Purchase Terms

The Fund may accept initial and additional purchases of Shares as of the first business day of each calendar month. The investor must submit a completed application form eight business days before the applicable purchase date. All purchases are subject to the receipt of immediately available funds four business days prior to the applicable purchase date in the full amount of the purchase (to enable the Fund to invest the proceeds in Investment Funds as of the applicable purchase date). An investor who misses one or both of these deadlines will have the effectiveness of its investment in the Fund delayed until the following month.

Despite having to meet the earlier application and funding deadlines described above, the Fund does not issue the Shares purchased (and an investor does not become a Shareholder with respect to such Shares) until the applicable purchase date, *i.e.*, the first business day of the relevant calendar month. Consequently, purchase proceeds do not represent capital of the Fund, and do not become assets of the Fund, until such date.

Any amounts received in advance of the initial or subsequent purchases of Shares are placed in a non-interest-bearing account with the Transfer Agent (as defined herein) prior to their investment in the Fund, in accordance with Rule 15c2-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase of Shares in certain limited circumstances (including, without limitation, when it has reason to believe that a purchase of Shares would be unlawful). Unless otherwise required by applicable law, any amount received in advance of a purchase ultimately rejected by the Fund will be returned to the prospective investor. See *Types of Investments and Related Risks* Other Risks Possible Exclusion of a Shareholder Based on Certain Detrimental Effects.

The minimum initial investment in the Fund from each investor is \$50,000, and the minimum additional investment in the Fund is \$25,000. The minimum initial and additional investments may be reduced by the Fund with respect to certain individual investors or classes of investors (specifically, with respect to employees, officers or Trustees of the Fund, the Adviser or their affiliates). Additionally, the Fund may waive or reduce such minimum initial and additional investment amounts (as well as the application and funding deadlines described above) with respect to any investor funding its purchase of Shares with redemption proceeds from another fund sponsored, managed, or advised by the Adviser. The Fund will notify Shareholders of any changes in the investors that are eligible for such reductions. The Fund may repurchase all of the Shares held by a Shareholder if the Shareholder's account balance in the Fund, as a result of repurchase or transfer requests by the Shareholder, is less than \$50,000.

Initial and any additional purchases of Shares of the Fund by any Shareholder must be made via wire transfer of funds. Payment for each initial or subsequent additional purchases of Shares must be made in one installment.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. What this means to you: When you open an account, we will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. If we are unable to verify your identity, we reserve the right to restrict additional transactions and/or liquidate your account at the next calculated net asset value after your account is closed (less any applicable sales/account charges and/or tax penalties) or take any other action required by law. The Fund has implemented an anti-money laundering compliance program, which includes designation of an anti-money laundering compliance officer.

Eligible Investors

Each investor in the Fund will be required to certify to the Fund that the Shares are being acquired for the account of both (i) an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D promulgated under the 1933 Act and (ii) a qualified client as defined in Rule 205-3(d)(1) under the Advisers Act. Investors who are both accredited investors and qualified clients are referred to in this Prospectus as Eligible Investors. Existing Shareholders who subscribe for additional Shares will be required to qualify as Eligible Investors at the time of each additional purchase. Qualifications that must be met in becoming a Shareholder are set out in the application form that must be completed by each prospective investor. Any other registered investment adviser (a RIA) who offers Shares may impose additional eligibility requirements on investors who purchase Shares through such RIA. See Plan of Distribution.

REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

No Right of Redemption

No Shareholder or other person holding Shares acquired from a Shareholder has the right to require the Fund to redeem any Shares. No public market for Shares exists, and none is expected to develop in the future. Consequently, Shareholders may not be able to liquidate their investment other than as a result of repurchases of Shares by the Fund, as described below.

Repurchases of Shares

The Fund may from time to time repurchase Shares from Shareholders in accordance with written tenders by Shareholders at those times, in those amounts, and on those terms and conditions as the Board of Trustees may determine in its sole discretion. Each such repurchase offer will generally apply to up to 15% of the net assets of the Fund. In determining whether the Fund should offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders, the Board of Trustees will consider the recommendation of the Adviser. The Adviser expects that, generally, it will recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Fund offer to repurchase Shares from Shareholders quarterly, with such repurchases to occur as of each March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 (or, if any such date is not a business day, as of the immediately preceding business day). Each repurchase offer will generally commence approximately [125] days prior to the applicable repurchase date. In determining whether to accept a recommendation to conduct a repurchase offer at any such time, the Board of Trustees will consider the following factors, among others:

whether any Shareholders have requested to tender Shares to the Fund;

the liquidity of the Fund's assets (including fees and costs associated with redeeming or otherwise withdrawing from Investment Funds);

the investment plans and working capital and reserve requirements of the Fund;

the relative economies of scale of the tenders with respect to the size of the Fund;

the history of the Fund in repurchasing Shares;

the availability of information as to the value of the Fund's Shares in underlying Investment Funds;

the existing conditions of the securities markets and the economy generally, as well as political, national or international developments or current affairs;

any anticipated tax consequences to the Fund of any proposed repurchases of Shares; and

the recommendations of the Adviser.

The Fund will repurchase Shares from Shareholders pursuant to written tenders on terms and conditions that the Board of Trustees determines to be fair to the Fund and to all Shareholders. When the Board of Trustees determines that the Fund will repurchase Shares, notice will be provided to Shareholders describing the terms of the offer, containing information Shareholders should consider in deciding whether to participate in the repurchase opportunity and containing information on how to participate. Shareholders deciding whether to tender their Shares during the period that a repurchase offer is open may obtain the Fund's net asset value per share by contacting the Adviser during the period. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by Shareholders who tender Shares, the Fund may repurchase a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder, extend the repurchase offer, or take any other action with respect to the repurchase offer permitted by applicable law.

Repurchases of Shares from Shareholders by the Fund will be paid in cash. Repurchases will be effective after receipt and acceptance by the Fund of eligible written tenders of Shares from Shareholders by the applicable repurchase offer deadline. The Fund does not impose any charges in connection with repurchases of Shares.

Shares will be repurchased by the Fund after the Management Fee has been deducted from the Fund's assets as of the end of the month in which the repurchase occurs i.e., the accrued Management Fee for the month in which Fund shares are to be repurchased is deducted prior to effecting the relevant repurchase of Fund shares.

In light of liquidity constraints associated with the Fund's investments in Investment Funds and the fact that the Fund may have to effect redemptions from Investment Funds in order to pay for Shares being repurchased, the Fund expects to employ the following repurchase procedures:

Each repurchase offer will generally commence approximately [125] days prior to the applicable repurchase date. A Shareholder choosing to tender Shares for repurchase must do so by the applicable deadline, which generally will be [95] days before the date as of which Shares are to be repurchased (the Notice Date). Shares will be valued as of the Valuation Date, which is generally expected to be March 31, June 30, September 30 or December 31 (or, if such day is not a business day, as of the immediately preceding

business day). Tenders will be revocable upon written notice to the Fund up to [85] days prior to the Valuation Date (such deadline for revocation being the Expiration Date). If a repurchase offer is extended, the Expiration Date will be extended accordingly.

Promptly after the Expiration Date, the Fund will give to each Shareholder whose Shares have been accepted for repurchase a promissory note (the Promissory Note) entitling the Shareholder to be paid an amount equal to the value, determined as of the Valuation Date, of the repurchased Shares. The determination of the value of Shares as of the Valuation Date is subject to adjustment based upon the results of the next annual audit of the Fund's financial statements.

The Promissory Note, which will be non-interest bearing and non-transferable, is expected to contain terms providing for payment at two separate times, as is customary regarding such payments.

The initial payment in respect of the Promissory Note (the Initial Payment) will be in an amount equal to at least 90% of the estimated value of the repurchased Shares, determined as of the Valuation Date. The Initial Payment will be made as of the later of (1) a period of within 30 days after the Valuation Date, or (2) if the Fund has requested redemptions of its capital from any Investment Funds in order to fund the repurchase of Shares, within ten business days after the Fund has received at least 90% of the aggregate amount redeemed by the Fund from the Investment Funds.

The second and final payment in respect of the Promissory Note (the Post-Audit Payment) is expected to be in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (1) the value of the repurchased Shares, determined as of the Valuation Date and based upon the results of the annual audit of the Fund's financial statements for the year in which the Valuation Date occurs, over (2) the Initial Payment. It is anticipated that the annual audit of the Fund's financial statements will be completed within 60 days after the end of each fiscal year of the Fund and that the Post-Audit Payment will be made promptly after the completion of the audit.

If modification of the Fund's repurchase procedures as described above is deemed necessary to comply with regulatory requirements, the Board of Trustees will adopt revised procedures reasonably designed to provide Shareholders substantially the same liquidity for Shares as would be available under the procedures described above. The Fund is subject to certain Investment Funds' initial lock-up periods beginning at the time of the Fund's initial investment in an Investment Fund, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. In addition, certain Investment Funds may at times elect to suspend completely or limit withdrawal rights for an indefinite period of time in response to market turmoil or other adverse conditions (such as those experienced by many hedge funds during late 2008 into 2009). During such periods, the Fund thus may not be able to liquidate its holdings in such Investment Funds in order to meet repurchase requests. In addition, should the Fund seek to liquidate its investment in an Investment Fund that maintains a side pocket, the Fund might not be able to fully liquidate its investment without delay, which could be considerable. The Fund may need to suspend or postpone repurchase offers if it is not able to dispose of its interests in Investment Funds in a timely manner.

Upon its acceptance of tendered Shares for repurchase, the Fund will maintain daily on its books a segregated account consisting of (1) cash, (2) liquid securities or (3) interests in Investment Funds that the Fund has requested be redeemed (or any combination of them), in an amount equal to the aggregate estimated unpaid dollar amount of the Promissory Notes issued to Shareholders tendering Shares.

Payment for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser would otherwise have caused these holdings to be liquidated, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's investment related expenses as a result of higher portfolio turnover rates. The Adviser intends to take measures, subject to policies as may be established by the Board of Trustees, to attempt to avoid or minimize potential losses and expenses resulting from the repurchase of Shares.

A Shareholder tendering for repurchase only a portion of the Shareholder's Shares will be required to maintain an account balance of at least \$50,000 after giving effect to the repurchase. If a Shareholder tenders an amount that would cause the Shareholder's account balance to fall below the required minimum, the Fund reserves the right to reduce the amount to be repurchased from the Shareholder so that the required minimum balance is maintained or to repurchase all of the Shareholder's Shares in the Fund.

The Fund may repurchase Shares of a Shareholder without consent or other action by the Shareholder or other person if the Fund determines that:

the Shares have been transferred or have vested in any person other than by operation of law as the result of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence or dissolution of the Shareholder;

ownership of Shares by a Shareholder or other person is likely to cause the Fund to be in violation of, require registration of any Shares under, 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 Shares by a Shareholder may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund, the Board of Trustees, the Adviser or any of their affiliates, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal or regulatory consequences;

any of the representations and warranties made by a Shareholder or other person in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true;

with respect to a Shareholder subject to Special Laws or Regulations, the Shareholder is likely to be subject to additional regulatory or compliance requirements under these Special Laws or Regulations by virtue of continuing to hold any Shares; or

it would be in the best interests of the Fund for the Fund to repurchase the Shares.

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

Transfers of Shares

Shares may be transferred only:

by operation of law as a result of the death, bankruptcy, insolvency, adjudicated incompetence or dissolution of the Shareholder; or

under certain limited circumstances, with the written consent of the Fund, which may be withheld in its sole discretion and is expected to be granted, if at all, only under extenuating circumstances.

The Fund generally will not consent to a transfer of Shares by a Shareholder unless the transfer is to a transferee which represents that it is an Eligible Investor and after the transfer, the value of the Shares held in the account of each of the transferee and transferor is at least \$50,000. A Shareholder transferring Shares may be charged reasonable expenses, including attorneys' and accountants' fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with the transfer. In connection with any request to transfer Shares, the Fund may require the Shareholder requesting the transfer to obtain, at the Shareholder's expense, an opinion of counsel selected by the Fund as to such matters as the Fund may reasonably request.

In subscribing for Shares, a Shareholder agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board of Trustees, the Adviser, each other Shareholder and any of their affiliates against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses (including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses or any judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement), joint or several, to which those persons may become subject by reason of, or arising from, any transfer made by that Shareholder in violation of these provisions or any misrepresentation made by that Shareholder or a substituted Shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

VOTING

Each Shareholder has the right to cast a number of votes equal to the number of Shares held by such Shareholder at a meeting of Shareholders called by the Fund's Board of Trustees. Shareholders will be entitled to vote on any matter on which shareholders of a registered investment company organized as a corporation would be entitled to vote, including certain elections of a Trustee and approval of the Advisory Agreement, in each case to the extent that voting by shareholders is required by the 1940 Act. Notwithstanding their ability to exercise their voting privileges, Shareholders in their capacity as such are not entitled to participate in the management or control of the Fund's business, and may not act for or bind the Fund.

TAX ASPECTS

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to the acquisition, holding and disposition of Shares by U.S. Shareholders. This summary is based upon existing U.S. federal income tax law, which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation which may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules, such as U.S. financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, partnerships, Shareholders who are not United States persons (as defined in the Code), Shareholders liable for the alternative minimum tax, persons holding Shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities, or investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. This summary assumes that investors have acquired Shares pursuant to this offering and will hold their Shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Prospective Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the non-U.S. and U.S. federal, state, and local income and other tax considerations that may be relevant to an investment in the Fund.

In addition to the particular matters set forth in this section, tax-exempt entities should review carefully those sections of this Prospectus and the SAI regarding liquidity and other financial matters to ascertain whether the investment objectives of the Fund are consistent with their overall investment plans.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company (a RIC) under federal income tax law. If the Fund so qualifies and distributes each year to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, the Fund will not be required to pay federal income taxes on any income it distributes to shareholders. If the Fund distributes less than an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income and 98% of its capital gain net income, plus any amounts that were not distributed in previous taxable years, then the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts.

The Fund is required to use the accrual method of accounting and expects to use the calendar year as its tax year for income tax purposes.

As described below under Investments in Passive Foreign Investment Companies, the Fund expects to be taxed at ordinary income rates on gains from the Investment Funds.

Distributions to Shareholders

Shareholders normally will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, and any state and/or local income taxes, on the dividends and other distributions that they receive from the Fund. As described below under Investments in Passive Foreign Investment Companies, the Fund expects that distributions of both income derived from the Investment Funds as well as gains from the disposition of the Investment Funds will be taxable to Shareholders at ordinary income rates to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions will generally be taxable to Shareholders as ordinary income regardless of whether Shareholders receive such payments in cash or reinvest the distributions in the Fund. Distributions by the Fund in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the Shareholders' tax bases in their Shares and any such amount in excess of their bases will be treated as gain from the sale of Shares, as discussed below.

If the Fund receives distributions of qualified dividend income from the Investment Funds, it could potentially make distributions to Shareholders that are taxed at the same rates as long-term capital gains. The Fund does not expect that it will make distributions to Shareholders that are eligible for this reduced rate of taxation.

Shareholders are generally taxed on any ordinary income dividend or capital gain distributions from the Fund in the year they are actually distributed. However, if any such dividends or distributions are declared in October, November or December and paid to Shareholders of record of such month in January of the following year, then such amounts will be treated for tax purposes as having been distributed by the Fund and received by the Shareholders on December 31 of the year prior to the date of payment.

If the Fund receives qualifying dividends from its investments, it could potentially make distributions that are eligible for the 70% dividends received deduction for corporate Shareholders. The Fund does not expect that it will make distributions to Shareholders that are eligible for this deduction.

The Fund intends to distribute its ordinary income and capital gains at least once annually.

The Fund will inform Shareholders of the source and status of each distribution made in a given calendar year promptly after the close of such calendar year. See Distribution Policy.

Shareholders who are not citizens or residents of the United States generally will be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax, or U.S. federal withholding tax at such lower rate as prescribed by applicable treaty, on distributions of the Fund's income derived from the Investment Funds. Each non-U.S. Shareholder must provide documentation to the Fund certifying its non-United States status.

Income from Repurchases and Transfers of Shares

The repurchase or transfer of the Fund's Shares may result in a taxable gain or loss to the tendering Shareholder. Different tax consequences may apply for tendering and non-tendering Shareholders in connection with a repurchase offer. For example, if a Shareholder does not tender all of his or her Shares, such repurchase may not be treated as an exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may result in deemed distributions to non-tendering Shareholders. On the other hand, Shareholders who tender all of their Shares (including Shares deemed owned by Shareholders under constructive ownership rules) will be treated as having sold their Shares and generally will realize a capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss is measured by the difference between the Shareholder's amount received and his or her adjusted tax basis of the Shares. For non-corporate Shareholders, gain or loss from the transfer or repurchase of shares generally will be taxable at a U.S. federal income tax rate dependent upon the length of time the Shares were held. Shares held for a period of one year or less at the time of such repurchase or transfer will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally result in short-term capital gains or losses, and those held for more than one year will generally result in long-term capital gains or losses.

Investments in Passive Foreign Investment Companies

The Fund intends to purchase interests in Investment Funds organized outside the United States that are treated as corporations for U.S. tax purposes and that will generally be treated as passive foreign investment companies (PFICs). The Fund intends to elect to mark-to-market all shares that it holds in PFICs at the end of each taxable year. By making this election, the Fund will recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such shares as of the close of the taxable year over their adjusted basis and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value unless the loss is required to be deferred. Gains realized with respect to PFICs that the Fund has elected to mark-to-market will be ordinary income. If the Fund realizes a loss with respect to such a PFIC, whether by virtue of selling the PFIC or because of the mark-to-market adjustment described above, such loss will be ordinary to the extent of the excess of the sum of the mark-to-market gains over the mark-to-market losses recognized with respect to the PFIC. To the extent that the Fund's loss with respect to the PFIC exceed such limitation, the loss will generally be deferred until sold, at which point the loss will be treated as a capital loss. Although the Fund may only deduct capital losses in a given taxable year to the extent of capital gains, the Fund may carry forward remaining capital losses for up to 8 years following the taxable year in which the loss was recognized. However, the Fund does not expect to generate significant capital gains from its investments. By making the mark-to-market election, the Fund may be required to recognize income (which generally must be distributed to Shareholders) in excess of the distributions that it received from PFICs. Accordingly, the Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of its interests in the Investment Funds in order to make the required distributions. If the Fund does not make the mark-to-market election or treat the PFIC as a qualified electing fund (QEF), it would be subject to an interest charge (at the rate applicable to tax underpayments) on tax liability treated as having been deferred with respect to certain distributions and on gain from the disposition of the shares of a PFIC (collectively referred to as excess distributions), even if such excess distributions are paid by the Fund as a dividend to its Shareholders.

Fund Tax Returns and Tax Information

The Fund is required to use the accrual method of accounting and expects to use the calendar year as its tax year for income tax purposes.

After the end of each calendar year, Shareholders will be sent information regarding the amount and character of distributions received from the Fund during the year.

State and Local Taxes

In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, prospective investors should consider the potential state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. The Fund may become subject to income and other taxes in states and localities based on the Fund's investments in entities that conduct business in those jurisdictions. Shareholders are generally taxable in their state of residence on their share of the Fund's income. Shareholders may be subject to tax in other jurisdictions depending on the activities of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests and the laws of those jurisdictions. Additionally, Shareholders may be entitled to a credit in their state of residence for taxes paid to other jurisdictions.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns generally will be filed with the Internal Revenue Service in connection with distributions with respect to the Shares unless Shareholders establish that they are exempt from the information reporting rules, for example by properly establishing that they are corporations. If Shareholders do not establish that they are exempt from these rules, they generally will be subject to backup withholding on these payments if they fail to provide their taxpayer identification number or otherwise comply with the backup withholding rules. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to Shareholders will be allowed as a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle Shareholders to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Other Taxes

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

In addition to the particular matters set forth in this section, tax-exempt entities should review carefully those sections of this Prospectus and the SAI regarding liquidity and other financial matters to ascertain whether the investment objectives of the Fund are consistent with their overall investment plans.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

Persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an employee benefit plan, individual retirement account (IRA), Keogh plan, or other arrangement subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), or the Code (an ERISA Plan) should consider, among other things, the matters described below before determining whether to invest in the Fund. ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, diversification, prohibited transactions, and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for an ERISA Plan, Department of Labor (DOL) regulations

provide that a fiduciary of an ERISA Plan must give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan's portfolio, taking into consideration whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan's purposes, an examination of the risk and return factors, the portfolio's composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current total return of the portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan and the proposed investment in the Fund, the income taxes of the investment, and the projected return of the Fund relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in the Fund, an ERISA Plan fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities and the foregoing regulations. If a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan breaches his or her responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for such ERISA Plan, the fiduciary may be held personally liable for losses incurred by the ERISA Plan as a result of such breach. Because the Fund will be registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, the underlying assets of the Fund will not be considered to be plan assets of the ERISA Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction rules. Thus, the Adviser will not be a fiduciary within the meaning of ERISA with respect to the assets of any ERISA Plan that becomes a Shareholder of the Fund, solely as a result of the ERISA Plan's investment in the Fund.

The Board will require an ERISA Plan proposing to invest in the Fund to represent that it, and any fiduciaries responsible for the ERISA Plan's investments, are aware of and understand the Fund's investment objective, policies, and strategies; that the decision to invest plan assets in the Fund was made with appropriate consideration of relevant investment factors with regard to the ERISA Plan; and that the decision to invest plan assets in the Fund is consistent with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon fiduciaries with regard to their investment decisions under ERISA.

Certain prospective ERISA Plan investors may currently maintain relationships with the Adviser or one or more Investment Managers in which the Fund invests, or with other entities that are affiliated with the Adviser or such investment advisers. Each of such persons may be deemed to be a party in interest to and/or a fiduciary of any ERISA Plan to which it provides investment management, investment advisory, or other services. ERISA prohibits ERISA Plan assets to be used for the benefit of a party in interest and also prohibits an ERISA Plan fiduciary from using its position to cause the ERISA Plan to make an investment from which it or certain third parties in which such fiduciary has an interest would receive a fee or other consideration. ERISA Plan investors should consult with legal counsel to determine if participation in the Fund is a transaction that is prohibited by ERISA or the Code. ERISA Plan fiduciaries will be required to represent that the decision to invest in the Fund was made by them as fiduciaries that are independent of such affiliated persons, that are duly authorized to make such investment decisions, and that have not relied on any individualized advice or recommendation of such affiliated persons, as a primary basis for the decision to invest in the Fund.

The provisions of ERISA are subject to extensive and continuing administrative and judicial interpretation and review. The discussion of ERISA contained herein is, of necessity, general and may be affected by future publication of regulations and rulings. Potential investors should consult with their legal advisers regarding the consequences under ERISA of the acquisition and ownership of Shares.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Fund is offering on a continuous basis through the Distributor \$3,000,000,000 in Shares. Shares will be offered during an initial public offering period (until the Initial Closing Date) at an initial offering price of \$1,000 per share and in a continuous offering thereafter at the Fund's then current net asset value per Share. Investors purchasing Shares in the Fund will not be charged a sales load. The Distributor is not obligated to buy any Shares from the Fund. There is no minimum aggregate amount of Shares required to be purchased by all investors as a whole in the initial public offering. No arrangements

have been made to place funds received in connection with the Shares' initial public offering in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement, other than the account with the Transfer Agent as set forth below. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Adviser.

Shares may be purchased only from the Distributor or through a RIA that has entered into an arrangement with the Distributor for such RIA to offer Shares in conjunction with a wrap fee, asset allocation or other managed asset program sponsored by such RIA. To make an investment in the Fund through the Distributor, a prospective investor must open a brokerage account (an Account) with the Distributor. Shares are not available in certificated form.

Generally, the minimum required initial purchase by each investor is \$50,000. Once a prospective investor's order is received, a confirmation will be sent to the investor. The investor's Account will be debited for the purchase amount, which will be deposited into an account with Boston Financial Data Services, Inc., as the Fund's transfer agent (the Transfer Agent). See Purchases of Shares Purchase Terms. The Initial Closing Date for subscriptions for Shares is currently anticipated to be on or about May 3, 2010. Subsequent to the Initial Closing Date, Shares may be purchased as of the first business day of each month from the Distributor at the Fund's then current net asset value per Share. See Purchases of Shares.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Dividends will generally be paid at least annually on the Shares in amounts representing substantially all of the net investment income, if any, earned each year. Payments will vary in amount, depending on investment income received and expenses of operation. It is likely that many of the Investment Funds in whose securities the Fund invests will not pay any dividends, and this, together with the Fund's relatively high expenses, means that there can be no assurance the Fund will have substantial income or pay dividends. The Fund is not a suitable investment for any investor who requires regular dividend income.

It is anticipated that any gains or appreciation in the Fund's investments will be treated as ordinary income. Such amounts will generally be distributed at least annually and such distributions would be taxed as ordinary income dividends to Shareholders that are subject to tax.

It is anticipated that substantially all of any taxable net capital gain realized on investments will be paid to Shareholders at least annually. The net asset value of each Share that you own will be reduced by the amount of the distributions or dividends that you receive from that Share.

Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan established by the Fund (the DRIP), each Shareholder whose Shares are registered in its own name will automatically be a participant under the DRIP and have all income dividends and/or capital gains distributions automatically reinvested in additional Shares, unless such Shareholder specifically elects to receive all income, dividends and/or capital gain distributions in cash. A Shareholder is free to change this election at any time. If, however, a Shareholder requests to change its election within 45 days prior to a distribution, the request will be effective only with respect to distributions after the 45 day period. A Shareholder whose Shares are registered in the name of a nominee must contact the nominee regarding its status under the DRIP, including whether such nominee will participate on such Shareholder's behalf.

A Shareholder may elect to:

reinvest both dividends and capital gain distributions;

receive dividends in cash and reinvest capital gain distributions; or

receive both dividends and capital gain distributions in cash.

Generally, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, Shareholders receiving Shares under the DRIP will be treated as having received a distribution equal to the amount payable to them in cash as a distribution had the Shareholder not participated in the DRIP.

Shares will be issued pursuant to the DRIP at their net asset value determined on the next valuation date following the ex-dividend date (the last date of a dividend period on which an investor can purchase Shares and still be entitled to receive the dividend). There is no sales load or other charge for reinvestment. A request must be received by the Fund before the record date to be effective for that dividend or capital gain distribution. The Fund may terminate the DRIP at any time. Any expenses of the DRIP will be borne by the Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Each Fund Share represents a proportional interest in the assets of the Fund. Each Fund 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. Fund 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.

INQUIRIES

Inquiries concerning the Fund and Shares (including information concerning subscription and repurchase procedures) should be directed to:

Investor Services

[AIP Multi-Strategy Fund A]

c/o Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners

100 Front Street, Suite 400

West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881

Telephone: (888) 322-4675

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APPENDIX

PERFORMANCE AND STANDARD DEVIATION SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

BENCHMARK AND OTHER INDICES

Set forth on the following page is information showing the performance and volatility (measured by standard deviation, as described below) of the Fund's performance benchmark, the HFRI Fund of Funds Diversified Index (the HFRI FOF Diversified or the Performance Benchmark) over the time period from December 31, 1989 through December 31, 2009, as compared to the performance and volatility of various other broad market equity and fixed income indices (each, an Other Index and collectively, the Other Indices) over the same time period. The Performance Benchmark is sponsored by Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI), a research firm specializing in the aggregation and analysis of alternative investment information. HFRI is not affiliated with the Fund or Morgan Stanley. The Performance Benchmark comprises funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified. Funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified do not necessarily meet applicable diversification tests under the 1940 Act or the Internal Revenue Code. Rather, funds of hedge funds classified by HFRI as diversified seek to minimize losses during down markets while still achieving superior returns in up markets, and they seek to do so by investing in underlying hedge funds collectively pursuing a variety of investment strategies and managed by multiple investment managers. These characteristics serve to distinguish the Performance Benchmark from other fund-of-hedge-funds indices established by HFRI, which typically include funds of hedge funds collectively pursuing a few selected investment strategies. As set forth in this Prospectus under Investment Program Investment Strategies, the Fund's investment program and strategies substantially conform to HFRI's classification standards for diversified funds of hedge funds. The Performance Benchmark will be used solely to measure the Fund's relative performance, and not to determine selection of Investment Funds or allocation to any particular investment strategy followed by Investment Funds.

The Performance Benchmark is an index comprising 266 funds of hedge funds as of December 31, 2009, which report monthly returns to HFRI's database and have either a minimum of \$50 million in net assets or a track record of at least 12 months. The Performance Benchmark itself, however, is not an investable index, and it may overstate performance of funds of hedge funds due to survivorship bias (which is the tendency of successful funds to have longer lifespans than unsuccessful funds, resulting in aggregate measures of performance over long periods being disproportionately influenced by successful funds). HFRI provides information about its indices, criteria for fund inclusion in its indices, and its index calculation methodologies on its website, <http://www.hedgefundresearch.com>. There are 1,841 funds of hedge funds that report monthly returns to HFRI's database, which constitutes approximately 82% of active funds of hedge funds. The Fund intends to report its monthly returns to HFRI's database.

Standard deviation is a measure of risk that represents the degree to which an investment's performance has varied from its average performance over a particular period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the risk. Returns generally fall within one standard deviation of its average return 68% of the time and within two standard deviations 95% of the time. For example, if a portfolio has a standard deviation of 5% and an average annual return of 10% over a given period, approximately 68% of the time the portfolio's returns range between 5% and 15% (representing the 10% average annual return plus or minus the 5% standard deviation). Approximately 95% of the time, the portfolio's returns fall between 0% and 20% (representing the 10% average annual return plus or minus 10% (with the latter figure representing two standard deviations of 5%)). **Standard deviation is based on past performance and is no guarantee of future results.**

The performance of the Performance Benchmark and the Other Indices is not the performance of the Fund. The Fund is newly organized and has no performance history. The performance data set

forth below represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results of the Fund, the Performance Benchmark or the Other Indices. The performance data assumes that all dividends and distributions, if any, were reinvested. Each of the Performance Benchmark and each Other Index is unmanaged and its returns do not include any sales charges, fees or taxes. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

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Performance Summary

Cumulative Performance (12/31/89 - 12/31/09)

As of 12/31/09	1 Yr		3 Yr		5 Yr		10 Yr		Since 12/31/89 Ann Return %	Ann Std Dev (Since 12/31/89) %
	Ann Return %	Ann Std Dev %	Ann Return %	Ann Std Dev %	Ann Return %	Ann Std Dev %	Ann Return %	Ann Std Dev %		
HFRI FOF										
Diversified	11.66	2.95	-1.02	4.59	2.80	6.55	3.86	5.66	7.66	6.20
S&P 500	26.46	22.28	-5.63	19.91	0.42	16.05	-0.95	16.13	8.21	15.03
MSCI World	29.99	23.45	-5.63	21.70	2.01	17.57	-0.24	16.57	5.43	15.38
Barclays										
Aggregate	5.93	3.34	6.04	4.17	4.97	3.70	6.33	3.83	7.01	3.86
Citi World										
Govt Bond	2.55	10.02	8.06	8.96	4.51	7.72	6.63	7.63	7.33	6.88

¹ The Standard and Poor's 500 Index (the S&P 500) is generally representative of the U.S. stock market.

² The Morgan Stanley Capital International World Index (MSCI World) is a generally accepted index that measures performance from a diverse range of global stock markets, including securities representative of the market structure of 22 developed market countries in North America, Europe, and the Asia/Pacific region.

³ The Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index (the Barclays Capital Aggregate) is an index comprised of approximately 6,000 publicly traded bonds including U.S. government, mortgage-backed, corporate and Yankee bonds with an average maturity of approximately 10 years. The Barclays Capital Aggregate was formerly known as the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index.

⁴ The Citigroup World Government Bond Index (the Citi World Government Bond) consists of 14 world government bond markets with maturities of at least one year.

AMSPROA 5/10

[AIP MULTI-STRATEGY FUND A]

April 30, 2010

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a prospectus. This SAI relates to and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of [AIP Multi-Strategy Fund A] (the Fund) dated April 30, 2010. A copy of the prospectus may be obtained by contacting the Fund at the telephone number or address set forth above.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 27, 2008 and expects to commence operations on May 3, 2010 (the Initial Closing Date). 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.

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 (Shares), are listed below. As defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act), the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of the Fund's shareholders duly called, (a) of 66 2/3% or more of the voting securities present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (b) of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, whichever is less. The Fund may not:

- (1) invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities, other than U.S. Government securities, of issuers engaged in any single industry (for purposes of this restriction, the Fund's investments in Investment Funds (as hereinafter defined) are not deemed to be investments in a single industry).
- (2) borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33- 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets).
- (3) 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).
- (4) underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the 1933 Act in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities.
- (5) make loans of money or securities to other persons, except through purchasing fixed income securities, lending portfolio securities or entering into repurchase agreements.
- (6) purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, except that it may purchase and sell non-U.S. currency, options, futures and forward contracts, including those related to indices, and options on indices, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts.
- (7) purchase, hold or deal in real estate, except that it may invest in securities that are secured by real estate or that are issued by companies or Investment Funds that invest or deal in real estate.

With respect to these investment restrictions and other policies described in this SAI or the prospectus (except the Fund's policy on borrowings set forth above), if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the values of investments or the value of the Fund's total assets, unless otherwise stated, will not constitute a violation of such restriction or policy. The Fund's investment policies and restrictions do not apply to the

activities and transactions of Investment Funds (as defined below) in which assets of the Fund are invested.

The Fund's investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without the vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined by the 1940 Act).

Certain Portfolio Securities and Other Operating Policies

As discussed in the prospectus, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets in private investment funds (Investment Funds) that are managed by alternative asset managers (Investment Managers) that primarily employ various investment strategies in pursuit of superior risk-adjusted returns. Additional information regarding the types of securities and financial instruments in which Investment Managers may invest the assets of the Investment Funds, and certain of the investment techniques that may be used by Investment Managers, are set forth below.

Equity Securities

The investment portfolios of Investment Funds may include long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. The value of equity securities depends on business, economic and other factors affecting those issuers. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced.

Investment Managers may generally invest the assets of Investment Funds in equity securities without restriction. These investments may include securities issued by companies having relatively small market capitalization, including micro cap companies. The prices of the securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than larger, more established companies, because these securities typically are traded in lower volume and the issuers typically are more subject to changes in earnings and prospects. These securities are also subject to other risks that are less prominent in the case of the securities of larger companies.

Fixed-Income Securities

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

Investment Funds may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities. Investment grade debt securities are securities that have received a rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (a Rating Agency) of one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated by any Rating Agency, have been determined by an Investment Manager to be of comparable quality.

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

Non-U.S. Securities

Investment Funds may invest in equity and fixed-income securities of non-U.S. issuers and in depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), that represent an indirect interest in securities of non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. securities in which Investment Funds invest may be listed on non-U.S. securities exchanges or traded in non-U.S. over-the-counter markets or may be purchased in private placements and not be publicly traded. Investments in non-U.S. securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the U.S. These factors are listed in the prospectus under Types of Investments and Related Risks Investment Related Risks Non-U.S. Investments.

As a general matter, Investment Funds are not required to hedge against non-U.S. currency risks, including the risk of changing currency exchange rates, which could reduce the value of non-U.S. currency denominated portfolio securities irrespective of the underlying investment. However, from time to time, an Investment Fund may enter into forward currency exchange contracts (forward contracts) for hedging purposes or non-hedging purposes to pursue its investment objective. Forward contracts are transactions involving the Investment Fund's obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts may be used by the Investment Fund for hedging purposes to protect against uncertainty in the level of future non-U.S. currency exchange rates, such as when the Investment Fund anticipates purchasing or selling a non-U.S. security. This technique would allow the Investment Fund to lock in the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts also may be used to attempt to protect the value of the Investment Fund's existing holdings of non-U.S. securities. There may be, however, imperfect correlation between the Investment Fund's non-U.S. securities holdings and the forward contracts entered into with respect to such holdings. Forward contracts also may be used for non-hedging purposes to pursue the Fund's or an Investment Fund's investment objective, such as when an Investment Manager anticipates that particular non-U.S. currencies will appreciate or depreciate in value, even though securities denominated in such currencies are not then held in the Fund's or Investment Fund's investment portfolio.

Commodities

Certain Investment Funds may invest directly in commodities, rather than gaining exposure to commodities markets by investing in futures contracts. Unlike financial instruments, there are costs of physical storage associated with purchasing a commodity, which would not be associated with a futures contract for the same commodity. These storage costs include the time value of money invested in the physical commodity plus the actual costs of storing the commodity less any benefits from ownership of the physical commodity that are not obtained by the holder of a futures contract (this is sometimes referred to as the convenience yield). To the extent that these storage costs change for a commodity while the Investment Fund has invested directly in that commodity, the value of the Investment Fund's investment in that commodity may change accordingly.

In addition, the values of commodities are subject to additional variables which may be less significant to the values of traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. Variables such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes and tariffs may have a larger impact on commodity prices. These additional variables may create additional investment risks which subject the Investment Fund investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund and Investment Funds may invest, for defensive purposes or otherwise, some or all of their assets in high quality fixed-income securities, money market instruments and affiliated or unaffiliated money market mutual funds, or may hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as the Adviser or Investment Managers deem appropriate under the circumstances. The Fund or Investment Funds also may invest in these instruments pending allocation of their respective offering proceeds. 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 United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements to a limited extent. Repurchase agreements are agreements under which the Fund or an Investment Fund purchases securities from a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, a foreign bank or a securities dealer that agrees to repurchase the securities from the Fund or Investment Fund at a higher price on a designated future date. If the seller under a repurchase agreement becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to repurchase the securities, the Fund or Investment Fund would have the right to sell the securities. This right, however, may be restricted, or the value of the securities may decline before the securities can be liquidated. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the securities before the repurchase of the securities under a repurchase agreement is accomplished, the Fund or Investment Fund might encounter a delay and incur costs, including a decline in the value of the securities, before being able to sell the securities. Repurchase agreements that are subject to foreign law may not enjoy protections comparable to those provided to certain repurchase agreements under U.S. bankruptcy law, and they therefore may involve greater risks. The Fund has adopted specific policies designed to minimize certain of the risks of loss from its use of repurchase agreements.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements to a limited extent. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of a security to a bank or securities dealer and the simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security for a fixed price, reflecting a market rate of interest, on a specific date. These transactions involve a risk that the other party to a reverse repurchase agreement will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to the Fund or an Investment Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements are a form of leverage which also may increase the volatility of the Fund's or an Investment Fund's investment portfolio. The Fund will segregate permissible liquid assets at least equal to the aggregate amount of its reverse repurchase obligations, plus accrued interest.

Special Investment Techniques

Investment Funds may use a variety of special investment techniques to hedge a portion of their investment portfolios against various risks or other factors that generally affect the values of securities.

They may also use these techniques for non-hedging purposes in pursuing their investment objectives. These techniques may involve the use of derivative transactions. The techniques Investment Funds may employ may change over time as new instruments and techniques are introduced or as a result of regulatory developments. Certain of the special investment techniques that Investment Funds may use are speculative and involve a high degree of risk, particularly when used for non-hedging purposes. It is possible that any hedging transaction may not perform as anticipated and that an Investment Fund may suffer losses as a result of its hedging activities.

Derivatives. Investment Funds may engage in transactions involving options, futures and other derivative financial instruments. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit Investment Funds to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which their portfolios are exposed in much the same way as they can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of their portfolios by making investments in specific securities.

Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on an Investment Fund's performance.

If an Investment Fund invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Investment Fund's return or result in a loss. An Investment Fund also could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Investment Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Options and Futures. The Investment Managers may utilize options and futures contracts. They also may use so-called "synthetic" options (notional principal contracts with characteristics of an OTC option) or other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers or other permissible financial intermediaries. Such transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market or negotiated directly with counterparties. When such transactions are purchased over-the-counter or negotiated directly with counterparties, an Investment Fund bears the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. Such transactions may also be illiquid and, in such cases, an Investment Manager may have difficulty closing out its position. Over-the-counter options and synthetic transactions purchased and sold by Investment Funds may include options on baskets of specific securities.

The Investment Managers may purchase call and put options on specific securities, and may write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes to pursue their 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 exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. 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 exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. A covered call option is a call option with respect to which an Investment Fund owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes an Investment Fund during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. A covered put option is a put option with respect to which cash or liquid securities have been placed in a segregated account on an Investment Fund's books. The sale of such an option exposes the seller during the term of the option to a decline in price of

the underlying security while also depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets. Options sold by the Investment Funds need not be covered.

An Investment Fund may close out a position when writing options by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. The Investment Fund will realize a profit or loss if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, an Investment Manager would ordinarily effect a similar closing sale transaction, which involves liquidating the position by selling the option previously purchased, although the Investment Manager could exercise the option should it deem it advantageous to do so.

The use of derivatives that are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC) by Investment Funds 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 recently 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. 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 is not subject to the registration and regulatory requirements of the CEA. Therefore, there are no limitations on the extent to which the Fund may engage in non-hedging transactions involving futures and options thereon except as set forth in the Fund's Prospectus or this SAI. There is no overall limitation on the percentage of the Fund's net assets which may be subject to a hedge position.

Investment Funds may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside the United States. Foreign markets may offer advantages such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States. Foreign markets, however, may have greater risk potential than domestic markets. For example, some foreign exchanges are principal markets so that no common clearing facility exists and an investor may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, any profits that might be realized in trading could be eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate, or a loss could be incurred as a result of those changes. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both commodities which are traded on domestic exchanges and those which are not. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC.

Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. No assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting an Investment Fund to substantial losses.

Successful use of futures also is subject to an Investment Manager's ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to ascertain the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

Some or all of the Investment Managers may purchase and sell stock index futures contracts for an Investment Fund. A stock index future obligates an Investment 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.

Some or all of the Investment Managers may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts for an Investment Fund. An interest rate future represents an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price.

Some or all of the Investment Managers may purchase and sell currency futures or commodity futures. A currency future creates an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price. A commodity future creates an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific commodity at a future date at a specific price.

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

Warrants and Rights. Warrants are derivative instruments that permit, but do not obligate, the holder to subscribe for other securities or commodities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration and are offered or distributed to shareholders of a company. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of equity-like securities. In addition, the values of warrants and rights do not necessarily change with the values of the underlying securities or commodities and these instruments cease to have value if they are not exercised prior to their expiration dates.

Swap Agreements. The Investment Managers may enter into equity, interest rate, and index and currency rate swap agreements on behalf of Investment Funds. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost than if an investment was made directly in the asset that yielded the desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a notional amount, i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a basket of securities representing a particular index. Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or cap; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or floor; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Most swap agreements entered into by an Investment Fund would require the calculation of the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a net basis. Consequently, an Investment Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the net amount). The risk of loss with respect to swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that a party is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to a swap defaults, an Investment Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that it contractually is entitled to receive.

To achieve investment returns equivalent to those achieved by an Investment Manager in whose investment vehicles the Fund could not invest directly, perhaps because of their investment minimums or their unavailability for direct investment, the Fund may enter into swap agreements under which the Fund may agree, on a net basis, to pay a return based on a floating interest rate, such as LIBOR, and to receive the total return of the reference investment vehicle over a stated time period. The Fund may seek to achieve the same investment result through the use of other derivatives in similar circumstances. The Federal income tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivatives used in the above manner is unclear.

Lending Portfolio Securities

An Investment Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions needing to borrow securities to complete certain transactions. The Investment Fund continues to be entitled to payments in amounts equal to the interest, dividends or other distributions payable on the loaned securities which affords the Investment Fund an opportunity to earn interest on the amount of the loan and on the loaned securities' collateral. An Investment Fund generally will receive collateral consisting of cash, U.S. Government Securities or irrevocable letters of credit which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. The Investment Fund might experience risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Investment Fund.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

To reduce the risk of changes in securities prices and interest rates, an Investment Fund may purchase securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis, which means delivery and payment take place 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 fixed when the Investment Fund enters into the commitment, but the Investment Fund does not make payment until it receives delivery from the counterparty. After an Investment Fund commits to purchase such securities, but before delivery and settlement, it may sell the securities if it is deemed advisable.

Securities purchased on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis are subject to changes in value, generally changing in the same way (i.e., appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise), based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities so purchased may expose an Investment Fund to risks because they may experience such fluctuations prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment, when-issued or delayed delivery basis when an Investment Fund is fully or almost fully invested results in a form of leverage and may result in greater potential fluctuation in the value of the net assets of an Investment 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 an Investment Fund on a forward basis will not honor its purchase obligation. In such cases, the Investment Fund may incur a loss.

REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

Repurchase Offers

As discussed in the prospectus, offers to repurchase Shares will be made by the Fund at such times and on such terms as may be determined by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the Board), in its sole discretion in accordance with the provisions of applicable law. In determining whether the Fund should repurchase Shares from shareholders of the Fund (Shareholders) pursuant to written tenders, the Fund's Board will consider the recommendation of the Adviser. The Board also will consider various factors, including but not limited to those listed in the prospectus, in making its determinations.

The Fund's Board will cause the Fund to make offers to repurchase Shares from Shareholders pursuant to written tenders only on terms it determines to be fair to the Fund and to all Shareholders of the Fund. When the Fund's Board determines that the Fund will repurchase Shares, notice will be provided to each Shareholder of the Fund describing the terms thereof, and containing information Shareholders should consider in deciding whether and how to participate in such repurchase opportunity. Shareholders who are deciding whether to tender their Shares during the period that a repurchase offer is open may ascertain an estimated net asset value of their Shares (which is calculated once a month at month-end) from State Street Bank and Trust Company, the administrator for the Fund, during such period. If a repurchase offer is oversubscribed by Shareholders, the Fund may repurchase only a pro rata portion of the Shares tendered by each Shareholder, extend the repurchase offer, or take any other action with respect to the repurchase offer permitted by applicable law.

Upon its acceptance of tendered Shares for repurchase, the Fund will maintain daily on its books a segregated account consisting of (i) cash, (ii) liquid securities or (iii) interests in Investment Funds that the Fund has requested be withdrawn (or any combination of the foregoing), in an amount equal to the aggregate estimated unpaid dollar amount of any outstanding repurchase offer.

Payment for repurchased Shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser would otherwise liquidate these holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Adviser intends to take measures (subject to such policies as may be established by the Fund's Board) to attempt to avoid or minimize potential losses and turnover resulting from the repurchase of Shares.

Mandatory Redemptions

As noted in the prospectus, the Fund has the right to redeem Shares of a Shareholder or any person acquiring Shares from or through a Shareholder under certain circumstances. Such mandatory redemptions may be made if:

Shares have been transferred or vested in any person by operation of law as the result of the death, dissolution, bankruptcy or incompetency of a Shareholder;

ownership of Shares by a Shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities or other laws of the U.S. or any other relevant jurisdiction;

continued ownership of such Shares may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or the Adviser, or may subject the Fund or any Shareholder to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences;

any of the representations and warranties made by a Shareholder in connection with the acquisition of Shares was not true when made or has ceased to be true; or

it would be in the best interests of the Fund to redeem Shares.

Transfers of Shares

With very limited exceptions, Shares are not transferable and liquidity will be provided only through the repurchase offers that will be made from time to time by the Fund. No transfer of Shares will be permitted by the Fund unless the transferee is an Eligible Investor (as defined in the prospectus), and after the transfer, the value of the Shares beneficially owned by each of the transferor and the transferee is at least equal to the Fund's minimum investment requirement.

The Fund's organizational documents provide that each Shareholder has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Fund, the Board, the Adviser, each other Shareholder and any affiliate of the foregoing against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses, including legal or other expenses incurred in investigating or defending against any such losses, claims, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses or any judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement, joint or several, to which such persons may become subject by reason of or arising from any transfer made by such Shareholder in violation of these provisions or any misrepresentation made by such Shareholder in connection with any such transfer.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Trustees supervise the Fund's affairs under the laws governing statutory trusts in the State of Delaware. The Trustees have approved contracts under which certain companies provide essential management, administrative and shareholder services to the Fund.

Trustees and Officers

The Board of the Fund consists of 10 Trustees. These same individuals also serve as directors or trustees for certain of the funds advised by the Adviser and Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (MSIM) (the Institutional Funds) and certain of the funds advised by Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. (MSIA) (the Retail Funds). Nine Trustees have no affiliation or business connection with the Adviser or any of its affiliated persons and do not own any stock or other securities issued by the Adviser's parent company, Morgan Stanley. These are the non-interested or Independent Trustees. The other Trustee (the Interested Trustee) is affiliated with the Adviser.

Independent Trustees

The Independent Trustees of the Fund, their age, address, term of office and length of time served, their principal business occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex (defined below) overseen by each Independent Trustee (as of December 31, 2009) and other directorships, if any, held by the Trustees, are shown below. The Fund Complex includes all open-end and closed-end funds (including all of their portfolios) advised by the Adviser and any funds that have an investment adviser that is an affiliated person of the Adviser (including, but not limited to, MSIM and MSIA).

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name, Age, and Address of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other
					Trusteeships/Directorships Held by Independent Trustee
Frank L. Bowman (65) c/o Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees 1177 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036	Trustee	Since August 2006	President, Strategic Decisions, LLC (consulting) (since February 2009); Director or Trustee of various Retail Funds and Institutional Funds (since August 2006); Chairperson of the Insurance Sub-Committee of the Compliance and Insurance Committee (since February 2007); served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Nuclear Energy Institute (policy organization) through November 2008; retired as Admiral, U.S. Navy in January 2005 after serving over 8 years as Director of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and Deputy Administrator Naval Reactors in the National Nuclear Security Administration at the U.S. Department of Energy (1996-2004). Knighted as Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire; Awarded the Officer de l' Orde National du Mérite by the French Government.	162	Director of the Armed Services YMCA of the USA; member BP America External Advisory Council (energy); member, National Academy of Engineers.
Michael Bozic (69) c/o Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees 1177 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036	Trustee	Since April 1994	Private investor; Chairperson of the Compliance and Insurance Committee (since October 2006); Director or Trustee of the Retail Funds (since April 1994) and Institutional Funds (since July 2003); formerly, Chairperson of the Insurance Committee (July 2006-September 2006); Vice Chairman of Kmart Corporation (December 1998-October 2000), Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Levitz Furniture Corporation	164	Director of various business organizations.

(November 1995-November 1998) and President and Chief Executive Officer of Hills Department Stores (May 1991-July 1995); variously Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Operating Officer (1987-1991) of the Sears Merchandise Group of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name, Age, and Address of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other
					Trusteeships/Directorships Held by Independent Trustee
Kathleen A. Dennis (56) c/o Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees 1177 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036	Trustee	Since August 2006	President, Cedarwood Associates (mutual fund and investment management consulting) (since July 2006); Chairperson of the Money Market and Alternatives Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Retail Funds and Institutional Funds (since August 2006); formerly, Senior Managing Director of Victory Capital Management (1993-2006).	162	Director of various non-profit organizations.
Dr. Manuel H. Johnson (61) c/o Johnson Smick Group, Inc. 888 16th Street, N.W. Suite 740 Washington, D.C. 20006	Trustee	Since July 1991	Senior Partner, Johnson Smick International, Inc. (consulting firm); Chairperson of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of the Retail Funds (since July 1991) and Institutional Funds (since July 2003); Co-Chairman and a founder of the Group of Seven Council (G7C) (international economic commission); formerly, Chairperson of the Audit Committee (July 1991-September 2006); Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.	164	Director of NVR, Inc. (home construction); Director of Evergreen Energy; Director of Greenwich Capital Holdings.
Joseph J. Kearns (67) c/o Kearns & Associates LLC PMB754 23852 Pacific Coast Highway Malibu, CA 90265	Trustee	Since August 1994	President, Kearns & Associates LLC (investment consulting); Chairperson of the Audit Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of the Retail Funds (since July 2003) and Institutional Funds (since August 1994); formerly, Deputy Chairperson of the Audit Committee (July 2003-September 2006) and Chairperson of the Audit	165	Director of Electro Rent Corporation (equipment leasing) and The Ford Family Foundation.

Committee of the
Institutional Funds (October
2001 - July 2003); CFO of
the J. Paul Getty Trust.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name, Age, and Address of Independent Trustee	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other
					Trusteeships/Directorships Held by Independent Trustee
Michael F. Klein (51) c/o Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees 1177 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036	Trustee	Since August 2006	Managing Director, Aetos Capital, LLC (since March 2000) and Co-President, Aetos Alternatives Management, LLC (since January 2004); Chairperson of the Fixed Income Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Retail Funds and Institutional Funds (since August 2006); formerly, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management, President, Morgan Stanley Institutional Funds (June 1998-March 2000) and Principal, Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management (August 1997 December 1999).	162	Director of certain investment funds managed or sponsored by Aetos Capital, LLC. Director of Sanitized AG and Sanitized Marketing AG (specialty chemicals).
Michael E. Nugent (73) c/o Triumph Capital, L.P. 445 Park Avenue New York, NY 10022	Chairperson of the Board and Trustee	Chairperson of the Boards since July 2006 and Trustee since July 1991	General Partner, Triumph Capital, L.P. (private investment partnership); Chairperson of the Boards of the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds (since July 2006); Director or Trustee of the Retail Funds (since July 1991) and Institutional Funds (since July 2001); formerly, Chairperson of the Insurance Committee (until July 2006).	164	None.
W. Allen Reed (63) c/o Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP Counsel to the Independent Trustees 1177 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036	Trustee	Since August 2006	Chairperson of the Equity Sub-Committee of the Investment Committee (since October 2006) and Director or Trustee of various Retail Funds and Institutional Funds (since August 2006); formerly, President and CEO of General Motors Asset Management; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of	162	Director of Temple-Inland Industries (packaging and forest products); Director of Legg Mason, Inc. and Director of the Auburn University Foundation; formerly Director of iShares, Inc. (2001-2006).

the GM Trust Bank and
Corporate Vice President of
General Motors Corporation
(August 1994-December
2005).

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name, Age, and Address of	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Independent Trustee	Other
					Trusteeships/Directorships Held by Independent Trustee
Independent Trustee Fergus Reid (77) c/o Joe Pietryka, Inc. 85 Charles Colman Blvd. Pawling, NY 12564	Trustee	Since June 1992	Chairman, Joe Pietryka, Inc.; Chairperson of the Governance Committee and Director or Trustee of the Retail Funds (since July 2003) and Institutional Funds (since June 1992).	165	Trustee and Director of certain investment companies in the JPMorgan Funds complex managed by JP Morgan Investment Management Inc.

(1) This is the earliest date the Trustee began serving the Institutional Funds or Retail Funds. Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

The Trustee who is affiliated with the Adviser or affiliates of the Adviser (as set forth below) and executive officers of the Fund, their age, address, term of office and length of time served, their principal business occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the Fund Complex overseen by the Interested Trustee (as of December 31, 2009) and the other directorships, if any, held by the Interested Trustee, are shown below.

INTERESTED TRUSTEE

Name, Age and Address of	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Interested Trustee	Other
					Trusteeships/Directorships Held by Interested Trustee
Interested Trustee James F. Higgins (62) c/o Morgan Stanley Trust Harborside Financial Center Plaza Two Jersey City, NJ 07311	Trustee	Since June 2000	Director or Trustee of the Retail Funds (since June 2000) and Institutional Funds (since July 2003); Senior Advisor of Morgan Stanley (since August 2000).	163	Director of AXA Financial, Inc. and The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States (financial services).

(1) This is the earliest date the Trustee began serving the Institutional Funds or Retail Funds. Each Trustee serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

Executive Officers

Name, Age and Address of	Position(s) Held with Registrant	Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Randy Takian (35) 522 Fifth Avenue	President and Principal Executive Officer	Since September 2008	President and Principal Executive Officer (since September 2008) of funds in the Fund Complex; President and Chief Executive Officer of

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New York, NY 10036

Morgan Stanley Services Company Inc. (since September 2008). President of Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. (since July 2008). Head of the Retail and Intermediary business within Morgan Stanley Investment Management (since July 2008). Head of Liquidity and Bank Trust business (since July 2008) and the Latin American franchise (since July 2008) at Morgan Stanley Investment Management. Managing Director, Director and/or Officer of Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. and various entities affiliated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. Formerly Head of Strategy and Product Development for the Alternatives Group and Senior Loan Investment Management. Formerly with Bank of American (July 1996 - March 2006), most recently as Head of the Strategy, Mergers and Acquisitions team for Global Wealth and Investment Management.

Name, Age and Address of	Position(s)		Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
	Held with	Length of Time	
Executive Officer Carsten Otto (46) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Registrant Chief Compliance Officer	Served⁽¹⁾ Since October 2004	Managing Director and Global Head of Compliance for Morgan Stanley Investment Management (since April 2007) and Chief Compliance Officer of the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds (since October 2004). Formerly, U.S. Director of Compliance (October 2004-April 2007) and Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Counsel of the Retail Funds.
Stefanie V. Chang Yu (43) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Vice President	Since December 1997	Managing Director and Secretary of Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. and various entities affiliated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc.; Vice President of the Retail Funds (since July 2002) and Institutional Funds (since December 1997).
Mustafa Jama (49) 100 Front Street, Suite 400 West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2881	Vice President	Since June 2008	Head and Chief Investment Officer of Morgan Stanley AIP Fund of Hedge Funds team; Managing Director of Morgan Stanley AIP (since January 2004). Formerly, Managing Director of Glenwood Capital Investments.
Matthew Graver (42) 100 Front Street, Suite 400 West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2881	Vice President	Since June 2008	Chief Operating Officer and Managing Director of Morgan Stanley AIP. Formerly, Senior Manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
Jacques Chappuis (40) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Vice President	Since September 2009	Head of Morgan Stanley AIP; Managing Director of Morgan Stanley AIP (since July 2009). Previously, Head of Alternative Investments for the Morgan Stanley Global Wealth Management Group (August 2006-June 2009); Global Head of Alternative Investments for Citigroup Global Wealth Management (July 2002-August 2006).
Mary E. Mullin (43) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Secretary	Since June 1999	Executive Director of Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. and various entities affiliated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc.; Secretary of the Retail Funds (since July 2003) and Institutional Funds (since June 1999).
James Garrett (41) 522 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10036	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	Treasurer since February 2002 and Chief Financial Officer since July 2003	Head of Global Fund Administration of Morgan Stanley Investment Management; Executive Director of Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc. and various entities affiliated with Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc.; Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Institutional Funds.

(1) This is the earliest date the Officer began serving the Institutional Funds or Retail Funds. Each Officer serves an indefinite term, until his or her successor is elected.

In addition, the following individuals who are officers of the Adviser or its affiliates serve as assistant secretaries of the Fund: Joanne Antico, Joseph C. Benedetti, Daniel E. Burton, John F. Cacchione, Tara A. Farrelly, Eric C. Griffith, Lou Anne D. McInnis, Edward J. Meehan, Elisa

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Mitchell, Elizabeth Nelson, Bernard V. Peterson, Debra Rubano, Sheri L. Schreck and Julien H. Yoo. The following individuals who are officers of the Adviser or its affiliates also serve as assistant treasurers of the Fund: Robin Coroniti, Noel Langlois, Eric Marmoll, Bud Rein, Francie Tai and Robert Creaney.

For each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustee in the Fund and in the Family of Investment Companies (Family of Investment Companies includes all of the registered investment companies advised by the Adviser, MSIA and MSIM) for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009, is set forth in the table below.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund (As of December 31, 2009)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies (As of December 31, 2009)
Independent:		
Frank L. Bowman ⁽¹⁾	N/A	over \$100,000
Michael Bozic	N/A	over \$100,000

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund (As of December 31, 2009)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies (As of December 31, 2009)
Kathleen A. Dennis	N/A	over \$100,000
Manuel H. Johnson	N/A	over \$100,000
Joseph J. Kearns ⁽¹⁾	N/A	over \$100,000
Michael F. Klein	N/A	over \$100,000
Michael E. Nugent	N/A	over \$100,000
W. Allen Reed ⁽¹⁾	N/A	over \$100,000
Fergus Reid ⁽¹⁾	N/A	over \$100,000

- (1) Includes the total amount of compensation deferred by the Trustee at his election pursuant to a deferred compensation plan. Such deferred compensation is placed in a deferral account and deemed to be invested in one or more of the Retail Funds or Institutional Funds (or portfolio thereof) that are offered as investment options under the plan.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund (As of December 31, 2009)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies (As of December 31, 2009)
Interested:		
James F. Higgins	N/A	over \$100,000

As to each Independent Trustee and his or her immediate family members, no person owned beneficially or of record securities in an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Fund, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Fund.

As of April 1, 2010, the Trustees and Officers of the Fund, as a group, owned less than 1% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund.

Independent Trustees and the Committees

Law and regulation establish both general guidelines and specific duties for the Independent Trustees. The Institutional Funds seek as Independent Trustees individuals of distinction and experience in business and finance, government service or academia; these are people whose advice and counsel are in demand by others and for whom there is often competition. To accept a position on the Institutional Funds Boards, such individuals may reject other attractive assignments because the Institutional Funds make substantial demands on their time. The Board has four committees: (1) Audit Committee, (2) Governance Committee, (3) Compliance and Insurance Committee and (4) Investment Committee. Three of the Independent Trustees serve as members of the Audit Committee, three Independent Trustees serve as members of the Governance Committee, four Trustees, including three Independent Trustees, serve as members of the Compliance and Insurance Committee and all of the Trustees serve as members of the Investment Committee.

The Independent Trustees are charged with recommending to the full Board approval of management, advisory and administration contracts, Rule 12b-1 plans and distribution and underwriting agreements; continually reviewing fund performance; checking on the pricing of portfolio securities, brokerage commissions, transfer agent costs and performance and trading among funds in the same complex; and approving fidelity bond and related insurance coverage and allocations, as well as other matters that arise from time to time. The Independent Trustees are required to select and nominate individuals to fill any Independent Trustee vacancy on the board of any fund that has a Rule 12b-1 plan of distribution. Most of the Institutional Funds, as well as the Fund, do not have a Rule 12b-1 plan.

The Board of Trustees has a separately-designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Audit Committee is charged with recommending to the full Board the engagement or discharge of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm; directing investigations into matters within the scope of the independent registered public accounting firm's duties, including the power to retain outside specialists; reviewing with the independent registered public accounting firm the audit plan and results of the auditing engagement; approving professional services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm and other accounting firms prior to the performance of the services; reviewing the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm; considering the range of audit and non-audit fees; reviewing the adequacy of the Fund's system of internal controls; and reviewing the valuation process. The Fund has adopted a formal, written Audit Committee Charter.

The members of the Audit Committee of the Fund are Joseph J. Kearns, Michael E. Nugent and W. Allen Reed. None of the members of the Fund's Audit Committee is an interested person, as defined under the Investment Company Act, of the Fund (with such disinterested Trustees being Independent Trustees or individually, Independent Trustee). Each Independent Trustee is also independent from the Fund under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE). The Chairperson of the Audit Committee of the Fund is Joseph J. Kearns.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund also has a Governance Committee. The Governance Committee identifies individuals qualified to serve as Independent Trustees on the Fund's Board and on committees of such Board and recommends such qualified individuals for nomination by the Fund's Independent Trustees as candidates for election as Independent Trustees, advises the Fund's Board with respect to Board composition, procedures and committees, develops and recommends to the Fund's Board a set of corporate governance principles applicable to the Fund, monitors and makes recommendations on corporate governance matters and policies and procedures of the Fund's Board of Trustees and any Board committees and oversees periodic evaluations of the Fund's Board and its committees. The members of the Governance Committee of the Fund are Kathleen A. Dennis, Michael F. Klein and Fergus Reid, each of whom is an Independent Trustee. The Chairperson of the Governance Committee is Fergus Reid.

The Fund does not have a separate nominating committee. While the Fund's Governance Committee recommends qualified candidates for nominations as Independent Trustees, the Board of Trustees of the Fund believes that the task of nominating prospective Independent Trustees is important enough to require the participation of all current Independent Trustees, rather than a separate committee consisting of only certain Independent Trustees. Accordingly, each Independent Trustee (Frank L. Bowman, Michael Bozic, Kathleen A. Dennis, Manuel H. Johnson, Joseph J. Kearns, Michael F. Klein, Michael E. Nugent, W. Allen Reed and Fergus Reid) participates in the election and nomination of candidates for election as Independent Trustees for the Fund. Persons recommended by the Fund's Governance Committee as candidates for nomination as Independent Trustees shall possess such knowledge, experience, skills, expertise and diversity so as to enhance the Board's ability to manage and direct the affairs and business of the Fund, including, when applicable, to enhance the ability of committees of the Board to fulfill their duties and/or to satisfy any independence requirements imposed by law, regulation or any listing requirements of the NYSE. While the Independent Trustees of the Fund expect to be able to continue to identify from their own resources an ample number of qualified candidates for the Fund's Board as they deem appropriate, they will consider nominations from shareholders to the Board. Nominations from shareholders should be in writing and sent to the Independent Trustees as described below under the caption Shareholder Communications.

The Board formed the Compliance and Insurance Committee to address insurance coverage and oversee the compliance function for the Fund and the Board. The Compliance and Insurance Committee consists of Frank L. Bowman, Michael Bozic, James F. Higgins and Manuel H. Johnson.

Frank L. Bowman, Michael Bozic and Manuel H. Johnson are Independent Trustees. The Chairperson of the Compliance and Insurance Committee is Michael Bozic. The Compliance and Insurance Committee has an Insurance Sub-Committee to review and monitor the insurance coverage maintained by the Fund. The Chairperson of the Insurance Sub-Committee is Frank L. Bowman.

The Investment Committee oversees the portfolio investment process for and reviews the performance of the Fund. The Investment Committee also recommends to the Board to approve or renew the Fund's Investment Advisory and Administration Agreements. The members of the Investment Committee are Frank L. Bowman, Michael Bozic, Kathleen A. Dennis, James F. Higgins, Manuel H. Johnson, Joseph J. Kearns, Michael F. Klein, Michael E. Nugent, W. Allen Reed and Fergus Reid. The Chairperson of the Investment Committee is Manuel H. Johnson.

The Investment Committee has three Sub-Committees, each with its own Chairperson. Each Sub-Committee focuses on the fund's primary areas of investment, namely equities, fixed income and alternatives. The Sub-Committees and their members are as follows:

(1) Equity W. Allen Reed (Chairperson), Frank L. Bowman and Michael E. Nugent.

(2) Fixed Income Michael F. Klein (Chairperson), Michael Bozic and Fergus Reid.

(3) Money Market and Alternatives Kathleen A. Dennis (Chairperson), James F. Higgins and Joseph J. Kearns.
During the Fund's fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, the Board of Trustees held the following meetings:

Board of Trustees	[]
<u>Committee/Sub-Committee</u>	<u>Number of meetings:</u>
Audit Committee	[]
Governance Committee	[]
Compliance and Insurance Committee	[]
Insurance Sub-Committee	[]
Investment Committee	[]
Equity Sub-Committee	[]
Fixed Income Sub-Committee	[]
Money Market and Alternatives Sub-Committee	[]

Advantages of Having Same Individuals as Independent Trustees for the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds

The Independent Trustees and the Fund's management believe that having the same Independent Trustees for each of the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds avoids the duplication of effort that would arise from having different groups of individuals serving as Independent Trustees for each of the funds or even of sub-groups of funds. They believe that having the same individuals serve as Independent Trustees of all the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds tends to increase their knowledge and expertise regarding matters which affect the Fund Complex generally and enhances their ability to negotiate on behalf of each fund with the fund's service providers. This arrangement also precludes the possibility of separate groups of Independent Trustees arriving at conflicting decisions regarding operations and management of the funds and avoids the cost and confusion that would likely ensue. Finally, having the

same Independent Trustees serve on the boards enhances the ability of each fund to obtain, at modest cost to each separate fund, the services of Independent Trustees of the caliber, experience and business acumen of the individuals who serve as Independent Trustees of the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds.

Shareholder Communications

Shareholders may send communications to the Fund's Board of Trustees. Shareholders should send communications intended for the Fund's Board by addressing the communications directly to that Board (or individual Board members) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Board members) and by sending the communication to either the Fund's office or directly to such Board member(s) at the address specified for each Trustee previously noted. Other shareholder communications received by the Fund not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management, and will be forwarded to the Board only at management's discretion based on the matters contained therein.

Compensation of Trustees and Officers

Each Trustee (except for the Chairperson of the Boards) receives an annual retainer fee of \$200,000 for serving the Retail Funds and the Institutional Funds. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee receives an additional annual retainer fee of \$75,000 and the Investment Committee Chairperson receives an additional annual retainer fee of \$60,000. Other Committee Chairpersons receive an additional annual retainer fee of \$30,000 and the Sub-Committee Chairpersons receive an additional annual retainer fee of \$15,000. The aggregate compensation paid to each Trustee is paid by the Retail Funds and the Institutional Funds, and is allocated on a pro rata basis among each of the operational funds/portfolios of the Retail Funds and the Institutional Funds based on the relative net assets of each of the funds/portfolios. Michael E. Nugent receives a total annual retainer fee of \$400,000 for his services as Chairperson of the Boards of the Retail Funds and the Institutional Funds and for administrative services provided to each Board.

The Fund also reimburses such Trustees for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with attending such meetings. Interested Trustees receive no compensation or expense reimbursement from the Fund for their services as Trustee.

Effective April 1, 2004, the funds in the Fund Complex began a Deferred Compensation Plan (the "DC Plan") which allows each Trustee to defer payment of all, or a portion, of the fees he or she receives for serving on the Board of Trustees throughout the year. Each eligible Trustee generally may elect to have the deferred amounts credited with a return equal to the total return on one or more of the Retail Funds or Institutional Funds (or portfolios thereof) that are offered as investment options under the DC Plan. At the Trustee's election, distributions are either in one lump sum payment, or in the form of equal annual installments over a period of five years. The rights of an eligible Trustee and the beneficiaries to the amounts held under the DC Plan are unsecured and such amounts are subject to the claims of the creditors of the Fund.

Prior to April 1, 2004, the Institutional Funds maintained a similar Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Prior DC Plan"), which also allowed each Independent Trustee to defer payment of all, or a portion, of the fees he or she received for serving on the Board of Trustees throughout the year. Generally, the DC Plan amends and supersedes the Prior DC Plan and all amounts payable under the Prior DC Plan are now subject to the terms of the DC Plan (except for amounts paid during the calendar year 2004, which remain subject to the terms of the Prior DC Plan).

The following table shows aggregate compensation payable to each of the Fund's Trustees from the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 and the aggregate compensation payable to each of the funds' Trustees by the Fund Complex (which includes all of the Retail Funds and Institutional Funds) for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009.

Compensation⁽¹⁾

Name of Independent Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund ⁽²⁾	Total Compensation From the Fund Complex Paid to Trustees ⁽³⁾
Independent:		
Frank L. Bowman ⁽²⁾	N/A	\$ 215,000
Michael Bozic	N/A	\$ 230,000
Kathleen A. Dennis	N/A	\$ 215,000
Manuel H. Johnson	N/A	\$ 260,000
Joseph J. Kearns ⁽²⁾	N/A	\$ 300,000
Michael F. Klein	N/A	\$ 215,000
Michael E. Nugent	N/A	\$ 400,000
W. Allen Reed ⁽²⁾	N/A	\$ 215,000
Fergus Reid	N/A	\$ 255,000
Name of Interested Trustee:		
James F. Higgins	N/A	\$ 200,000

- (1) Includes all amounts paid for serving as director/trustee of the funds, as well as serving as Chairperson of the Boards or a Chairperson of a Committee or Sub-Committee.
- (2) The amounts shown in this column represent the aggregate compensation before deferral with respect to the Fund's fiscal year. The following Trustees deferred compensation from the Fund during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009: Mr. Bowman, \$[]; Mr. Kearns, \$[]; Mr. Reed, \$[].
- (3) The amounts shown in this column represent the aggregate compensation paid by all of the funds in the Fund Complex as of December 31, 2009 before deferral by the Trustees under the DC Plan. As of December 31, 2009, the value (including interest) of the deferral accounts across the Fund Complex for Messrs. Bowman, Kearns, Reed and Reid pursuant to the deferred compensation plan was \$[], \$[], \$[] and \$[], respectively. Because the funds in the Fund Complex have different fiscal year ends, the amounts shown in this column are presented on a calendar year basis.

Prior to December 31, 2003, 49 of the Retail Funds (the Adopting Funds) had adopted a retirement program under which an Independent Trustee who retired after serving for at least five years as an Independent Trustee of any such fund (an Eligible Trustee) would have been entitled to retirement payments, based on factors such as length of service, upon reaching the eligible retirement age. On December 31, 2003, the amount of accrued retirement benefits for each Eligible Trustee was frozen, and will be payable, together with a return of 8% per annum, at or following each such Eligible Trustee's retirement as shown in the table below.

The following table illustrates the retirement benefits accrued to the Fund's Independent Trustees by the Adopting Funds for the calendar year ended December 31, 2009, and the estimated retirement benefits for the Independent Trustees from the Adopting Funds for each calendar year following retirement. Only the Trustees listed below participated in the retirement program.

Name of Independent Trustee	Retirement Benefits Accrued as Fund Expenses By All Adopting Funds	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement ⁽¹⁾ From All Adopting Funds
Michael Bozic	\$ [42,107]	\$ [43,940]
Manuel H. Johnson	[30,210]	[64,338]
Michael E. Nugent	[7,330]	[57,539]

- (1) Total compensation accrued under the retirement plan, together with a return of 8% per annum, will be paid annually commencing upon retirement and continuing for the remainder of the Trustee's life.

Code of Ethics

Pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act, the Board of Trustees has adopted a Code of Ethics for the Fund and approved Codes of Ethics adopted by the Adviser and Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (collectively the Codes). The Codes are intended to ensure that the interests of Shareholders and other clients are placed ahead of any personal interest, that no undue personal benefit is obtained from the person's employment activities and that actual and potential conflicts of interest are avoided.

The Codes apply to the personal investing activities of Trustees and officers of the Fund, the Adviser, and Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (Access Persons). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by Access Persons, including with respect to securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund (which may only be purchased by Access Persons so long as the requirements set forth in the Codes are complied with). Under the Codes, Access Persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain Access Persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements. The Codes are on file with the SEC, and are available to the public.

Investment Advisory Agreement

The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley. The principal offices of Morgan Stanley are located at 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 and the principal offices of the Adviser are located at 100 Front Street, Suite 400, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881.

Pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement with the Fund (the Advisory Agreement), the Adviser receives compensation for providing investment advisory services in the amounts described below.

Advisory Fees

The Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly advisory fee (the Management Fee) at an annual rate of 1.50% of the value of the Fund's month end net assets. The Adviser has contractually agreed to a reduction in the fees payable to them and/or to reimburse the Fund, if necessary, if such fees would cause the total annual operating expenses of the Fund to exceed 1.75% of the Fund's net assets until the termination of the Fund's investment advisory agreement, the initial term of which is currently scheduled to terminate on July 1, 2010. In determining the actual amount of contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement for the Fund, if any, the Adviser excludes from annual operating expenses certain extraordinary expenses (as defined herein under Management of the Fund Fund Expenses) and the following investment related expenses: foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed by the Fund.

Approval of the Advisory Agreement

The Advisory Agreement was approved by the Fund's Board (including a majority of the Independent Trustees) at a meeting held in person on November 29, 2007 and was also approved by the then sole Shareholder of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement of the Fund has an initial term of two years from the date of its execution. The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year thereafter so long as such continuance is approved annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; provided that in either event the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty, on 60 days prior

written notice: by the Board; by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; or by the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement also provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, as defined by the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder.

A discussion of the factors considered by the Fund's Board of Trustees in approving the Advisory Agreement will be set forth in the Fund's semi-annual report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2010.

Distributor

Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, serves as the Fund's distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement. The principal offices of Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. is located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

Because the portfolio managers manage assets for other investment companies, pooled investment vehicles, and/or other accounts (including institutional clients, pension plans and certain high net worth individuals), there may be an incentive to favor one client over another resulting in conflicts of interest. For instance, the Adviser may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from the Fund, or it may receive a performance-based fee on certain accounts. In those instances, the portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor the higher and/or performance-based fee accounts over the Fund. In addition, a conflict of interest could exist to the extent the Adviser has proprietary investments in certain accounts, where portfolio managers have personal investments in certain accounts or when certain accounts are investment options in the Adviser's employee benefits and/or deferred compensation plans. The portfolio manager may have an incentive to favor these accounts over others. If the Adviser manages accounts that engage in short sales of securities of the type in which the Fund invests, the Adviser could be seen as harming the performance of the Fund for the benefit of the accounts engaging in short sales if the short sales cause the market value of the securities to fall. The Adviser has adopted trade allocation and other policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to address these and other conflicts of interest.

The following tables show information regarding accounts (other than the Fund) managed by each named portfolio manager as of December 31, 2009.

Mustafa A. Jama Jose F. Gonzalez-Heres Paresh Bhatt Kevin Kuntz Mark L. W. van der Zwan Lawrence Berner	Number of Accounts	Total Assets in Accounts (\$ billion)
Registered Investment Companies	[]	\$ []
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	[]	\$ []
Other Accounts	[]	\$ []

Securities Ownership of Portfolio Managers

As of December 31, 2009, none of Mustafa A. Jama, Jose F. Gonzalez-Heres, Paresh Bhatt, Kevin Kuntz, Mark L.W. van der Zwan or Lawrence Berner owned any securities in the Fund.

Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure

Portfolio managers receive a combination of base compensation and discretionary compensation, comprising a cash bonus and several deferred compensation programs described below. The methodology used to determine portfolio manager compensation is applied across all accounts managed by the portfolio manager.

Base salary compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive base salary compensation based on the level of their position with the Adviser.

Discretionary compensation. In addition to base compensation, portfolio managers may receive discretionary compensation. Components of discretionary compensation may include:

Cash Bonus:

Morgan Stanley's Long Term Incentive Compensation Awards a mandatory program that defers a portion of discretionary year-end compensation into restricted stock units or other awards based on Morgan Stanley common stock that are subject to vesting and other conditions;

Investment Management Deferred Compensation Plan (IMAP) awards a mandatory program that defers a portion of discretionary year-end compensation and notionally allocates it to designated funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates. The award is subject to vesting and other conditions. Portfolio managers must notionally invest a minimum of 25% to a maximum of 100% of their IMAP deferral account into a combination of the designated funds they manage that are included in the IMAP fund menu, which may or may not include the Fund. For [2008] awards, a clawback provision was implemented that could be triggered if the individual engages in conduct detrimental to the Investment Adviser or its affiliates.

Voluntary Deferred Compensation Plans voluntary programs that permit certain employees to elect to defer a portion of their discretionary year-end compensation and notionally invest the deferred amount across a range of designated investment funds, including funds advised by the Adviser or its affiliates.

Several factors determine discretionary compensation, which can vary by portfolio management team and circumstances. In order of relative importance, these factors typically include:

Investment performance. A portfolio manager's compensation is linked to the pre-tax investment performance of the accounts managed by the portfolio manager. Investment performance is calculated for one-, three- and five-year periods measured against, if applicable, a fund's primary benchmark (as indicated in the fund's prospectus), indices and/or peer groups where available. Generally, the greatest weight is placed on the three- and five-year periods.

Revenues generated by the investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager.

Contribution to the business objectives of the Adviser.

The dollar amount of assets managed by the portfolio manager.

Market compensation survey research by independent third parties.

Other qualitative factors, such as contributions to client objectives.

Performance of Morgan Stanley and Morgan Stanley Investment Management.

Fund Expenses

The Fund bears all expenses incurred in its business and operations other than those specifically required to be borne by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. Expenses borne by the Fund (and thus indirectly by its investors) include, but are not limited to, the following:

all expenses related to its investment program, including, but not limited to, expenses borne indirectly through the Fund's investments in the underlying Investment Funds including any fees and expenses charged by the Investment Managers of the Investment Funds (including management fees, performance or incentive fees and redemption or withdrawal fees, however titled or structured), all costs and expenses directly related to portfolio transactions and positions for the Fund's account such as direct and indirect expenses associated with the Fund's investments, including its investments in Investment Funds (whether or not consummated), and enforcing the Fund's rights in respect of such investments, transfer taxes and premiums, taxes withheld on non-U.S. dividends, fees for data and software providers, research expenses, professional fees (including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of consultants, attorneys and experts) and, if applicable, brokerage commissions, interest and commitment fees on loans and debit balances, borrowing charges on securities sold short, dividends on securities sold but not yet purchased and margin fees;

any non-investment related interest expense;

attorneys' fees and disbursements associated with preparing and updating the Fund's registration statement and with reviewing potential investments to be made in Investment Funds;

fees and disbursements of any accountants engaged by the Fund, expenses related to the annual audit of the Fund and the preparation of the Fund's tax information;

fees paid and out-of-pocket expenses reimbursed to the Administrator;

recordkeeping, custody and transfer fees and expenses;

the costs of errors and omissions/Trustees' and officers' liability insurance and a fidelity bond;

the Management Fee;

the costs of preparing and mailing reports and other communications, including proxy, tender offer correspondence or similar materials, to shareholders of the Fund;

fees of Trustees who are not interested persons and travel expenses of Trustees relating to meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Fund and committees thereof;

all costs and charges for equipment or services used in communicating information regarding the Fund's transactions among the Adviser and any custodian or other agent engaged by the Fund; and

any extraordinary expenses (as defined below), including indemnification expenses as provided for in the Fund's organizational documents.

The Adviser will be reimbursed by the Fund for any of the above expenses that it pays on behalf of the Fund, except as otherwise provided above.

The Adviser has borne the Fund's organizational costs of approximately \$21,255. The Fund has incurred initial offering costs of approximately \$361,139. The Fund's offering costs are being capitalized and amortized over the 12 month period beginning on the Initial Closing Date. Organizational expenses must be expensed as incurred. To achieve a more equitable distribution of the impact of those expenses among the Shareholders, an amount equal to the organizational expenses incurred by the Fund will be allocated among and credited to or debited against the Shares of all Shareholders based on the percentage that a Shareholder's investment in the Fund bears to the total investments in the Fund by all Shareholders as of the relevant allocation date. An initial allocation of organizational costs will be made as of the first date on which investments in the Fund are made. These allocations will thereafter be adjusted as of each date during the first 12 months of the Fund's operations on which additional investments are made in the Fund by Shareholders. The Fund also will bear certain ongoing offering costs associated with the Fund's continuous offering of Shares (mostly printing expenses). Offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Shareholders.

Extraordinary expenses are expenses incurred by the Fund outside of the ordinary course of its business, including, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any claim, litigation, arbitration, mediation, government investigation or similar proceeding; indemnification expenses; and expenses in connection with holding and/or soliciting proxies for a meeting of Shareholders.

The Investment Funds bear all expenses incurred in connection with their operations. These expenses are similar to those incurred by the Fund. The Investment Managers generally will charge asset-based fees to, and receive performance-based fees from, the Investment Funds, which effectively will reduce the investment returns of the Investment Funds and the amount of any distributions from the Investment Funds to the Fund. These expenses, fees and allocations will be in addition to those incurred by the Fund and its Shareholders.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and Proxy Voting Record

While it is unlikely that the Fund will hold voting securities on a regular basis pursuant to its stated investment policies, the Fund may, from time to time, hold voting Shares in an Investment Fund and may at some point vote a proxy. The Board of Trustees of the Fund believes that the voting of proxies on securities held by the Fund is an important element of the overall investment process. As such, the Board has delegated the responsibility to vote such proxies to the Adviser. The following is a summary of the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy (Proxy Policy).

The Adviser uses its best efforts to vote proxies on securities held in the Fund as part of its authority to manage, acquire and dispose of Fund assets. In this regard, the Adviser has formed a Proxy Review Committee (Committee) comprised of senior investment professionals that is responsible for creating and implementing the Proxy Policy. The Committee meets monthly but may meet more frequently as conditions warrant. The Proxy Policy provides that the Adviser will vote proxies in the best interests of clients consistent with the objective of maximizing long term investment returns. The Proxy Policy provides that the Adviser will generally vote proxies in accordance with pre-determined guidelines contained in the Proxy Policy. The Adviser may vote in a manner that is not consistent with the pre-determined guidelines, provided that the vote is approved by the Committee. The Adviser will generally not vote a proxy if it has sold the affected security between the record date and the meeting date.

The Proxy Policy provides that, unless otherwise determined by the Committee, votes will be cast in the manner described below:

Generally, routine proposals will be voted in support of management.

With regard to the election of directors, where no conflict exists and where no specific governance deficiency has been noted, votes will be cast in support of management's nominees.

The Adviser will vote in accordance with management's recommendation with respect to certain nonroutine proposals (i.e., reasonable capitalization changes, stock repurchase programs, stock splits, certain compensation-related matters, certain anti-takeover measures, etc.).

The Adviser will vote against certain non-routine proposals (i.e., unreasonable capitalization changes, establishment of cumulative voting rights for the election of directors, requiring supermajority shareholder votes to amend by-laws, indemnification of auditors, etc.).

The Adviser will vote in its discretion with respect to certain non-routine proposals (i.e., mergers, acquisitions, take-overs, spin-offs, etc.), which may have a substantive financial or best interest impact on an issuer.

The Adviser will vote for certain proposals it believes call for reasonable charter provisions or corporate governance practices (i.e., requiring auditors to attend annual shareholder meetings, requiring that members of compensation, nominating and audit committees be independent, reducing or eliminating supermajority voting requirements, etc.).

The Adviser will vote against certain proposals it believes call for unreasonable charter provisions or corporate governance practices (i.e., proposals to declassify boards, proposals to require a company to prepare reports that are costly to provide or that would require duplicative efforts or expenditure that are of a non-business nature or would provide no pertinent information from the perspective of institutional shareholders, etc.).

Certain other proposals (i.e., proposals requiring directors to own large amounts of company stock to be eligible for election; requiring diversity of board membership relating to broad based social, religious or ethnic groups; limiting retirement benefits or executive compensation; etc.) generally are evaluated by the Committee based on the nature of the proposal and the likely impact on shareholders.

Conflicts of Interest

If the Committee determines that an issue raises a material conflict of interest, or gives rise to a potential material conflict of interest, the Committee will request a special committee to review, and recommend a course of action with respect to, the conflict in question, and the Committee will have sole discretion to cast a vote.

Third Parties

To assist in its responsibility for voting proxies, the Adviser may from time to time retain experts in the proxy voting and corporate governance area as proxy research providers (Research Providers). The services provided to the Adviser by the Research Providers would include in depth research, global issuer analysis, and voting recommendations. While the Adviser may review and utilize recommendations made by the Research Providers in making proxy voting decisions, it is in no way obligated to follow any such recommendations. In addition to research, the Research Providers could provide vote execution, reporting and recordkeeping. The Committee would carefully monitor and supervise the services provided by any Research Providers.

Further Information

A copy of the Proxy Policy is available on our web site at www.morganstanley.com/funds and on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Adviser and the Investment Managers

The Adviser also provides 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 and may follow. An Investment Manager may provide investment advisory and other services, directly or through affiliates, to various entities and accounts other than the Investment Funds. Although the Adviser anticipates that Investment Managers will follow practices similar to those described below, no guarantee or assurances can be made that similar practices will be followed or that an Investment Manager will adhere to, and comply with, its stated practices.

Participation in Investment Opportunities

The Adviser expects to employ an investment program for the Fund that is substantially similar to the investment program (or, in some cases, to portions of the investment program) employed by it for certain Adviser Accounts. As a general matter, the Adviser will consider participation by the Fund in all appropriate investment opportunities that are under consideration for those Adviser Accounts. There may be circumstances, however, under which the Adviser will cause one or more Adviser Accounts to commit a larger percentage of their respective assets to an investment opportunity than that to which the Adviser will commit the Fund's assets. There also may be circumstances under which the Adviser will consider

participation by Adviser Accounts in investment opportunities in which the Adviser does not intend to invest on behalf of the Fund, or vice versa.

The Adviser evaluates for the Fund and for the Adviser Accounts a variety of factors that may be relevant in determining whether a particular investment opportunity or strategy is appropriate and feasible for the Fund or an Adviser Account at a particular time, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) the nature of the investment opportunity taken in the context of the other investments at the time; (2) the liquidity of the investment relative to the needs of the particular entity or account; (3) the availability of the opportunity (i.e., size of obtainable position); (4) the transaction costs involved; and (5) the investment or regulatory limitations applicable to the particular entity or account. Because these considerations may differ for the Fund and the Adviser Accounts in the context of any particular investment opportunity, the investment activities of the Fund and the Adviser Accounts may differ from time to time. In addition, the fees and expenses of the Fund differ from those of the Adviser Accounts. Accordingly, the future performance of the Fund and the Adviser Accounts will vary.

When the Adviser determines that it would be appropriate for the Fund and one or more Adviser Accounts to participate in an investment transaction in the same Investment Fund or other investment at the same time, it will attempt to aggregate, place and allocate orders on a basis that the Adviser believes to be fair and equitable, consistent with its responsibilities under applicable law. Decisions in this regard are necessarily subjective and there is no requirement that the Fund participate, or participate to the same extent as the Adviser Accounts, in all investments or trades. However, no participating entity or account will receive preferential treatment over any other and the Adviser will take steps to ensure that no participating entity or account will be systematically disadvantaged by the aggregation, placement and allocation of orders and investments.

Situations may occur, however, where the Fund could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by the Adviser for the Adviser Accounts. Such situations may be based on, among other things, the following: (1) legal restrictions or other limitations (including limitations imposed by Investment Managers with respect to Investment Funds) on the combined size of positions that may be taken for the Fund and/or the Adviser Accounts, thereby limiting the size of the Fund's position or the availability of the investment opportunity; (2) the difficulty of liquidating an investment for the Fund and the Adviser Accounts where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined positions; and (3) the determination that a particular investment is warranted only if hedged with an option or other instrument and there is a limited availability of such options or other instruments. In particular, the Fund may be legally restricted from entering into a joint transaction (as defined in the 1940 Act) with the Adviser Accounts with respect to the securities of an issuer without first obtaining exemptive relief from the SEC. See Other Matters below.

Directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser and each Investment Manager 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 or an Investment Fund in which the Fund invests. 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 an Investment Manager, or by the Adviser for the Adviser Accounts, or by an Investment Manager on behalf of its own other accounts (Investment Manager Accounts) that are the same as, different from, or made at a different time than, positions taken for the Fund or an Investment Fund.

Investment Managers or their affiliates may from time to time provide investment advisory or other services to private investment funds and other entities or accounts managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. In addition, Investment Managers or their affiliates may from time to time receive research

products and services in connection with the brokerage services that affiliates of the Adviser may provide to one or more Investment Manager Accounts.

Other Matters

An Investment Manager may from time to time cause an Investment Fund to effect certain principal transactions in securities with one or more Investment Manager Accounts, subject to certain conditions. For example, these transactions may be made in circumstances in which the Investment Manager determined it was appropriate for the Investment Fund to purchase and an Investment Manager Account to sell, or the Investment Fund to sell and an Investment Manager Account to purchase, the same security or instrument on the same day. Future investment activities of the Investment Managers, or their affiliates, and the principals, partners, directors, officers or employees of the foregoing, may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

The Adviser and its 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 or managing general partners. 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 on the same day.

Future investment activities of the Adviser and its affiliates and their principals, partners, directors, officers or employees may give rise to conflicts of interest other than those described above.

TAX ASPECTS

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to the acquisition, holding and disposition of Shares by U.S. Shareholders. This summary is based upon existing U.S. federal income tax law, which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation which may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstance, including investors subject to special tax rules, such as U.S. financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, partnerships, Shareholders who are not United States persons (as defined in the Code), Shareholders liable for the alternative minimum tax, persons holding Shares through partnerships or other pass-through entities, or investors that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. This summary assumes that investors have acquired Shares pursuant to this offering and will hold their Shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Prospective Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the non-U.S. and U.S. federal, state, and local income and other tax considerations that may be relevant to an investment in the Fund.

In addition to the particular matters set forth in this section, tax-exempt entities should review carefully those sections of this Prospectus and the SAI regarding liquidity and other financial matters to ascertain whether the investment objectives of the Fund are consistent with their overall investment plans.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company (a RIC) under federal income tax law. If the Fund so qualifies and distributes each year to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, the Fund will not be required to pay federal income taxes on any income it distributes to shareholders. If the Fund distributes less than an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income and 98%

of its capital gain net income, plus any amounts that were not distributed in previous taxable years, then the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts.

The Fund is required to use the accrual method of accounting and expects to use the calendar year as its tax year from income tax purposes.

As described below under Investments in Passive Foreign Investment Companies, the Fund expects to be taxed at ordinary income rates on gains from the sale of the Investment Funds.

Distributions to Shareholders

Shareholders normally will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, and any state and/or local income taxes, on the dividends and other distributions that they receive from the Fund. As described below under Investments in Passive Foreign Investment Companies, the fund expects that distributions of both income derived from the Investment Funds as well as gains from the disposition of the Investment Funds will be taxable to Shareholders at ordinary income rates to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions will generally be taxable to Shareholders as ordinary income regardless of whether Shareholders receive such payments in cash or reinvest the distributions in the Fund. Distributions by the Fund in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the Shareholders' tax bases in their Shares and any such amount in excess of their bases will be treated as gain from the sale of Shares, as discussed below.

If the Fund receives distributions of qualified dividend income from the Investment Funds, it could potentially make distributions to Shareholders that are taxed at the same rates as long-term capital gains. The Fund does not expect that it will make distributions to Shareholders that are eligible for this reduced rate of taxation.

Shareholders are generally taxed on any ordinary income dividend or capital gain distributions from the Fund in the year they are actually distributed. However, if any such dividends or distributions are declared in October, November or December and paid to Shareholders of record of such month in January of the following year then such amounts will be treated for tax purposes as having been distributed by the Fund and received by the Shareholders on December 31 of the year prior to the date of payment.

If the Fund receives qualifying dividends from its investments, it could potentially make distributions that are eligible for the 70% dividends received deduction for corporate Shareholders. The Fund does not expect that it will make distributions to Shareholders that are eligible for this deduction.

The Fund intends to distribute its ordinary income and capital gains at least once annually.

The Fund will inform Shareholders of the source and status of each distribution made in a given calendar year promptly after the close of such calendar year.

Shareholders who are not citizens or residents of the United States generally will be subject to a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax or U.S. federal withholding tax at such lower rate as prescribed by applicable treaty, on distributions of the Fund's income derived from the Investment Funds. Each non-U.S. Shareholder must provide documentation to the Fund certifying its non-U.S. status.

Income from Repurchase Offers and Transfers of Shares.

The repurchase offer or transfer of the Fund's Shares may result in a taxable gain or loss to the tendering Shareholder. Different tax consequences may apply for tendering and non-tendering Shareholders in connection with a repurchase offer. For example, if a Shareholder does not tender all of his or her Shares, such repurchase may not be treated as an exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes and may result in deemed distributions to non-tendering Shareholders. On the other hand, Shareholders who tender all of their Shares (including Shares deemed owned by Shareholders under constructive ownership rules) will be treated as having sold their Shares and generally will realize a capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss is measured by the difference between the Shareholder's amount received and his or her adjusted tax basis of the Shares. For non-corporate Shareholders, gain or loss from the transfer or repurchase of shares generally will be taxable at a U.S. federal income tax rate dependent upon the length of time the Shares were held. Shares held for a period of one year or less at the time of such repurchase or transfer will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally result in short-term capital gains or losses, and those held for more than one year will generally result in long-term capital gains or losses.

Investments in Passive Foreign Investment Companies

The Fund intends to purchase interests in Investment Funds organized outside the United States that are treated as corporations for U.S. tax purposes and that will generally be treated as passive foreign investment companies (PFICs). The Fund intends to elect to mark-to-market all shares that it holds in PFICs at the end of each taxable year. By making this election, the Fund will recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such shares as of the close of the taxable year over their adjusted basis and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value unless the loss is required to be deferred. Gains realized with respect to PFICs that the Fund has elected to mark-to-market will be ordinary income. If the Fund realizes a loss with respect to such a PFIC, whether by virtue of selling the PFIC or because of the mark-to-market adjustment described above, such loss will be ordinary to the extent of the excess of the sum of the mark-to-market gains over the mark-to-market losses recognized with respect to the PFIC. To the extent that the Fund's loss with respect to the PFIC exceeds such limitation, the loss will generally be deferred until sold, at which point the loss will be treated as a capital loss. Although the Fund may only deduct capital losses in a given taxable year to the extent of capital gains, the Fund may carry forward remaining capital losses for up to 8 years following the taxable year in which the loss was recognized. However, the Fund does not expect to generate significant capital gains from its investments. By making the mark-to-market election, the Fund may be required to recognize income (which generally must be distributed to Shareholders) in excess of the distributions that it received from PFICs. Accordingly, the Fund may need to borrow money or dispose of its interests in the Investment Funds in order to make the required distributions. If the Fund does not make the mark-to-market election or treat the PFIC as a qualified electing fund (QEF), it would be subject to an interest charge (at the rate applicable to tax underpayments) on tax liability treated as having been deferred with respect to certain distributions and on gain from the disposition of the shares of a PFIC (collectively referred to as excess distributions), even if such excess distributions are paid by the Fund as a dividend to its Shareholders.

Fund Tax Returns and Tax Information

The Fund is required to use the accrual method of accounting and expects to use the calendar year as its tax year for income tax purposes.

After the end of each calendar year, Shareholders will be sent information regarding the amount and character of distributions received from the Fund during the year.

State and Local Taxes

In addition to the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized above, prospective investors should consider the potential state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. The Fund may become subject to income and other taxes in states and localities based on the Fund's investments in entities that conduct business in those jurisdictions. Shareholders are generally taxable in their state of residence on their share of the Fund's income. Shareholders may be subject to tax in other jurisdictions depending on the activities of the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests and the laws of those jurisdictions. Additionally, Shareholders may be entitled to a credit in their state of residence for taxes paid to other jurisdictions.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns generally will be filed with the Internal Revenue Service in connection with distributions with respect to the Shares unless Shareholders establish that they are exempt from the information reporting rules, for example by properly establishing that they are corporations. If Shareholders do not establish that they are exempt from these rules, they generally will be subject to backup withholding on these payments if they fail to provide their taxpayer identification number or otherwise comply with the backup withholding rules. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to Shareholders will be allowed as a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle Shareholders to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Other Taxes

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

ERISA AND CERTAIN OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

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

ERISA imposes certain general and specific responsibilities on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to an ERISA Plan, including prudence, diversification, an obligation not to engage in a prohibited transaction and other standards. In determining whether a particular investment is appropriate for an ERISA Plan, regulations of the U.S. Department of Labor (the "DOL") provide that a fiduciary of an ERISA Plan must give appropriate consideration to, among other things, the role that the investment plays in the ERISA Plan's portfolio, taking into consideration whether the investment is designed reasonably to further the ERISA Plan's purposes, an examination of the risk and return factors, the portfolio's

composition with regard to diversification, the liquidity and current return of the total portfolio relative to the anticipated cash flow needs of the ERISA Plan, the income tax consequences of the investment (see Tax Aspects) and the projected return of the total portfolio relative to the ERISA Plan's funding objectives. Before investing the assets of an ERISA Plan in the Fund, a fiduciary should determine whether such an investment is consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities and the foregoing regulations. For example, a fiduciary should consider whether an investment in the Fund may be too illiquid or too speculative for a particular ERISA Plan, and whether the assets of the ERISA Plan would be sufficiently diversified. If a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan breaches its or his responsibilities with regard to selecting an investment or an investment course of action for such ERISA Plan, the fiduciary itself or himself may be held liable for losses incurred by the ERISA Plan as a result of such breach.

Because the Fund is registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund will be proceeding on the basis that its underlying assets should not be considered to be plan assets of the ERISA Plans investing in the Fund for purposes of ERISA's (or the Code's) fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction rules.

A Benefit Plan which proposes to invest in the Fund will be required to represent that it, and any fiduciaries responsible for such Plan's investments, are aware of and understand the Fund's investment objective, policies and strategies, that the decision to invest plan assets in the Fund was made with appropriate consideration of relevant investment factors with regard to the Benefit Plan and is consistent with the duties and responsibilities imposed upon fiduciaries with regard to their investment decisions under ERISA and the Code, as applicable.

Certain prospective Benefit Plan Shareholders may currently maintain relationships with the Adviser or its affiliates. Each of such persons may be deemed to be a fiduciary of or other party in interest or disqualified person of any Benefit Plan to which it provides investment management, investment advisory or other services. ERISA prohibits (and the Code penalizes) the use of ERISA Plan and Benefit Plan assets for the benefit of a party in interest and also prohibits (or penalizes) an ERISA Plan or Benefit Plan fiduciary from using its position to cause such Plan to make an investment from which it or certain third parties in which such fiduciary has an interest would receive a fee or other consideration. Benefit Plan Shareholders should consult with their own counsel and other advisors to determine if participation in the Fund is a transaction that is prohibited by ERISA or the Code or is otherwise inappropriate. Fiduciaries of ERISA or Benefit Plan Shareholders will be required to represent that the decision to invest in the Fund was made by them as fiduciaries that are independent of such affiliated persons, that such fiduciaries are duly authorized to make such investment decision and that they have not relied on any individualized advice or recommendation of such affiliated persons, as a primary basis for the decision to invest in the Fund.

Employee benefit plans which are not subject to ERISA may be subject to other rules governing such plans. Fiduciaries of non-ERISA Plans, whether or not subject to Section 4975 of the Code should consult with their own counsel and other advisors regarding such matters.

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

BROKERAGE

Each Investment Manager is responsible for placing orders for the execution of portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage for any Investment Fund it manages. Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges and on some non-U.S. stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. On the great majority of non-U.S. stock exchanges, commissions are fixed. No stated commission is generally applicable to securities traded in over-the-counter markets, but the prices of those securities include undisclosed commissions or mark-ups.

The Adviser expects that each Investment Manager will generally select brokers and dealers to effect transactions on behalf of its Investment Fund substantially as described below, although the Adviser can give no assurance that an Investment Manager will adhere to, and comply with, the described practices. The Adviser generally expects that, in selecting brokers and dealers to effect transactions on behalf of an Investment Fund, an Investment Manager will seek to obtain the best price and execution for the transactions, taking into account factors such as price, size of order, difficulty of execution and operational facilities of a brokerage firm and the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities. Subject to appropriate disclosure, however, Investment Managers of Investment Funds that are not investment companies registered under the 1940 Act may select brokers on a basis other than that outlined above and may receive benefits other than research or that benefit the Investment Manager rather than its Investment Fund. The Adviser may consider the broker selection process employed by an Investment Manager as a factor in determining whether to invest in its Investment Fund. Each Investment Manager generally will seek reasonably competitive commission rates, but will not necessarily pay the lowest commission available on each transaction.

Consistent with seeking best price and execution, an Investment Manager may place brokerage orders with brokers (including affiliates of the Adviser) that may provide the Investment Manager and its affiliates with supplemental research, market and statistical information, including advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities, and furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts. The expenses of an Investment Manager are not necessarily reduced as a result of the receipt of this supplemental information, which may be useful to the Investment Manager or its affiliates in providing services to clients other than an Investment Fund. In addition, not all of the supplemental information is used by the Investment Manager in connection with an Investment Fund in which the Fund invests. Conversely, the information provided to the Investment Manager by brokers and dealers through which other clients of the Investment Manager and its affiliates effect securities transactions may be useful to the Investment Manager in providing services to an Investment Fund. In accordance with provisions of the 1940 Act, an affiliate of the Adviser may effect brokerage transactions for an Investment Fund.

ADMINISTRATOR

The Fund has retained the Administrator, State Street Bank and Trust Company whose principal business address is State Street Financial Center, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2990, to provide certain administrative and fund accounting services to the Fund. Under the terms of an administration agreement between the Fund and the Administrator (the Administration Agreement), the Administrator is responsible, directly or through its agents, for, among other things: (1) calculating and disseminating the net asset value of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's then-current Declaration of Trust; (2) preparing for review the semi-annual and annual financial statements of the Fund, as well as monthly or quarterly reports regarding the Fund's performance and net asset value; and (3) performing additional services, as agreed upon, necessary in connection with the administration of the Fund. The Administrator may retain third parties, including its affiliates or those of the Adviser, to perform some or

all of these services. The Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time by either of the parties upon not less than 60 days' written notice.

The Administrator is paid a monthly Administrative Fee at an annual rate ranging from 0.03% to 0.045% based on the aggregate monthly net assets of certain Morgan Stanley funds, including the Fund, for which the Administrator serves as administrator. The Administrative Fee is subject to an annual aggregate minimum based on \$125,000 per Morgan Stanley product. The Administrator is also reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses relating to services provided to the Fund. The Administrative Fee may be renegotiated from time to time between the parties.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator, subject to certain limitations, will not be liable to the Fund or to Shareholders for any and all liabilities or expenses except those arising out of the fraud, gross negligence or willful default or misconduct of the Administrator or its agents. In addition, under the Administration Agreement, the Fund has agreed to indemnify the Administrator from and against any and all liabilities and expenses whatsoever out of the Administrator's actions under the Administration Agreement, other than liability and expense arising out of the Administrator's fraud, gross negligence or willful default or misconduct.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

State Street Bank and Trust Company also serves as the Custodian of the assets of the Fund and may maintain custody of such assets with U.S. and foreign subcustodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies), subject to policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts, except to the extent that securities may be held in the name of the Custodian or foreign subcustodian in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account. The Custodian's principal business address is State Street Financial Center, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2990.

Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. (Boston Financial) serves as Transfer Agent with respect to maintaining the registry of the Fund's Shareholders and processing matters relating to subscriptions for, and repurchases of Shares. Boston Financial's principal business address is 30 Dan Road, Canton, Massachusetts 02021-2809.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

[] serves as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund. Its principal business address is [].

LEGAL COUNSEL

Dechert LLP, New York, New York, acts as legal counsel to the Fund. Its principal business address is 1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of April 1, 2010, Morgan Stanley AIP Funding, Inc., a Delaware corporation, owned approximately 100% of the Fund's Shares. By virtue of its ownership of more than 25% of the outstanding Shares, Morgan Stanley AIP Funding, Inc. may be deemed to control the Fund and may be in a position to control the outcome of voting on matters as to which Shareholders are entitled to vote. It is anticipated that Morgan Stanley AIP Funding, Inc. will no longer control the Funds as of immediately

after completion of the initial offering of the Fund's Shares. Morgan Stanley AIP Funding, Inc. maintains its principal office at One Tower Bridge, 100 Front Street, Suite 1100, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fund will furnish to its Shareholders as soon as practicable after the end of each taxable year such information as is necessary for such Shareholders to complete Federal and state income tax or information returns, along with any other tax information required by law. The Fund will prepare, and transmit to its Shareholders, a semi-annual and an audited annual report within 60 days after the close of the period for which it is being made, or as otherwise required by the Investment Company Act. Quarterly reports from the Adviser regarding the Fund's operations during such period also will be sent to the Fund's Shareholders.

FISCAL YEAR

For accounting purposes, the fiscal year of the Fund is the 12-month period ending on December 31st. The 12-month period ending December 31 of each year will be the taxable year of the Fund unless otherwise determined by the Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[The Fund's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, which are included in the Fund's annual report to Shareholders, are incorporated herein by reference.]

ANNEX A

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

I. POLICY STATEMENT

Morgan Stanley Investment Management's (MSIM) policy and procedures for voting proxies (Policy) with respect to securities held in the accounts of clients applies to those MSIM entities that provide discretionary investment management services and for which an MSIM entity has authority to vote proxies. This Policy is reviewed and updated as necessary to address new and evolving proxy voting issues and standards.

The MSIM entities covered by this Policy currently include the following: Morgan Stanley Investment Advisors Inc., Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company, Morgan Stanley Asset & Investment Trust Management Co., Limited, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Private Limited, Van Kampen Asset Management, and Van Kampen Advisors Inc. (each an MSIM Affiliate and collectively referred to as the MSIM Affiliates or as we below).

Each MSIM Affiliate will use its best efforts to vote proxies as part of its authority to manage, acquire and dispose of account assets. With respect to the MSIM registered management investment companies (Van Kampen, Institutional and Advisor Funds collectively referred to herein as the MSIM Funds), each MSIM Affiliate will vote proxies under this Policy pursuant to authority granted under its applicable investment advisory agreement or, in the absence of such authority, as authorized by the Board of Directors/Trustees of the MSIM Funds. An MSIM Affiliate will not vote proxies if the named fiduciary for an ERISA account has reserved the authority for itself, or in the case of an account not governed by ERISA, the investment management or investment advisory agreement does not authorize the MSIM Affiliate to vote proxies. MSIM Affiliates will vote proxies in a prudent and diligent manner and in the best interests of clients, including beneficiaries of and participants in a client's benefit plan(s) for which the MSIM Affiliates manage assets, consistent with the objective of maximizing long-term investment returns (Client Proxy Standard). In certain situations, a client or its fiduciary may provide an MSIM Affiliate with a proxy voting policy. In these situations, the MSIM Affiliate will comply with the client's policy.

Proxy Research Services - RiskMetrics Group ISS Governance Services (ISS) and Glass Lewis (together with other proxy research providers as we may retain from time to time, the Research Providers) are independent advisers that specialize in providing a variety of fiduciary-level proxy-related services to institutional investment managers, plan sponsors, custodians, consultants, and other institutional investors. The services provided include in-depth research, global issuer analysis, and voting recommendations. While we may review and utilize the recommendations of the Research Providers in making proxy voting decisions, we are in no way obligated to follow such recommendations. In addition to research, ISS provides vote execution, reporting, and recordkeeping services.

Voting Proxies for Certain Non-U.S. Companies - Voting proxies of companies located in some jurisdictions, particularly emerging markets, may involve several problems that can restrict or prevent the ability to vote such proxies or entail significant costs. These problems include, but are not limited to: (i) proxy statements and ballots being written in a language other than English; (ii) untimely and/or inadequate notice of shareholder meetings; (iii) restrictions on the ability of holders outside the issuer's jurisdiction of organization to exercise votes; (iv) requirements to vote proxies in person; (v) the imposition of restrictions on the sale of the securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting; and (vi) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate our voting

instructions. As a result, we vote clients' non-U.S. proxies on a best efforts basis only, after weighing the costs and benefits of voting such proxies, consistent with the Client Proxy Standard. ISS has been retained to provide assistance in connection with voting non-U.S. proxies.

II. GENERAL PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

To promote consistency in voting proxies on behalf of its clients, we follow this Policy (subject to any exception set forth herein). The Policy addresses a broad range of issues, and provides general voting parameters on proposals that arise most frequently. However, details of specific proposals vary, and those details affect particular voting decisions, as do factors specific to a given company. Pursuant to the procedures set forth herein, we may vote in a manner that is not in accordance with the following general guidelines, provided the vote is approved by the Proxy Review Committee (see Section III for description) and is consistent with the Client Proxy Standard. Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP will follow the procedures as described in Appendix A.

We endeavor to integrate governance and proxy voting policy with investment goals, using the vote to encourage portfolio companies to enhance long-term shareholder value and to provide a high standard of transparency such that equity markets can value corporate assets appropriately.

We seek to follow the Client Proxy Standard for each client. At times, this may result in split votes, for example when different clients have varying economic interests in the outcome of a particular voting matter (such as a case in which varied ownership interests in two companies involved in a merger result in different stakes in the outcome). We also may split votes at times based on differing views of portfolio managers.

We may abstain on matters for which disclosure is inadequate.

A. Routine Matters. We generally support routine management proposals. The following are examples of routine management proposals:

Approval of financial statements and auditor reports if delivered with an unqualified auditor's opinion.

General updating/corrective amendments to the charter, articles of association or bylaws, unless we believe that such amendments would diminish shareholder rights.

Most proposals related to the conduct of the annual meeting, with the following exceptions. We generally oppose proposals that relate to the transaction of such other business which may come before the meeting, and open-ended requests for adjournment. However, where management specifically states the reason for requesting an adjournment and the requested adjournment would facilitate passage of a proposal that would otherwise be supported under this Policy (i.e. an uncontested corporate transaction), the adjournment request will be supported.

We generally support shareholder proposals advocating confidential voting procedures and independent tabulation of voting results.

B. Board of Directors

1. **Election of directors:** Votes on board nominees can involve balancing a variety of considerations. In balancing various factors in uncontested elections, we may take into consideration whether the

company has a majority voting policy in place that we believe makes the director vote more meaningful. In the absence of a proxy contest, we generally support the board's nominees for director except as follows:

- a. We consider withholding support from or voting against interested directors if the company's board does not meet market standards for director independence, or if otherwise we believe board independence is insufficient. We refer to prevalent market standards as promulgated by a stock exchange or other authority within a given market (e.g., New York Stock Exchange or Nasdaq rules for most U.S. companies, and The Combined Code on Corporate Governance in the United Kingdom). Thus, for an NYSE company with no controlling shareholder, we would expect that at a minimum a majority of directors should be independent as defined by NYSE. Where we view market standards as inadequate, we may withhold votes based on stronger independence standards. Market standards notwithstanding, we generally do not view long board tenure alone as a basis to classify a director as non-independent, although lack of board turnover and fresh perspective can be a negative factor in voting on directors.
 - i. At a company with a shareholder or group that controls the company by virtue of a majority economic interest in the company, we have a reduced expectation for board independence, although we believe the presence of independent directors can be helpful, particularly in staffing the audit committee, and at times we may withhold support from or vote against a nominee on the view the board or its committees are not sufficiently independent.
 - ii. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee if he or she is affiliated with a major shareholder that has representation on a board disproportionate to its economic interest.
- b. Depending on market standards, we consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee who is interested and who is standing for election as a member of the company's compensation, nominating or audit committee.
- c. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee if we believe a direct conflict exists between the interests of the nominee and the public shareholders, including failure to meet fiduciary standards of care and/or loyalty. We may oppose directors where we conclude that actions of directors are unlawful, unethical or negligent. We consider opposing individual board members or an entire slate if we believe the board is entrenched and/or dealing inadequately with performance problems, and/or acting with insufficient independence between the board and management.
- d. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee standing for election if the board has not taken action to implement generally accepted governance practices for which there is a bright line test. For example, in the context of the U.S. market, failure to eliminate a dead hand or slow hand poison pill would be seen as a basis for opposing one or more incumbent nominees.
- e. In markets that encourage designated audit committee financial experts, we consider voting against members of an audit committee if no members are designated as such. We also may not support the audit committee members if the company has faced financial reporting issues and/or does not put the auditor up for ratification by shareholders.

- f. We believe investors should have the ability to vote on individual nominees, and may abstain or vote against a slate of nominees where we are not given the opportunity to vote on individual nominees.
 - g. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee who has failed to attend at least 75% of the nominee's board and board committee meetings within a given year without a reasonable excuse. We also consider opposing nominees if the company does not meet market standards for disclosure on attendance.
 - h. We consider withholding support from or voting against a nominee who appears overcommitted, particularly through service on an excessive number of boards. Market expectations are incorporated into this analysis; for U.S. boards, we generally oppose election of a nominee who serves on more than six public company boards (excluding investment companies).
2. Discharge of directors' duties: In markets where an annual discharge of directors' responsibility is a routine agenda item, we generally support such discharge. However, we may vote against discharge or abstain from voting where there are serious findings of fraud or other unethical behavior for which the individual bears responsibility. The annual discharge of responsibility represents shareholder approval of actions taken by the board during the year and may make future shareholder action against the board difficult to pursue.
 3. Board independence: We generally support U.S. shareholder proposals requiring that a certain percentage (up to 66²/₃%) of the company's board members be independent directors, and promoting all-independent audit, compensation and nominating/governance committees.
 4. Board diversity: We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals urging diversity of board membership with respect to social, religious or ethnic group.
 5. Majority voting: We generally support proposals requesting or requiring majority voting policies in election of directors, so long as there is a carve-out for plurality voting in the case of contested elections.
 6. Proxy access: We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals to provide procedures for inclusion of shareholder nominees in company proxy statements.
 7. Proposals to elect all directors annually: We generally support proposals to elect all directors annually at public companies (to declassify the Board of Directors) where such action is supported by the board, and otherwise consider the issue on a case-by-case basis based in part on overall takeover defenses at a company.
 8. Cumulative voting: We generally support proposals to eliminate cumulative voting in the U.S. market context. (Cumulative voting provides that shareholders may concentrate their votes for one or a handful of candidates, a system that can enable a minority bloc to place representation on a board.) U.S. proposals to establish cumulative voting in the election of directors generally will not be supported.
 9. Separation of Chairman and CEO positions: We vote on shareholder proposals to separate the Chairman and CEO positions and/or to appoint a non-executive Chairman based in part on prevailing practice in particular markets, since the context for such a practice varies. In many

non-U.S. markets, we view separation of the roles as a market standard practice, and support division of the roles in that context.

10. Director retirement age and term limits: Proposals recommending set director retirement ages or director term limits are voted on a case-by-case basis.

11. Proposals to limit directors liability and/or broaden indemnification of officers and directors. Generally, we will support such proposals provided that an individual is eligible only if he or she has not acted in bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties.

B. Statutory auditor boards: The statutory auditor board, which is separate from the main board of directors, plays a role in corporate governance in several markets. These boards are elected by shareholders to provide assurance on compliance with legal and accounting standards and the company's articles of association. We generally vote for statutory auditor nominees if they meet independence standards. In markets that require disclosure on attendance by internal statutory auditors, however, we consider voting against nominees for these positions who failed to attend at least 75% of meetings in the previous year. We also consider opposing nominees if the company does not meet market standards for disclosure on attendance.

C. Corporate transactions and proxy fights. We examine proposals relating to mergers, acquisitions and other special corporate transactions (i.e., takeovers, spin-offs, sales of assets, reorganizations, restructurings and recapitalizations) on a case-by-case basis in the interests of each fund or other account. Proposals for mergers or other significant transactions that are friendly and approved by the Research Providers usually are supported if there is no portfolio manager objection. We also analyze proxy contests on a case-by-case basis.

D. Changes in capital structure.

1. We generally support the following:

Management and shareholder proposals aimed at eliminating unequal voting rights, assuming fair economic treatment of classes of shares we hold.

Management proposals to increase the authorization of existing classes of common stock (or securities convertible into common stock) if: (i) a clear business purpose is stated that we can support and the number of shares requested is reasonable in relation to the purpose for which authorization is requested; and/or (ii) the authorization does not exceed 100% of shares currently authorized and at least 30% of the total new authorization will be outstanding. (We consider proposals that do not meet these criteria on a case-by-case basis.)

Management proposals to create a new class of preferred stock or for issuances of preferred stock up to 50% of issued capital, unless we have concerns about use of the authority for anti-takeover purposes.

Management proposals to authorize share repurchase plans, except in some cases in which we believe there are insufficient protections against use of an authorization for anti-takeover purposes.

Management proposals to reduce the number of authorized shares of common or preferred stock, or to eliminate classes of preferred stock.

Management proposals to effect stock splits.

Management proposals to effect reverse stock splits if management proportionately reduces the authorized share amount set forth in the corporate charter. Reverse stock splits that do not adjust proportionately to the authorized share amount generally will be approved if the resulting increase in authorized shares coincides with the proxy guidelines set forth above for common stock increases.

Management dividend payout proposals, except where we perceive company payouts to shareholders as inadequate.

2. We generally oppose the following (notwithstanding management support):

Proposals to add classes of stock that would substantially dilute the voting interests of existing shareholders.

Proposals to increase the authorized or issued number of shares of existing classes of stock that are unreasonably dilutive, particularly if there are no preemptive rights for existing shareholders. However, depending on market practices, we consider voting for proposals giving general authorization for issuance of shares not subject to pre-emptive rights if the authority is limited.

Proposals that authorize share issuance at a discount to market rates, except where authority for such issuance is de minimis, or if there is a special situation that we believe justifies such authorization (as may be the case, for example, at a company under severe stress and risk of bankruptcy).

Proposals relating to changes in capitalization by 100% or more.

We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals to increase dividend payout ratios, in light of market practice and perceived market weaknesses, as well as individual company payout history and current circumstances. For example, currently we perceive low payouts to shareholders as a concern at some Japanese companies, but may deem a low payout ratio as appropriate for a growth company making good use of its cash, notwithstanding the broader market concern.

E. Takeover Defenses and Shareholder Rights

1. Shareholder rights plans: We generally support proposals to require shareholder approval or ratification of shareholder rights plans (poison pills). In voting on rights plans or similar takeover defenses, we consider on a case-by-case basis whether the company has demonstrated a need for the defense in the context of promoting long-term share value; whether provisions of the defense are in line with generally accepted governance principles in the market (and specifically the presence of an adequate qualified offer provision that would exempt offers meeting certain conditions from the pill); and the specific context if the proposal is made in the midst of a takeover bid or contest for control.

2. Supermajority voting requirements: We generally oppose requirements for supermajority votes to amend the charter or bylaws, unless the provisions protect minority shareholders where there is a large shareholder. In line with this view, in the absence of a large shareholder we support reasonable shareholder proposals to limit such supermajority voting requirements.
3. Shareholder rights to call meetings: We consider proposals to enhance shareholder rights to call meetings on a case-by-case basis.
4. Reincorporation: We consider management and shareholder proposals to reincorporate to a different jurisdiction on a case-by-case basis. We oppose such proposals if we believe the main purpose is to take advantage of laws or judicial precedents that reduce shareholder rights.
5. Anti-greenmail provisions: Proposals relating to the adoption of anti-greenmail provisions will be supported, provided that the proposal: (i) defines greenmail; (ii) prohibits buyback offers to large block holders (holders of at least 1% of the outstanding shares and in certain cases, a greater amount, as determined by the Proxy Review Committee) not made to all shareholders or not approved by disinterested shareholders; and (iii) contains no anti-takeover measures or other provisions restricting the rights of shareholders.
6. Bundled proposals: We may consider opposing or abstaining on proposals if disparate issues are bundled and presented for a single vote.

F. Auditors. We generally support management proposals for selection or ratification of independent auditors. However, we may consider opposing such proposals with reference to incumbent audit firms if the company has suffered from serious accounting irregularities and we believe rotation of the audit firm is appropriate, or if fees paid to the auditor for non-audit-related services are excessive. Generally, to determine if non-audit fees are excessive, a 50% test will be applied (i.e., non-audit-related fees should be less than 50% of the total fees paid to the auditor). We generally vote against proposals to indemnify auditors.

G. Executive and Director Remuneration.

1. We generally support the following:

Proposals for employee equity compensation plans and other employee ownership plans, provided that our research does not indicate that approval of the plan would be against shareholder interest. Such approval may be against shareholder interest if it authorizes excessive dilution and shareholder cost, particularly in the context of high usage (run rate) of equity compensation in the recent past; or if there are objectionable plan design and provisions.

Proposals relating to fees to outside directors, provided the amounts are not excessive relative to other companies in the country or industry, and provided that the structure is appropriate within the market context. While stock-based compensation to outside directors is positive if moderate and appropriately structured, we are wary of significant stock option awards or other performance-based awards for outside directors, as well as provisions that could result in significant forfeiture of value on a director's decision to resign from a board (such forfeiture can undercut director independence).

Proposals for employee stock purchase plans that permit discounts up to 15%, but only for grants that are part of a broad-based employee plan, including all non-executive employees.

Proposals for the establishment of employee retirement and severance plans, provided that our research does not indicate that approval of the plan would be against shareholder interest.

2. We generally oppose retirement plans and bonuses for non-executive directors and independent statutory auditors.
3. Shareholder proposals requiring shareholder approval of all severance agreements will not be supported, but proposals that require shareholder approval for agreements in excess of three times the annual compensation (salary and bonus) generally will be supported. We generally oppose shareholder proposals that would establish arbitrary caps on pay. We consider on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals that seek to limit Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERPs), but support such proposals where we consider SERPs to be excessive.
4. Shareholder proposals advocating stronger and/or particular pay-for-performance models will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, with consideration of the merits of the individual proposal within the context of the particular company and its labor markets, and the company's current and past practices. While we generally support emphasis on long-term components of senior executive pay and strong linkage of pay to performance, we consider whether a proposal may be overly prescriptive, and the impact of the proposal, if implemented as written, on recruitment and retention.
5. We consider shareholder proposals for U.K.-style advisory votes on pay on a case-by-case basis.
6. We generally support proposals advocating reasonable senior executive and director stock ownership guidelines and holding requirements for shares gained in executive equity compensation programs.
7. We generally support shareholder proposals for reasonable claw-back provisions that provide for company recovery of senior executive bonuses to the extent they were based on achieving financial benchmarks that were not actually met in light of subsequent restatements.
8. Management proposals effectively to re-price stock options are considered on a case-by-case basis. Considerations include the company's reasons and justifications for a re-pricing, the company's competitive position, whether senior executives and outside directors are excluded, potential cost to shareholders, whether the re-pricing or share exchange is on a value-for-value basis, and whether vesting requirements are extended.

H. Social, Political and Environmental Issues. We consider proposals relating to social, political and environmental issues on a case-by-case basis to determine likely financial impacts on shareholder value, balancing concerns on reputational and other risks that may be raised in a proposal against costs of implementation. We may abstain from voting on proposals that do not have a readily determinable financial impact on shareholder value. While we support proposals that we believe will enhance useful disclosure, we generally vote against proposals requesting reports that we believe are duplicative, related to matters not material to the business, or that would impose unnecessary or excessive costs. We believe that certain social and environmental shareholder proposals may intrude excessively on management prerogatives, which can lead us to oppose them.

I. Fund of Funds. Certain Funds advised by an MSIM Affiliate invest only in other MSIM Funds. If an underlying fund has a shareholder meeting, in order to avoid any potential conflict of interest, such proposals will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders of the underlying fund, unless otherwise determined by the Proxy Review Committee.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF POLICY

The MSIM Proxy Review Committee (the Committee) has overall responsibility for the Policy. The Committee, which is appointed by MSIM's Chief Investment Officer of Global Equities (CIO) or senior officer, consists of senior investment professionals who represent the different investment disciplines and geographic locations of the firm, and is chaired by the director of the Corporate Governance Team (CGT). Because proxy voting is an investment responsibility and impacts shareholder value, and because of their knowledge of companies and markets, portfolio managers and other members of investment staff play a key role in proxy voting, although the Committee has final authority over proxy votes.

The CGT Director is responsible for identifying issues that require Committee deliberation or ratification. The CGT, working with advice of investment teams and the Committee, is responsible for voting on routine items and on matters that can be addressed in line with these Policy guidelines. The CGT has responsibility for voting case-by-case where guidelines and precedent provide adequate guidance.

The Committee will periodically review and have the authority to amend, as necessary, the Policy and establish and direct voting positions consistent with the Client Proxy Standard.

CGT and members of the Committee may take into account Research Providers' recommendations and research as well as any other relevant information they may request or receive, including portfolio manager and/or analyst comments and research, as applicable. Generally, proxies related to securities held in accounts that are managed pursuant to quantitative, index or index-like strategies (Index Strategies) will be voted in the same manner as those held in actively managed accounts, unless economic interests of the accounts differ. Because accounts managed using Index Strategies are passively managed accounts, research from portfolio managers and/or analysts related to securities held in these accounts may not be available. If the affected securities are held only in accounts that are managed pursuant to Index Strategies, and the proxy relates to a matter that is not described in this Policy, the CGT will consider all available information from the Research Providers, and to the extent that the holdings are significant, from the portfolio managers and/or analysts.

A. Committee Procedures

The Committee meets at least annually to review and consider changes to the Policy. The Committee will appoint a subcommittee (the Subcommittee) to meet as needed between Committee meetings to address any outstanding issues relating to the Policy or its implementation.

The Subcommittee will meet on an ad hoc basis to (among other functions): (1) monitor and ratify split voting (i.e., allowing certain shares of the same issuer that are the subject of the same proxy solicitation and held by one or more MSIM portfolios to be voted differently than other shares) and/or override voting (i.e., voting all MSIM portfolio shares in a manner contrary to the Policy); (2) review and approve upcoming votes, as appropriate, for matters as requested by CGT.

The Committee reserves the right to review voting decisions at any time and to make voting decisions as necessary to ensure the independence and integrity of the votes. The Committee or the Subcommittee are provided with reports on at least a monthly basis detailing specific key votes cast by CGT.

B. Material Conflicts of Interest

In addition to the procedures discussed above, if the CGT Director determines that an issue raises a material conflict of interest, the CGT Director will request a special committee to review, and recommend a course of action with respect to, the conflict(s) in question (Special Committee).

A potential material conflict of interest could exist in the following situations, among others:

1. The issuer soliciting the vote is a client of MSIM or an affiliate of MSIM and the vote is on a matter that materially affects the issuer.
2. The proxy relates to Morgan Stanley common stock or any other security issued by Morgan Stanley or its affiliates except if echo voting is used, as with MSIM Funds, as described herein.
3. Morgan Stanley has a material pecuniary interest in the matter submitted for a vote (e.g., acting as a financial advisor to a party to a merger or acquisition for which Morgan Stanley will be paid a success fee if completed).

If the CGT Director determines that an issue raises a potential material conflict of interest, depending on the facts and circumstances, the issue will be addressed as follows:

1. If the matter relates to a topic that is discussed in this Policy, the proposal will be voted as per the Policy.
2. If the matter is not discussed in this Policy or the Policy indicates that the issue is to be decided case-by-case, the proposal will be voted in a manner consistent with the Research Providers, provided that all the Research Providers have the same recommendation, no portfolio manager objects to that vote, and the vote is consistent with MSIM's Client Proxy Standard.
3. If the Research Providers' recommendations differ, the CGT Director will refer the matter to the Subcommittee or a Special Committee to vote on the proposal, as appropriate.

The Special Committee shall be comprised of the CGT Director, the Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee, a senior portfolio manager (if practicable, one who is a member of the Proxy Review

Committee) designated by the Proxy Review Committee, and MSIM's relevant Chief Investment Officer or his/her designee, and any other persons deemed necessary by the CGT Director. The CGT Director may request non-voting participation by MSIM's General Counsel or his/her designee. In addition to the research provided by Research Providers, the Special Committee may request analysis from MSIM Affiliate investment professionals and outside sources to the extent it deems appropriate.

C. Proxy Voting Reporting

The CGT will document in writing all Committee, Subcommittee and Special Committee decisions and actions, which documentation will be maintained by the CGT for a period of at least six years. To the extent these decisions relate to a security held by an MSIM Fund, the CGT will report the decisions to each applicable Board of Trustees/Directors of those Funds at each Board's next regularly scheduled Board meeting. The report will contain information concerning decisions made during the most recently ended calendar quarter immediately preceding the Board meeting.

MSIM will promptly provide a copy of this Policy to any client requesting it. MSIM will also, upon client request, promptly provide a report indicating how each proxy was voted with respect to securities held in that client's account.

MSIM's Legal Department is responsible for filing an annual Form N-PX on behalf of each MSIM Fund for which such filing is required, indicating how all proxies were voted with respect to such Fund's holdings.

APPENDIX A

The following procedures apply to accounts managed by Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP (AIP).

Generally, AIP will follow the guidelines set forth in Section II of MSIM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures. To the extent that such guidelines do not provide specific direction, or AIP determines that consistent with the Client Proxy Standard, the guidelines should not be followed, the Proxy Review Committee has delegated the voting authority to vote securities held by accounts managed by AIP to the Liquid Markets investment team and the Private Markets investment team of AIP. A summary of decisions made by the investment teams will be made available to the Proxy Review Committee for its information at the next scheduled meeting of the Proxy Review Committee.

In certain cases, AIP may determine to abstain from determining (or recommending) how a proxy should be voted (and therefore abstain from voting such proxy or recommending how such proxy should be voted), such as where the expected cost of giving due consideration to the proxy does not justify the potential benefits to the affected account(s) that might result from adopting or rejecting (as the case may be) the measure in question.

Waiver of Voting Rights

For regulatory reasons, AIP may either 1) invest in a class of securities of an underlying fund (the Fund) that does not provide for voting rights; or 2) waive 100% of its voting rights with respect to the following:

1. Any rights with respect to the removal or replacement of a director, general partner, managing member or other person acting in a similar capacity for or on behalf of the Fund (each individually a Designated Person, and collectively, the Designated Persons), which may include, but are not limited to, voting on the election or removal of a Designated Person in the

event of such Designated Person's death, disability, insolvency, bankruptcy, incapacity, or other event requiring a vote of interest holders of the Fund to remove or replace a Designated Person; and

2. Any rights in connection with a determination to renew, dissolve, liquidate, or otherwise terminate or continue the Fund, which may include, but are not limited to, voting on the renewal, dissolution, liquidation, termination or continuance of the Fund upon the occurrence of an event described in the Fund's organizational documents; provided, however, that, if the Fund's organizational documents require the consent of the Fund's general partner or manager, as the case may be, for any such termination or continuation of the Fund to be effective, then AIP may exercise its voting rights with respect to such matter.

APPENDIX B

The following procedures apply to the portion of the Van Kampen Dynamic Credit Opportunities Fund (VK Fund) sub advised by Avenue Europe International Management, L.P. (Avenue). (The portion of the VK Fund managed solely by Van Kampen Asset Management will continue to be subject to MSIM's Policy.)

1. Generally: With respect to Avenue's portion of the VK Fund, the Board of Trustees of the VK Fund will retain sole authority and responsibility for proxy voting. The Adviser's involvement in the voting process of Avenue's portion of the VK Fund is a purely administrative function, and serves to execute and deliver the proxy voting decisions made by the VK Fund Board in connection with the Avenue portion of the VK Fund, which may, from time to time, include related administrative tasks such as receiving proxies, following up on missing proxies, and collecting data related to proxies. As such, the Adviser shall not be deemed to have voting power or shared voting power with Avenue with respect to Avenue's portion of the Fund.
2. Voting Guidelines: All proxies, with respect to Avenue's portion of the VK Fund, will be considered by the VK Fund Board or such subcommittee as the VK Fund Board may designate from time to time for determination and voting approval. The VK Board or its subcommittee will timely communicate to MSIM's Corporate Governance Group its proxy voting decisions, so that among other things the votes will be effected consistent with the VK Board's authority.
3. Administration: The VK Board or its subcommittee will meet on an adhoc basis as may be required from time to time to review proxies that require its review and determination. The VK Board or its subcommittee will document in writing all of its decisions and actions which will be maintained by the VK Fund, or its designee(s), for a period of at least 6 years. If a subcommittee is designated, a summary of decisions made by such subcommittee will be made available to the full VK Board for its information at its next scheduled respective meetings.

ANNEX B

DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

Description of Commercial Paper and Bond Ratings

I. Excerpts From Moody's Description of Bond Ratings:

Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk. **Aa** Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk. **A** Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics. **Ba** Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk. **B** Obligations rated B are considered speculative and subject to high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk. **Ca** Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest. **C** Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

II. Excerpts From S&P's Description of Bond Ratings:

AAA: Bonds rated AAA have the highest rating assigned by S&P's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong. **AA** Bonds rated AA differ from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong. **A** Bonds rated A are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB: Bonds rated BBB exhibit adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC and C: Obligations rated BB, B, CCC, CC, and C are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. BB indicates the least degree of speculation and C the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions. **BB** An obligation rated BB is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. **B** An obligation rated B is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. **CCC** An obligation rated CCC is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. **CC** An

obligation rated **CC** is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. **C** A **C** rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the **C** rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

The ratings from **AA** to **CCC** may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

D: An obligation rated **D** is in payment default. The **D** rating category is used when payments on an obligation, including a regulatory capital instrument, are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The **D** rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to **D** upon completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

III. Description of Moody's Ratings of State and Municipal Notes: Moody's ratings for state and municipal notes and other short-term obligations are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (**MIG**) and are divided into the following levels: **MIG-1** superior credit quality, enjoying excellent protection from established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing; **MIG-2** strong credit quality with margins of protection that are ample although not so large as in the preceding group; **MIG-3** acceptable credit quality, with liquidity and cash-flow protection which may be narrow and market access for re-financing that is likely to be less well-established; **SG** denotes speculative-grade credit quality and debt instruments that may lack sufficient margins of protection.

IV. Description of Moody's Highest Commercial Paper Rating: Prime-1 (**P-1**) -Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

V. Excerpt From S&P's Rating of Municipal Note Issues: An S&P municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. Determining which type of rating, if any, to assign S&P's analysis will review the following considerations: (i) Amortization schedule: the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and (ii) Source of payment: the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note. Note rating symbols are as follows: **SP-1** strong capacity to pay principal and interest, with a designation of **SP-1+** indicating a very strong capacity to pay debt service; **SP-2** satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes; **SP-3** speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

VI. Description of S&P's Highest Commercial Paper Ratings: **A-1** The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, obligations designated with a plus sign indicate that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

VII. Excerpts from Fitch's Bond Ratings:

AAA: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of the highest credit quality. This rating denotes the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments that is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. This rating denotes expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments that is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of high credit quality. This rating denotes expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial conditions is considered strong but may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of good credit quality. This rating indicates that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB: Bonds are considered speculative. This rating indicates an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments. Bonds rated in this category and below are not investment grade.

B: Bonds are considered highly speculative. This rating indicates that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC: Bonds are considered a substantial credit risk and default is a real possibility.

CC: Bonds are considered a very high level of credit risk and default of some kind appears probable.

C: Bonds are at exceptionally high levels of credit risk and default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill.

D: Indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a coercive debt exchange.

The modifiers + or - may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the AAA obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below B.

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APPENDIX A

Morgan Stanley European Equity Fund Inc.	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 27, 28 and 29 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Pacific Growth Fund Inc.	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 27, 28 and 29 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley International Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 15, 16 and 17 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Flexible Income Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 25, 26 and 27 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley FX Series Funds	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 5, 6 and 7 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Mortgage Securities Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 29, 30 and 31 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 10, 11 and 12 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Capital Opportunities Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 21, 22 and 23 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 14, 15 and 16 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Convertible Securities	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 30, 31 and 32 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Mid Cap Growth Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 33, 34 and 35 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Fundamental Value Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 10, 11 and 12 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Prime Income Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 17, 18 and 19 to Form N-2
Morgan Stanley Value Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 15, 16 and 17 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Institutional Fund Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 90, 91 and 92 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Global Infrastructure Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 34, 35 and 36 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley California Tax-Free Income Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 31, 32 and 33 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley New York Tax-Free Income Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 30, 31 and 32 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Tax-Exempt Securities Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 35, 36 and 37 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley U.S. Government Securities Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 32, 33 and 34 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley California Tax-Free Daily Income Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 25, 26 and 27 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Focus Growth Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 37, 38 and 39 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley New York Municipal Money Market Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 25, 26 and 27 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Tax-Free Daily Income Trust	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 37, 38 and 39 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Variable Investment Series	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 46, 47 and 48 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Select Dimensions Investment Series	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 28, 29 and 30 to Form N-1A
Universal Institutional Funds, Inc.	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 34, 35 and 36 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Institutional Fund, Inc.	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 80, 81 and 82 to Form N-1A
Morgan Stanley Institutional Fund of Hedge Funds LP	Amendment Nos. 9, 10 and 11 to Form N-2
Morgan Stanley Global Long/Short Fund A	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to Form N-2
Morgan Stanley Global Long/Short Fund P	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to Form N-2
Alternative Investment Partners Absolute Return Fund	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 10, 11 and 12 to Form N-2
Alternative Investment Partners Absolute Return Fund STS	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 11, 12 and 13 to Form N-2
Alternative Investment Partners Absolute Return Fund II A	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to Form N-2
Alternative Investment Partners Absolute Return Fund II P	Post-Effective Amendment Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to Form N-2

PART C - OTHER INFORMATION

**ITEM 25. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS
[TO BE PROVIDED]**

(1) Financial Statements:

Part A:

Not applicable

Part B:

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

(2) Exhibits:

- (a)(1) Certificate of Trust.*
- (a)(2) Agreement and Declaration of Trust.**
- (a)(3) Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Trust.****
- (b) By-Laws.**
- (c) Not Applicable.
- (d) Not Applicable.
- (e) Not Applicable.
- (f) Not Applicable.
- (g) Investment Advisory Agreement.***
- (h) Form of Distribution Agreement.**
- (i) Not Applicable.
- (j) Custodian Agreement.**
- (k)(1) Administration Agreement.**
- (k)(2) Transfer Agency Agreement.**
- (k)(3) Expense Reimbursement Agreement.***
- (k)(4) Form of Voting Waiver Arrangement.*
- (l) Opinion and Dechert LLP.****
- (m) Not Applicable.
- (n) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.****
- (o) Not Applicable.
- (p) Not Applicable.
- (q) Not Applicable.
- (r)(1) Code of Ethics of the Fund.**
- (r)(2) Code of Ethics of the Investment Adviser.**
- (s) Powers of Attorney.*****

* Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-2, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2008.

** Previously filed as an exhibit to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-2, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 29, 2008.

*** Previously filed as an exhibit to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form N-2, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 3, 2008.

**** To be filed by amendment.

***** Filed herewith.

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ITEM 26. MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 27. OTHER EXPENSES OF ISSUANCE AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table sets forth the estimated expenses to be incurred in connection with the offering described in this registration statement:

Registration fees	\$ 238,691
Printing	\$ 3,653
Accounting fees and expenses	\$ 15,000
Legal fees and expenses	\$ 125,050
Miscellaneous	\$ 0
Total	\$ 382,394

ITEM 28. PERSONS CONTROLLED BY OR UNDER COMMON CONTROL

No person is directly or indirectly under common control with Registrant, except that the Registrant may be deemed to be controlled by Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP (the Adviser), the investment adviser to the Registrant. The Adviser was formed under the laws of the State of Delaware on November 10, 2000. Additional information regarding the Adviser is set out in its Form ADV, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC File No. 801-60699).

ITEM 29. NUMBER OF HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Title of Class: Shares of Beneficial Ownership. Number of Record Holders: 1.

ITEM 30. INDEMNIFICATION

Reference is made to Article 5.2 of Registrant's Agreement and Declaration of Trust filed as Exhibit 2(a)(2) to this Registration Statement. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to the Investment Adviser, officers and controlling persons of Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions or otherwise, Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by the Investment Adviser, officer or controlling person of Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by the Investment Adviser, officer or controlling person, Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Registrant hereby undertakes that it will apply the indemnification provisions of the Agreement and Declaration of Trust in a manner consistent with Investment Company Act Release No. 11330 (Sept. 4, 1980) issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, so long as the interpretation of Sections 17(h) and 17(i) of the 1940 Act contained in that release remains in effect. Registrant, in conjunction with the Adviser and Registrant's Board of Trustees, maintains insurance on behalf of any

person who is or was an Independent Trustee, officer, employee, or agent of Registrant, against certain liability asserted against him or her and incurred by him or her or arising out of his or her position. In no event, however, will Registrant pay that portion of the premium, if any, for insurance to indemnify any such person or any act for which Registrant itself is not permitted to indemnify.

ITEM 31. BUSINESS AND OTHER CONNECTIONS OF INVESTMENT ADVISER

A description of any other business, profession, vocation, or employment of a substantial nature in which the Investment Adviser, and each managing director, executive officer or partner of the Investment Adviser, is or has been, at any time during the past two fiscal years, engaged in for his or her own account or in the capacity of director, officer, employee, partner or trustee, is set out in Registrant's Prospectus in the section entitled "Management of the Fund" and to the section of the Statement of Additional Information captioned "Management of the Fund." The information required by this Item 31 with respect to each director, officer or partner of the Investment Adviser is incorporated by reference to Form ADV with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (File No. 801-60699).

ITEM 32. LOCATION OF ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS

The Administrator maintains certain required accounting related and financial books and records of Registrant at 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110. The other required books and records are maintained by the Adviser at 100 Front Street, Suite 400, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2881.

ITEM 33. MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 34. UNDERTAKINGS

(1) The Registrant hereby undertakes to suspend the offering of its shares until it amends its prospectus if (a) subsequent to the effective date of its registration statement, the net asset value declines more than 10 percent from its net asset value as of the effective date of the Registration Statement or (b) the net asset value increases to an amount greater than its net proceeds as stated in the prospectus.

(2) Not applicable

(3) Not applicable

(4) The Registrant hereby undertakes:

(a) to file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement:

(1) to include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(2) to reflect in the prospectus any facts or events after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement; and

(3) to include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

(b) that, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of those securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof; and

(c) to remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(5)(a) For the purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of a registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in the form of prospectus filed by the Registrant under Rule 497 (h) under the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of the Registration Statement as of the time it was declared effective.

(b) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of the securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(6) The Registrant undertakes to send by first class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery within two business days of receipt of a written or oral request, any Statement of Additional Information.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of New York and State of New York on the 26th day of February, 2010.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT PARTNERS
ABSOLUTE RETURN FUND II A

By: */s/* RANDY TAKIAN
Randy Takian
Title: **President**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

	Signatures	Title	Date
	(1) Principal Executive Officer	President and Principal Executive Officer	
By:	<i>/s/</i> RANDY TAKIAN Randy Takian		February 26, 2010
	(2) Principal Financial Officer	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	
By:	<i>/s/</i> JAMES GARRETT James Garrett		February 26, 2010

Signatures	Title	Date
(3) Majority of the Trustees		

Independent Trustees

Frank L. Bowman

Michael Bozic

Kathleen A. Dennis

Dr. Manuel H. Johnson

Joseph J. Kearns

Michael F. Klein

Michael E. Nugent

W. Allen Reed

Fergus Reid

By: /s/ CARL FRISCHLING

February 26, 2010

Carl Frischling

Attorney-In-Fact for the

Independent Trustees

Management Trustee

James F. Higgins

By: /s/ STEFANIE V. CHANG YU

February 26, 2010

Stefanie V. Chang Yu

Attorney-In-Fact for the

Management Trustee

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EXHIBIT INDEX

EX 99(s) Powers of Attorney.

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