

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 8, 2023

A P O L L O

APOLLO DIVERSIFIED CREDIT FUND

Class A Shares (CRDTX), Class C Shares (CGCCX), Class I Shares (CRDIX), Class L Shares (CRDLX), Class F Shares (CRDFX) and Class M Shares (CRDMX) of Beneficial Interest

Principal Executive Offices
9 W 57th St, New York, NY 10019
1-888-926-2688

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Class A, Class C, Class I, Class L, Class F and Class M prospectuses of Apollo Diversified Credit Fund, dated April 8, 2023 (the “Prospectus”), as it may be supplemented from time to time. The Prospectus is hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI (legally made a part of this SAI). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this SAI have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus. This SAI does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing the Fund’s securities.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY	1
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES	2
REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES	14
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND	18
ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES	25
CODES OF ETHICS	26
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	27
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS	28
INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES	29
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	52
ALLOCATION OF BROKERAGE	54
TAX STATUS	55
OTHER INFORMATION	58
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	59
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	59
APPENDIX A – APOLLO CAPITAL CREDIT ADVISER, LLC PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	60
APPENDIX B – APOLLO PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	64

GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

The Fund is a continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund (the “Fund” or the “Trust”). The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 5, 2016. Prior to May 2, 2022, the Fund was known as the Griffin Institutional Credit Access Fund. The Fund’s principal office is located at c/o Apollo Capital Credit Adviser, LLC, 9 W 57th St, New York, NY 10019, and its telephone number is 1-888-926-2688. The investment objective and principal investment strategies of the Fund, as well as the principal risks associated with the Fund’s investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional investment information is set forth below. The Fund may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. All shares of the Fund have equal rights and privileges. Each share of the Fund is entitled to one vote on all matters as to which shares are entitled to vote. In addition, each share of the Fund is entitled to participate, on a class-specific basis, equally with other shares (i) in dividends and distributions declared by the Fund and (ii) on liquidation to its proportionate share of the assets remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. Shares of the Fund are fully paid, non-assessable and fully transferable when issued and have no pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights. Fractional shares have proportionately the same rights, including voting rights, as are provided for a full share.

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

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

Fundamental Policies

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

- (1) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness, if any). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of its shares.
- (2) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act (which currently limits the issuance of a class of senior securities that is indebtedness to no more than 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets or, if the class of senior security is stock, to no more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets).
- (3) Purchase securities on margin, but may sell securities short and write call options.
- (4) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities (those that must be registered under the Securities Act before they may be offered or sold to the public) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.
- (5) Invest more than 25% of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies or entities engaged in any one industry. This limitation does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, as well as to investments in investment companies that primarily invest in such securities.
- (6) Purchase or sell commodities, commodity contracts, including commodity futures contracts, to the full extent permitted by the 1940 Act and in accordance with the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments, except that the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by or linked to commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts.
- (7) Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or securities or other instruments backed by real estate or mortgages), or commodities or commodity contracts.
- (8) Make loans of money or property to any person, except through loans of portfolio securities up to a maximum of 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets, the purchase of debt securities, including bank loans (senior loans) and participations therein, or the entry into repurchase agreements up to a maximum of 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets.

With respect to the fundamental policy discussed in (8) above, the Fund will not be deemed to be making a loan to the extent that the Fund makes investments in accordance with its stated investment strategies or otherwise purchases senior, secured corporate loans, subordinated loans, corporate bonds, investment grade rate debt securities issued by CLOs, debentures or other loans or debt securities of any type, preferred securities, commercial paper, pass through instruments, loan participation interests, corporate loans, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, repurchase agreements or any similar instruments. In addition, the Fund may take short positions in any security or financial instrument.

Other Fundamental Policies

In addition, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchase offers for no less than for 5% of the shares outstanding at net asset value (“NAV”) less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th is not a business day.

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

With respect to fundamental policy (5) above, the Fund’s policy not to invest more than 25% of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies or entities engaged in any one industry includes originating loans to borrowers in the same industry. In addition, if the Fund invests in one or more investment companies, the Fund will examine the holdings of such investment companies to ensure that the Fund is not indirectly concentrating its investments in a particular industry.

Certain Portfolio Securities and Other Operating Policies

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund invests in a range of secured and unsecured debt obligations, which may be syndicated, consisting of U.S. high yield securities, collateralized loan obligations, global high yield securities and other fixed-income and fixed-income related securities, including direct originated debt obligations, non-performing loans, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), Index Funds and other corporate debt investments. No assurance can be given that any or all investment strategies, or the Fund’s investment program, will be successful. The Fund’s investment adviser is Apollo Capital Credit Adviser, LLC (the “Adviser”). The Sub-Adviser is responsible for allocating the Fund’s assets among various securities using its investment strategies, subject to policies adopted by the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Additional information regarding the types of securities and financial instruments is set forth below.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by investment companies in which it invests, in addition to the management fees (and other expenses) paid by the Fund. The Fund’s investments in other investment companies are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act, including in certain circumstances a prohibition on the Fund acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any other investment company, and a prohibition on investing more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets in securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of all investment companies. In addition, Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if (i) the Fund does not control the acquired fund; (ii) the Fund uses mirror voting if it holds more than 25% of an acquired open-end fund due to a decrease in the outstanding securities of the acquired fund and if it holds more than 10% of a closed-end fund; (iii) the Adviser

and the investment adviser to the acquired fund make certain findings regarding the fund of funds arrangement, after considering specific factors; (iv) the Fund and acquired funds not advised by the Adviser have entered into an agreement prior to exceeding the limits of section 12(d)(1); and (v) the Fund is not part of a three tiered or more fund of funds structure. Many ETFs, however, have obtained exemptive relief from the SEC to permit unaffiliated funds (such as the Fund) to invest in their shares beyond these statutory limits, subject to certain conditions and pursuant to contractual arrangements between the ETFs and the investing funds. The Fund may rely on these exemptive orders in investing in ETFs.

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

Although not a principal investment strategy, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in private funds employing hedging strategies (commonly known as "hedge funds", i.e., investment funds that would be investment companies but for the exemptions under Rule 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) under the 1940 Act). Among other things, the hedge funds may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and debt securities and may engage in leverage, short selling and derivative transactions. Hedge funds typically offer their securities privately without registration under the Securities Act 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 hedge funds are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act pursuant to an exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

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

Foreign Securities

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

Eurozone Risk. The Fund may invest from time to time in European companies and companies that may be affected by the Eurozone economy. Ongoing concerns regarding the sovereign debt of various Eurozone countries, including the potential for investors to incur substantial write-downs, reductions in the face value of sovereign debt and/or sovereign defaults, as well as the possibility that one or more countries might leave the European Union (the “EU”) or the Eurozone create risks that could materially and adversely affect the Fund’s investments. Sovereign debt defaults and EU and/or Eurozone exits could have material adverse effects on the Fund’s investments in European companies, including, but not limited to, the availability of credit to support such companies’ financing needs, uncertainty and disruption in relation to financing, increased currency risk in relation to contracts denominated in Euros and wider economic disruption in markets served by those companies, while austerity and/or other measures introduced to limit or contain these issues may themselves lead to economic contraction and resulting adverse effects for the Fund. Legal uncertainty about the funding of Euro denominated obligations following any breakup or exits from the Eurozone, particularly in the case of investments in companies in affected countries, could also have material adverse effects on the Fund.

Brexit Risk. The Fund may invest a portion of its capital in debt securities issued by issuers domiciled in Europe, including issuers domiciled in the United Kingdom (“U.K.”). The government of the U.K. held an “in-or-out” referendum on the U.K.’s membership in the EU on June 23, 2016. The referendum resulted in a vote in favor of the exit of the U.K. from the EU (“Brexit”). The U.K. gave formal notice of its intention to withdraw from the EU in March 2019 and entered into negotiations with the European Commission to agree to terms for the U.K.’s withdrawal from the EU. Negotiations between the U.K. and the European Commission have been ongoing and the European Commission has granted several extensions to the U.K. The uncertainty in the wake of the referendum could have a negative impact on both the U.K. economy and the economies of other countries in Europe. The Brexit process also may lead to greater volatility in the global currency and financial markets, which could adversely affect the Fund. In connection with investments in non-US issuers, the Fund may engage in foreign currency exchange transactions but is not required to hedge its currency exposure. As such, the Fund may make investments that are denominated in British pound sterling or Euros. The Fund’s assets are valued in US dollars, and the depreciation of the British pound sterling and/or the Euro in relation to the US dollar in anticipation of Brexit would adversely affect the Fund’s investments denominated in British pound sterling or Euros that are not fully hedged regardless of the performance of the underlying issuer. Global central banks may maintain historically low interest rates longer than was anticipated prior to the Brexit vote, which could adversely affect the Fund’s income and its level of distributions.

Emerging Markets Securities

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

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

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

Money Market Instruments

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

Special Investment Techniques

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

Derivatives

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

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

The Fund relies on certain exemptions in Rule 18f-4 to enter into derivatives transactions and certain other transactions notwithstanding the restrictions on the issuance of "senior securities" under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Under Rule 18f-4, "derivatives transactions" include the following: (1) any swap, security-based swap, futures contract, forward contract, option (excluding purchased options), any combination of the foregoing, or any similar instrument, under which the Fund is or may be required to make any payment or delivery of cash or other assets

during the life of the instrument or at maturity or early termination, whether as margin or settlement payment or otherwise; (2) any short sale borrowing; and (3) if the Fund relies on the exemption in Rule 18f-4(d)(1)(ii), reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions. The Fund may enter into unfunded loan commitments, which are contractual obligations for future funding. Unfunded loan commitments represent a future obligation in full, even though a percentage of the notional loan amounts may not be utilized by the borrower. The Fund will rely on an exemption in Rule 18f-4(e) when entering into unfunded commitment agreements, which includes any commitment to make a loan to a company, including term loans, delayed draw term loans, and revolvers, or to invest equity in a company. The Fund will rely on an exemption in Rule 18f-4(f) when purchasing when-issued or forward-settling securities (e.g., firm and standby commitments, including to-be-announced commitments, and dollar rolls) and non-standard settlement cycle securities, if certain conditions are met.

The Fund operates as a “limited derivatives user” for purposes of the derivatives transactions exemption in Rule 18f-4. To qualify as a limited derivatives user, the Fund’s “derivatives exposure” is limited to 10% of its net assets subject to exclusions for certain currency or interest rate hedging transactions (as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4). If the Fund ceases to qualify as a “limited derivatives user” as defined in Rule 18f-4, the rule would, among other things, require the Fund to establish a comprehensive derivatives risk management program, to comply with certain value- at-risk based leverage limits, to appoint a derivatives risk manager and to provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding its derivatives positions.

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

The Fund may purchase call and put options on specific securities. The Fund may also write and sell covered or uncovered call options for both hedging purposes and to pursue the Fund’s investment objectives. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated price at any time before the option expires. Similarly, a call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated price at any time before the option expires.

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

When writing options, the Fund may close its position by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. If the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more than the amount received from the sale, the Fund will, accordingly, realize a profit or loss. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Fund would liquidate the position by selling the option previously purchased.

The use of derivatives that are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) by the Fund could cause the Fund to be a commodity pool, which would require the Fund to comply with certain rules of the CFTC. However, the Fund intends to conduct its operations to avoid regulation as a commodity pool. The CFTC eliminated limitations on futures trading by certain regulated entities, including registered investment companies, and consequently registered investment companies may engage in unlimited

futures transactions and options thereon provided that the investment manager to such company claims an exclusion from regulation as a commodity pool operator. In connection with its management of the Fund, the Adviser has claimed 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.

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

The Fund may also purchase and sell stock index futures contracts. A stock index futures contract obligates the Fund to pay or receive an amount of cash equal to a fixed dollar amount specified in the futures contract, multiplied by the difference between the settlement price of the contract on the contract’s last trading day, and the value of the index based on the stock prices of the securities that comprise it at the opening of trading in those securities on the next business day. The Fund may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts, which represent obligations to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price.

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

Swap Agreements. The Fund may enter into a variety of swap agreements, including equity, interest rate, total return swaps on individual debt securities, and index swap agreements. The Fund is not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if the Adviser determines that other forms are consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies. Swap agreements are contracts entered into by two parties (primarily institutional investors) for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, the parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, in a particular security, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. Additional forms of swap agreements include (i) interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or “cap;” (ii) interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or “floor;” and (iii) interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor (or vice versa) in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding certain minimum or maximum levels.

Generally, the Fund’s obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by the parties. The risk of loss is limited to the net amount of interest payments that a party is contractually required to make. As such, if the counterparty to a swap defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that it is entitled to receive.

Equity Securities

The Fund may purchase equity securities from time to time. Equity securities represent a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; their value is based on the success of the company’s business and the value of its assets, as well as general market conditions. The purchaser of an equity security typically receives an ownership interest in the company as well as certain voting rights. The owner of an equity security may participate in a

company's success through the receipt of dividends, which are distributions of earnings by the company to its owners. Equity security owners may also participate in a company's success or lack of success through increases or decreases in the value of the company's shares. Equity securities generally take the form of common stock or preferred stock, as well as securities convertible into common stock. Preferred stockholders typically receive greater dividends but may receive less appreciation than common stockholders and may have different voting rights as well. Equity securities may also include convertible securities, warrants, rights or equity interests in trusts, partnerships, joint ventures or similar enterprises. Warrants or rights give the holder the right to buy a common stock at a given time for a specified price.

The value of equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible stocks, will fluctuate in response to factors affecting the particular company, as well as broader market and economic conditions. In the event of a company's bankruptcy, claims of certain creditors, including bondholders, will have priority over claims of holders of common stock and are likely to have varying types of priority over holders of preferred and convertible stock.

Direct Lending Transactions in which the Fund is the Sole Lender

To the extent the Fund is the sole lender in a direct lending transaction, it may be solely responsible for the expense of servicing such debt, including, if necessary, taking legal actions to foreclose on any security instrument securing the debt (e.g., the mortgage or, in the case of a mezzanine loan, the pledge). This may increase the risk and expense to the Fund compared to syndicated or publicly offered debt. The Fund may also be exposed to credit risk when it originates loans, which is the risk that borrowers will not make payments, resulting in losses to the Fund.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Securities

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

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

Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries

Certain investments of the Fund will be held in single-asset subsidiaries controlled by the Fund (the "Single-Asset Subsidiaries"), which are subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The Fund may also execute a portion of its strategy by investing in a wholly-owned and controlled Cayman subsidiary (the "Cayman Subsidiary") subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. In addition, the Fund will execute a portion of its strategy by investing in a

wholly-owned and controlled domestic subsidiary (the “Financing Subsidiary”; together with the Single-Asset Subsidiaries and the Cayman Subsidiary, the “Subsidiaries”), which acts as the borrower of a revolving credit facility subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. As a result, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in these investments through the Subsidiaries. For that reason, and for the sake of convenience, references in this Statement of Additional Information to the Fund may also include the Subsidiaries.

The Subsidiaries will not be registered under the 1940 Act but, will be subject to certain of the investor protections of that Act, as noted in this Statement of Additional Information. The Fund, as the sole member of the Subsidiaries, will not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. However, since the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiaries, and the Fund and the Financing Subsidiary are each managed by, and the Cayman Subsidiary, if utilized, will be managed by, the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, it is unlikely that the Subsidiaries will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund or its shareholders. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Subsidiaries, and the Fund’s role as the sole member of the Subsidiaries. Also, in managing the Cayman Subsidiary’s and Financing Subsidiary’s respective portfolios, the Adviser and Sub-Adviser will be subject to the same investment restrictions and operational guidelines that apply to the management of the Fund.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund, the Single-Asset Subsidiaries, the Cayman Subsidiary, and the Financing Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiaries to operate as described in this Statement of Additional Information and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Cayman Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Cayman Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

Credit Facility

The Fund and/or its Financing Subsidiary utilizes leverage including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33 1/3% of the Fund’s consolidated assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund and its Financing Subsidiary is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The Financing Subsidiary has entered into a revolving credit facility (“Credit Facility”) on behalf of the Fund for the purpose of investment purchases and other liquidity measures, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act for borrowings. The Credit Facility is secured by all of the assets held by the Financing Subsidiary.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (“SPACs”)

The Fund could invest in, facilitate the acquisition of companies by, and exit portfolio companies through the use of, SPACs. A SPAC is a single-use vehicle incorporated for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering to fund the acquisition, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination, of one or more operating businesses. After the acquisition of a target company, a SPAC typically would exercise control over the management of such target company to increase the target company’s value. Capital raised through the initial public offering of securities of a SPAC is typically placed into a trust until the target company is acquired or a predetermined period of time elapses. Investors in a SPAC typically would receive a return on their investment in the event that a target company is acquired and such target company’s value increased. If a SPAC is unable to locate and acquire a target company (or target companies) by the deadline, the SPAC would be forced to liquidate its assets, which could result in losses due to the SPAC’s expenses and liabilities.

There are a number of risks associated with investing through SPACs, including: (i) because a SPAC is typically created without a specifically-identified acquisition target, it could never, or only after an extended period of

time, find and execute a suitable transaction, during which period the capital committed to or invested in the SPAC will not be available for other uses; (ii) SPACs invest in single assets and not diversified portfolios, and investments therein are therefore subject to significant concentration risk; (iii) SPACs are exempt from the rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in “blank check” companies, such as Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act, so investors in SPACs are not afforded the benefits or protections of those rules; (iv) SPACs could generate substantial fees, costs and expenses (including fees that accrue to the benefit of Apollo without any offset against fees payable by the Fund), which are typically borne by the investors therein (in some cases, regardless of whether, or when, the SPAC consummates a transaction); (v) the value of any target company could decrease following its acquisition by a SPAC; (vi) the value of the Fund’s investment held in the trust could decrease as the SPAC is locating a target by the deadline; (vii) if a SPAC is unable to consummate a business combination, the Fund is forced to wait until the deadline before liquidating distributions are made; (viii) redemption rights make SPACs unattractive to targets or preclude SPACs from completing a business combination; and (ix) there remains substantial uncertainty regarding the viability of SPAC investing on a large scale, the supply of desirable transactions and whether regulatory, tax or other authorities will implement additional or adverse policies relating to SPACs and SPAC investing.

Additionally, SPACs and similar entities are in essence “blank check” companies without operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions. As a result, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity’s management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. A SPAC’s structure may result in significant dilution of a stockholder’s share value immediately upon the completion of a business combination due to, among other reasons, interests held by the SPAC sponsor, conversion of warrants into additional shares, shares issued in connection with a business combination and/or certain embedded costs. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the Fund invests will complete an acquisition or that any acquisitions that are completed will be profitable. If an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the SPAC’s shareholders. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

Moreover, SPACs can raise capital through offering—and SPAC investors, which could include the Fund, could ultimately hold in the ultimate target business—common equity, preferred equity, equity-linked instruments, debt or other types of instruments, each of which is subject to the risks associated with such instruments. If a SPAC completes a business combination, it will be affected by numerous risks inherent in the business operations of the acquired company or companies. Further, as described herein, Apollo is subject to conflicts of interest, including with respect to its sponsorship of, or it’s the Fund’s investments in, SPACs. For these and additional reasons, investments in SPACs are speculative and involve a high degree of risk.

Aviation Finance

The Fund believes that the Sub-Adviser’s reputation and deep expertise in the aircraft leasing industry affords it the ability to dynamically invest across the spectrum of aircraft and have access to off-market, idiosyncratic opportunities. By leveraging in-house sourcing, structuring and servicing capabilities, the Fund believes it is optimally situated to deploy into attractive risk-reward opportunities with top-tier counterparties following a period of significant and sustained headwinds for commercial aircraft leasing following the onset of COVID-19.

The travel industry is materially adversely affected by public health emergencies and pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, terrorist attacks, and continues to face on-going security concerns and cost burdens associated with security and health, safety and overall sanitation related expenses. Increases in insurance costs or reductions in insurance coverage may adversely impact an airline’s operations and financial results. Changes in government regulation could increase airline operating costs and limit their ability to conduct their business. The airline industry is intensely competitive. It is at risk of losses and adverse publicity stemming from any accident

involving any aircraft, including aircraft operated by other airlines, and is subject to weather factors and seasonal variations in airline travel, which cause financial results to fluctuate. Any of these factors can affect the value of the Fund's aviation assets.

Aviation assets in which the Fund invests could deteriorate as a result of, among other factors, an adverse development in aviation industry or the lessors' business, a change in competitive environment, an economic down-turn or, in the case of aircraft assets, wear and tear, malfunction or breakage. As a result, aviation assets that the Fund may have expected to be stable may operate at a loss or have significant variations in operating results, may require substantial additional capital to continue their operations or to perform additional maintenance or repair, and the lessors may otherwise have a weak financial condition or be experiencing financial distress. In some cases, in addition to the service providers' (including Merx and other affiliated service providers') ability to maintain the condition of the aviation assets, the success of the Fund's investment strategy and approach will depend, in part, on the ability of the Fund to maintain and successfully remarket aviation assets. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to successfully identify and implement its strategy. In addition, the Fund may cause its aviation assets to bear certain fees, costs and expenses that the Fund would otherwise bear, including the fees, costs and expenses incurred in developing, investigating, negotiating, structuring or consummating the Fund's or any other investment in such aviation assets. For example, the Sub-Adviser may cause such aviation assets to bear the fees, costs and expenses that are incurred in connection and concurrently with the acquisition of such aviation assets and such other fees, costs and expenses that may otherwise be treated as operating expenses. The payment of such fees, costs and expenses by such aviation assets may reduce the amount of cash that the aviation assets have on hand.

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk

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

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

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

securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a counterparty to the Fund could affect such a counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund cannot directly control any cyber-security plans or systems put in place by its service providers, Fund counterparties, issuers in which the Fund invests or securities markets and exchanges.

Portfolio Turnover

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

REPURCHASES AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

Repurchase Offers

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

Repurchase Offer Policy Summary of Terms

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

The Fund may not condition a repurchase offer upon the tender of any minimum amount of shares. The Fund may deduct from the repurchase proceeds only a repurchase fee that is paid to the Fund and that is reasonably intended to compensate the Fund for expenses directly related to the repurchase. The repurchase fee may not exceed 2.00% of the proceeds. Generally, the Fund does not charge a repurchase fee. However, a Class C shareholder who tenders for repurchase of such shareholder's Class C shares during the first 365 days following such shareholder's initial capital contribution, where such shares are repurchased after being held for less than 365 days, will be subject to a fee of 1.00% of the value of the original purchase price of the shares repurchased by the Fund (a "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge"). The Fund or its designee may waive the imposition of the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge in the following shareholder situations: (1) shareholder death or (2) shareholder disability. Any such waiver does not imply that the Contingent Deferred Sales Charge will be waived at any time in the future or that such Contingent Deferred Sales Charge will be waived for any other shareholder. No other class of shares is subject to a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. The Fund may rely on Rule 23c-3 only so long as the Board of Trustees satisfies the fund governance standards defined in Rule 0-1(a)(7) under the 1940 Act.

Procedures

All periodic repurchase offers must comply with the following procedures:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. In evaluating liquidity, the following factors are relevant, but not necessarily determinative:
 - (a) The frequency of trades and quotes for the security.
 - (b) The number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of potential purchasers.
 - (c) Dealer undertakings to make a market in the security.
 - (d) The nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offer and the mechanics of transfer).
 - (e) The size of the fund's holdings of a given security in relation to the total amount of outstanding of such security or to the average trading volume for the security.
2. If market developments impair the liquidity of a security, the investment adviser should review the advisability of retaining the security in the portfolio. The investment adviser should report to the basis for its determination to retain a security at the next Board of Trustees meeting.
3. The Board of Trustees shall review the overall composition and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio on a quarterly basis.
4. These procedures may be modified as the Board deems necessary.

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

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

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

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

Transfers of Shares

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

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

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

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

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

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

Trustee Qualifications

Meredith Coffey. Ms. Coffey is Executive Vice President of the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (“LSTA”), and runs Research Department and co-heads the LSTA’s regulatory and CLO efforts, which help facilitate continued availability of credit and the efficiency of the loan market. In addition, Ms. Coffey heads efforts to analyze current and anticipated loan market developments, helping the LSTA build strategy and improve market efficiency, and providing commentary through weekly newsletters, periodic conferences and webcasts. Ms. Coffey and the analyst team also engage market participants, press and regulators on issues and developments in the global loan market. Ms. Coffey has published analysis on the syndicated loan market in numerous books and periodicals, presents frequently, and has testified several times before Congress on issues pertaining to the loan and CLO markets. Prior to joining the LSTA, Ms. Coffey was Senior Vice President and Director of Analysis focusing on the loan and adjacent markets for Thomson Reuters LPC, working in and running loan research for 15 years. Ms. Coffey has a B.A. in Economics from Swarthmore College and a graduate degree in Economics from New York University.

Christine Gallagher. Ms. Gallagher serves as community engagement team manager in the Military and Family Life Counseling Program for Leidos Holdings, Inc., a Fortune 500® information technology, engineering, and science solutions and services leader working to solve the world’s toughest challenges in the defense, intelligence, homeland security, civil, and health markets. She also is currently president of Military Quality of Life Consulting, LLC, a company Ms. Gallagher founded in 2015 that equips professional organizations to execute their goal of supporting the military community through corporate social responsibility, corporate philanthropy and cause marketing. From 2015 to 2019, Ms. Gallagher served as an agile IT project manager for BAM Technologies, LLC. She has served as a program director for multiple national military service organizations during her career. She also was a Lecturer, Faculty Academic Advisor and Adjunct Professor at Troy University and Austin Peay State University in each respective school’s communications department from 2009 to 2016. Ms. Gallagher presently serves on the board of a number of national and local military service organizations that directly support military family quality-of-life efforts. She has an M.S. from the University of Tennessee and a B.S. from the University of Florida.

Michael Porter. Mr. Porter currently works in Corporate Development and Strategy for Netflix, a position he has held since December 2014. He also currently serves on the Board of Directors of Ednovate Charter School, joining that board in December 2020. Prior to joining Netflix, Mr. Porter spent two years as an investment associate, including at Vista Equity Partners, focusing on software private equity products. He also worked as an entertainment finance associate in J.P. Morgan Chase’s Entertainment Industries Group. Mr. Porter has fifteen years of finance experience related to equity research, corporate development, investment banking and private equity. Mr. Porter has an MBA from Harvard Business School and a B.A. in international business from the University of California, Berkeley.

Carl J. Rickertsen. Mr. Rickertsen is currently a Managing Partner of Pine Creek Partners, a private equity investment firm, a position he has held since January 2005. From January 1998 to January 2005, Mr. Rickertsen was Chief Operating Officer and a partner at Thayer Capital Partners, a private equity investment firm. From September 1994 to January 1998, Mr. Rickertsen was a Managing Partner at Thayer. Mr. Rickertsen was a founding partner of three Thayer investment funds totaling over \$1.4 billion and is a published author. Mr. Rickertsen has been a member of the board of directors of MicroStrategy Incorporated, a publicly-traded software firm, since October 2002 and a member of the board of directors of Berry Plastics Group, Inc., a leading provider of value-added plastic consumer packaging and engineered materials, since January 2013. He also currently serves on the Board of Directors for Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund Inc. and Apollo Tactical Income Fund Inc., positions he has held since 2011 and 2013, respectively. Mr. Rickertsen was formerly a board member of the following publicly-traded companies: Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, an integrated provider of value-added primary aluminum products and rolled aluminum coils, Convera Corporation, a search-engine software company; UAP Holding Corp., a distributor of agriculture products; and Homeland Security Capital Corporation, a specialized technology provider to government and commercial customers. Mr. Rickertsen received a BS from Stanford University and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Fund and their principal occupation and other directorships over the last five years. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is 9 W 57th St, New York, NY 10019.

Independent Trustees

<u>Name and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position/Term of Office*</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last Five Years</u>
Meredith Coffey (1968)	Trustee since 2022	From August 2008 to present, Ms. Coffey serves as Head of Research and the Co-Head of Public Policy for the Loan & Syndications Trading Association.	1	Director, Apollo Debt Solutions, BDC (2021-present).
Christine Gallagher (1985)	Trustee since 2022	From March 2021 to present, Ms. Gallagher serves as a Community Engagement Manager at Leidos, a company that provides information technology, engineering and science services for government and commercial contractors. Ms. Gallagher also serves as president of Military Quality of Life Consulting, LLC, a military support company she founded in 2015. From 2015 to 2019, she served as an agile IT project manager for BAM Technologies, LLC.	1	Director, Apollo Debt Solutions, BDC (2021-present).
Michael Porter (1983)	Trustee since 2022	From December 2014 to present, Mr. Porter has worked at Netflix in Corporate Development and Strategy. In December 2020, Mr. Porter was appointed to the Board of Directors of Ednovate Charter School.	1	Director, Apollo Debt Solutions, BDC (2021-present).

<u>Name and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position/Term of Office*</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last Five Years</u>
Carl J. Rickertsen (1960)	Trustee since 2022	From 2015 to present, Mr. Rickertsen has served as managing partner of Pine Creek Partners, a private equity investment firm.	1	Director, MicroStrategy Inc. (2002-present); Director, Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund Inc. (2011- present); Director, Apollo Tactical Income Fund Inc. (2013-present); Director, Berry Global Inc. (2013- present); Director, Apollo Debt Solutions, BDC (2021-present).

Interested Trustees and Officers

<u>Name and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position/Term of Office*</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last 5 Years</u>
Earl Hunt (1981)	Chairman, Trustee, and President since 2022	Mr. Hunt joined Apollo Global Management, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries in 2021. From 2015 to 2021, Mr. Hunt served as a Partner in the Global Markets division at Goldman Sachs. He also was a member of Goldman Sachs' Partnership Committee, Global Markets Operating Committee and was co-chair of the Global Markets Inclusion and Diversity Committee.	1	Director, Apollo Debt Solutions BDC (2021-present).

<u>Name and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position/Term of Office*</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last 5 Years</u>
Kenneth Seifert (1978)	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer Since 2022	Controller, Principal and Director, Apollo Global Management, Inc. and affiliates since 2021 and 2017, respectively. Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund and Apollo Tactical Income Fund since 2021, Controller 2017 to 2021. Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Apollo Diversified Real Estate Fund since 2022.	N/A	N/A
Kristin Hester (1980)	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary since 2022	Managing Director, General Counsel-Regulated Funds, Apollo Global Management, Inc., 2015 to present; Chief Legal Officer, MidCap Financial Investment Corporation, Apollo Debt Solutions BDC, Apollo Tactical Income Fund Inc., Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund Inc., and Redding Ridge Asset Management LLC, 2022 to present.	N/A	N/A
Ryan Del Giudice (1990)	Chief Compliance Officer Since 2018, Vice President and Assistant Secretary Since 2020	Principal, Apollo Global Management, Inc., 2022 to present; Chief Compliance Officer, Apollo Diversified Real Estate Fund, 2018 to present; Chief Compliance Officer, MidCap Financial Investment Corporation, Apollo Debt Solutions BDC, Apollo Tactical Income Fund Inc. and Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund Inc., 2023 to present; Chief Compliance Officer, Griffin Capital Asset Management Company, LLC, 2017 to 2022.	N/A	N/A

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

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

Board Committees

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

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee that consists of all the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include: (i) recommending to the Board the selection, retention or termination of the Fund's independent auditors; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors the scope, performance and anticipated cost of their audit; (iii) discussing with the independent auditors certain matters relating to the Fund's financial statements, including any adjustment to such financial statements recommended by such independent auditors, or any other results of any audit; (iv) reviewing on a periodic basis a formal written statement from the independent auditors with respect to their independence, discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in the statement that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Fund's independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response thereto to satisfy itself of the auditor's independence; and (v) considering the comments of the independent auditors and management's responses thereto with respect to the quality and adequacy of the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and internal controls. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Audit Committee held four meetings.

Governance Committee

The Board has a Governance Committee that consists of all the Independent Trustees. The Governance Committee assists the Board of Trustees in adopting fund governance practices and meeting certain fund governance standards. The Governance Committee operates pursuant to a Governance Committee Charter. The Governance Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing nominee candidates for consideration as Independent Trustees as is from time to time considered necessary or appropriate. The Governance Committee generally will consider shareholder nominees to the extent required pursuant to rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Governance Committee reviews all nominations of potential trustees made by Fund management and by Fund shareholders, which includes all information relating to the recommended nominees that is required to be disclosed in solicitations or proxy statements for the election of directors, including without limitation the biographical information and the qualifications of the proposed nominees. Nomination submissions must be accompanied by a written consent of the individual to stand for election if nominated by the Board and to serve if elected by the shareholders, and such additional information must be provided regarding the recommended nominee as reasonably requested by the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee meets to consider nominees as is necessary or appropriate. The Governance Committee is also responsible for reviewing and setting Independent Trustee compensation from time to time when considered necessary or appropriate. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Governance Committee held one meeting.

Trustee Ownership

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

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u>
Interested Trustee		
Earl Hunt	None	None
Independent Trustees		
Meredith Coffey	None	None
Christine Gallagher	None	None
Michael Porter	None	None
Carl J. Rickertsen	None	None

Compensation

Each Independent Trustee receives an annual retainer of \$42,000, paid quarterly, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred attending the meetings and \$500 per Independent Trustee per each special telephonic meeting (exclusive of one special telephonic meeting per year). The Chair of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$15,750 annually. None of the executive officers, with the exception of the Chief Compliance Officer, receive compensation from the Fund. Certain Trustees and officers of the Fund are also officers of the Adviser and are not paid by the Fund for serving in such capacities.

The tables below detail the amount of compensation the prior and current Trustees received from the Fund during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The table also provides the compensation paid by the Fund to the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The Fund does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

<u>Name of Prior Trustee</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees</u>
Robb Chapin	\$13,615	None	None	\$13,615
Ira Cohen	\$18,721	None	None	\$18,721
Nathan Headrick	\$13,615	None	None	\$13,615

<u>Name of Current Trustee</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees</u>
Meredith Coffey	\$28,385	None	None	\$28,385
Christine Gallagher	\$28,385	None	None	\$28,385
Michael Porter	\$28,385	None	None	\$28,385
Carl J. Rickertsen	\$39,029	None	None	\$39,029

<u>Name of Officer</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Officer</u>
Ryan Del Giudice ⁽¹⁾	\$165,162	None	None	\$165,162

(1) Mr. Del Giudice serves as the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Certain investments of the Fund will be held in Subsidiaries.

The Single-Asset Subsidiaries will be limited liability companies controlled by the Fund and organized under Delaware law. The Fund will be the sole or controlling member of the Single-Asset Subsidiaries.

The Cayman Subsidiary is a Cayman Islands exempted company. The Fund is the managing and sole member of the Cayman Subsidiary pursuant to a limited liability company operating agreement.

The Financing Subsidiary is a single member limited liability company organized under Delaware law. The Fund is the sole member of the Financing Subsidiary.

Managers. The Fund is the sole member of the Financing Subsidiary. The Independent Trustees also serve as the managers of the Financing Subsidiary.

The Financing Subsidiary has entered into a separate contract with each of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser for the management of the Financing Subsidiary's portfolio, without compensation. The Financing Subsidiary has also entered into arrangements with the Fund's custodian to serve as the Financing Subsidiary's custodian and with the Fund's transfer agent, fund accountant and administrator to serve the Financing Subsidiary in the same capacity. The Financing Subsidiary has adopted compliance policies and procedures that are substantially similar to the policies and procedures adopted by the Fund. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer oversees implementation of the Financing Subsidiary's policies and procedures, and makes periodic reports to the Board regarding the Financing Subsidiary's compliance with its policies and procedures.

The Financing Subsidiary does not pay a fee to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser for their services. The Financing Subsidiary will bear the fees and expenses incurred in connection with the custody, transfer agency, fund accounting, and administration services that it receives. The Fund expects that the expenses borne by its Financing Subsidiary will not be material in relation to the value of the Fund's assets. It is also anticipated that the Fund's own expense will be reduced to some extent as a result of the payment of such expenses at the Financing Subsidiary level. It is therefore expected that the Fund's investment in the Financing Subsidiary will not result in the Fund paying duplicative fees for similar services provided to the Fund and the Financing Subsidiary.

CODES OF ETHICS

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

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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

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

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

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who beneficially owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A control person may be able to determine the outcome of a matter put to a shareholder vote. As of March 31, 2023, no entity or person owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding Class C shares of the Fund. As of March 31, 2023, the name, address and percentage of ownership of each entity or person that owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding Class A, Class I, Class L, Class F and Class M shares of the Fund are as follows:

Class A

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	28.21%	Record

Class I

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	21.35%	Record

Class L

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
LPL Financial FBO Customer Accounts Attn: Mutual Fund Operations 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	17.93%	Record

Class F

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Griffin Capital Vertical Partners, L.P. 1520 E. Grand Ave. El Segundo, CA 90245-4341	7.01%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	5.84%	Record

Class M

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage Owned</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Griffin Capital Vertical Partners, L.P. 1520 E. Grand Ave. El Segundo, CA 90245-4341	100%	Record

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Apollo Capital Credit Adviser, LLC, located at 9 W 57th St, New York, NY 10019, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2016 for the purpose of advising the Fund. The Adviser is an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

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

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement with respect to Class F shares (the "Class F Expense Limitation Agreement") and a separate agreement with respect to all other classes of shares (the "Multi-Class Expense Limitation Agreement" and together with the Class F Expense Limitation Agreement, the "Expense Limitation Agreements"). Pursuant to the Class F Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or to reimburse the Fund for expenses the Fund incurs to the extent necessary to maintain the Fund's total annual operating expenses after fee waivers and/or reimbursements (including taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs and organizational costs and offering costs) to the extent that they exceed, per annum, 1.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class F shares (along with the respective expense limitations for each of the Fund's other classes of shares as discussed in this SAI, an "Expense Limitation"). Pursuant to the Multi-Class Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses the Fund incurs, but only to the extent necessary to maintain the Fund's total annual operating expenses after fee waivers and/or reimbursement (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs) to the extent that such expenses exceed, per annum, 2.25% of Class A average daily net assets, 3.00% of Class C average daily net assets, 2.00% of Class I average daily net assets, 2.50% of Class L average daily net assets and 2.75% of Class M average daily net assets. In consideration of the Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser (or any successor thereto) in the amount of any fees waived and reimbursed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable not more than three years from the date on which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the Expense Limitation applicable to such class in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded. In addition, pursuant to the Multi-Class Expense Limitation Agreement, any such repayment must be approved by the Board. The Expense Limitation Agreements will remain in effect at least through April 30, 2024. The Multi-Class Expense Limitation Agreement may then be renewed for consecutive twelve-month periods provided that the Adviser specifically approves such continuance at least annually. The Class F Expense Limitation Agreement shall continue in effect so long as Class F shares are outstanding. The Expense Limitation Agreements may be terminated only by the Board on written notice to the Adviser and will automatically terminate at such time as the Management Agreement for the Fund is terminated.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Fund paid \$9,956,328, \$9,735,698 and \$7,487,237 in advisory fees to the Adviser, respectively. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Adviser waived its advisory fees and also reimbursed Fund expenses of \$7,881,956, \$6,806,375 and \$5,995,412, respectively.

The Sub-Adviser

The Adviser has engaged Apollo Credit Management, LLC (“Apollo” or the “Sub-Adviser”), an SEC registered investment adviser pursuant to the provisions of the Advisers Act, to manage the Fund’s investment portfolio. Apollo is located at 9 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Sub-advisory services are provided to the Fund pursuant to an agreement between the Adviser and Apollo. Under the terms of the sub-advisory agreement, the Adviser compensates the Sub-Adviser based on a portion of the Fund’s average daily net assets that have been allocated to the Sub-Adviser to manage. Fees paid to the Sub-Adviser are not an expense of the Fund. The fee table is as follows:

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

\$0—\$250M	0.40%
\$250M—\$500M	0.30%
\$500M – \$1 Billion	0.25%
Over \$1 Billion	0.20%

Potential Conflicts of Interest – Adviser

The Adviser may provide investment advisory and other services, directly and through affiliates, to various entities and accounts other than the Fund (“Affiliated Investment Vehicles”). The Fund has no interest in these activities. Personnel 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 Affiliated Investment Vehicles. Such personnel of the Adviser devote only so much time to the affairs of the Fund as in their judgment is necessary and appropriate.

Participation in Investment Opportunities

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

Potential Conflicts of Interest – Sub-Adviser

The Sub-Adviser, Apollo Global Management, Inc. and their respective affiliates (collectively, the “Firm”) will be subject to certain conflicts of interest with respect to the services the Sub-Adviser provide to us. These conflicts will arise primarily from the Firm, in other activities that may conflict with our activities. You should be aware that individual conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of your interest. The foregoing list of conflicts does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the actual and potential conflicts involved in an investment in the Fund, but does reflect all material conflicts known to the Fund at the time of this filing.

Apollo sponsors, manages or advises and will continue to sponsor, manage or advise other investment funds, partnerships, limited liability companies, corporations or similar investment vehicles, clients or the assets or investments for the account of any client, or separate account for which, in each case, the Sub-Adviser or one or more of its affiliates acts as general partner, manager, managing member, investment adviser, sponsor or in a similar capacity (collectively, including the Fund, “Apollo Clients”). Apollo will continue to sponsor, manage or advise new Apollo Clients, whether alone or partnering with others, and will continue to maintain, develop, expand or monetize its investment and advisory and related businesses. Certain current Apollo Clients have, and certain future Apollo Clients are expected to have, investment mandates that overlap, either substantially or in part, with that of the Fund, and Apollo expects that the universe of potential investments and other activities of Apollo’s business could overlap with the investments and activities of the Fund, each of which, as a result, is expected to create conflicts of interest. For clarification, Apollo Clients will not include (a) any alternative investment vehicle, special purpose vehicle, subsidiary of the Fund, vehicles established to structure a co-investment, master, joint or commingled account or investment vehicle, joint venture or other person through which the Fund can make an investment or group of investments or (b) any investment and any portfolio investment or investment of any other Apollo Client or Apollo and its subsidiaries, in each case subject to the 1940 Act, and unless the Adviser determines in its sole discretion that such person should be treated as an Apollo Client under the circumstances.

The following discussion sets forth certain potential conflicts of interest that should be carefully evaluated before making an investment in the Fund. Attention is also drawn to certain risk factors (see “*Risk Factors*” in the prospectus) that refer to potential conflicts of interest.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities. Certain inherent conflicts of interest arise from the fact that (i) Apollo provides investment advisory and/or management services to more than one Apollo Client, (ii) Apollo Clients have one or more overlapping investment strategies and (iii) all or a portion of an investment opportunity may be allocated to Apollo in accordance with Apollo’s allocation policies and procedures. Also, the investment strategies employed by Apollo for current and future Apollo Clients could conflict with each other and adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by, or potentially considered for, one or more other Apollo Clients. If participation in specific investment opportunities is appropriate for more than one Apollo Client, participation in such opportunities will be allocated pursuant to Apollo’s allocation policies and procedures and the applicable governing documents of the relevant Apollo Clients. There can be no assurance, however, that the application of such allocation policies and procedures will result in the allocation of a specific investment opportunity to the Fund or that the Fund will participate in all investment opportunities falling within its investment objective or be allocated its investment interest. In addition, the Sub-Adviser may in certain situations choose to consult with or obtain the consent of the Board of Trustees with respect to any specific conflict of interest, including with respect to the approvals required under the 1940 Act and the Advisers Act. Such considerations have in the past resulted, and may in the future also result, in allocations of certain investment opportunities (including sourcing opportunities from Apollo’s origination platform (such investments, “Platform Investments”) among Apollo Clients and Apollo on an other than *pari passu* basis.

Apollo is committed to allocating investment opportunities in a manner that, over time, is on a fair and equitable basis, and Apollo has established policies and procedures to guide the determination of such allocations. Subject to applicable law, including the 1940 Act, and the Board of Trustees’ oversight, the Adviser will have the power to resolve, or consent to the resolution of, conflicts of interest on behalf of the Fund. Apollo’s allocation policies and procedures have established: (i) the allocations committee of Apollo Global Management, Inc. (“AGM” and such committee, the “AGM Allocations Committee”) to, among other things, review: (a) questions regarding an Apollo Client’s mandate; (b) potential distressed control investments; (c) any opportunities involving potential third-party co-investors; and (d) the actions taken by subcommittees to the AGM Allocations Committee (the “Allocations Sub-Committees”) and conflicts of interest that cannot be resolved by the Allocations Sub-Committees; and (ii) allocation guidelines on which such committees generally base their allocation decisions.

Generally, an investment opportunity will be allocated to an Apollo Client if the opportunity reasonably falls within such Apollo Client's mandate or is otherwise deemed suitable as determined by the relevant portfolio manager, investment committee, the AGM Allocations Committee or an Allocations Sub-Committee. If an investment opportunity falls within the mandate of, or is otherwise deemed suitable for, two or more Apollo Clients and it is not possible to fully satisfy the investment interest of all such Apollo Clients, the investment opportunity generally will be allocated *pro rata* based on the size of each Apollo Client's original investment interest. The size of each Apollo Client's investment interest will be determined generally based on each Apollo Client's available capital or net asset value (or, in certain circumstances, the available capital or net asset value ascribed to the applicable strategy). However, a number of additional other factors can influence other allocation decisions, including:

- (a) the relative actual or potential exposure of any particular Apollo Client to the type of investment opportunity in terms of its existing investment portfolio;
- (b) the investment objective of such Apollo Client;
- (c) cash availability, suitability, instructions from an Apollo Client, permitted leverage and available financing for the investment opportunity (including taking into account the levels/rates that would be required to obtain an appropriate return);
- (d) the likelihood of current income;
- (e) the size, liquidity and duration of the investment opportunity;
- (f) the seniority of loan and other capital structure criteria;
- (g) with respect to an investment opportunity originated by a third party, the relationships of a particular Apollo Client (or the portfolio manager) to such third party;
- (h) tax considerations;
- (i) regulatory considerations;
- (j) supply or demand for an investment opportunity at a given price level;
- (k) an Apollo Client's risk or investment concentration parameters (including parameters such as geography, industry, issuer, volatility, leverage, liability duration or weighted average life, asset class type or other risk metrics);
- (l) whether the investment opportunity is a follow-on investment;
- (m) whether the vehicle is in the process of fundraising, is open to redemptions (in which case notions of net asset value and available capital can be subjectively adjusted to account for anticipated inflows or redemptions) or is close to the end of its investment period (for closed-ended funds);
- (n) whether an Apollo Client's economic exposure has been swapped to, or otherwise assumed by, one or more other parties;
- (o) the governing documents of an Apollo Client (which could include provisions pursuant to which an Apollo Client is entitled to receive an allocation of a certain type of an investment opportunity on a priority basis, which could result in the Fund not participating in any such investment or participating to a lesser extent); and
- (p) such other criteria as are reasonably related to a reasonable allocation of a particular investment opportunity to one or more Apollo Clients (*e.g.*, in the case of an Apollo Client ramp-up period or when incubating a particular investment strategy or product or the investment period or term of an Apollo Client). In determining whether an investment opportunity falls within an Apollo Client's mandate, the relevant portfolio manager, investment committee, the AGM Allocation Committee or an Allocations Sub-Committee, as appropriate, will take into consideration that:
 - (i) multiple Apollo Clients have investment objectives that overlap to greater or lesser degrees;

- (ii) the applicable legal documents of each Apollo Client contemplate, to greater or lesser degrees, the obligation to offer such Apollo Client investment opportunities that fall within its investment objective or mandate;
- (iii) Apollo endeavors to not systematically disadvantage any Apollo Client;
- (iv) the investment objective of a particular Apollo Client could change over time;
- (v) the ultimate character of an investment opportunity (*i.e.*, its risk/reward profile) will generally not become clear before a great deal of diligence and analysis has been completed by the portfolio manager pursuing such investment opportunity;
- (vi) investment opportunities that are outcomes of heavily negotiated transactions are capable of being structured in a variety of ways, each of which presents its own particular risk/reward profile, tax, regulatory, legal and other considerations; and
- (vii) an Apollo Client could have more than one mandate.

To the extent that the Fund's participation in an investment opportunity that is otherwise suitable for the Fund and other Apollo Clients would cause the investment to become subject to requirements and restrictions of any law, rule or regulation that could have an adverse impact on any or all participating Apollo Clients (or underlying investors) in such investment opportunity, Apollo is authorized to exclude the Fund as a whole.

On December 29, 2021, a current affiliate of the Adviser received an amended exemptive order from the SEC permitting the Sub-Adviser to use greater flexibility to negotiate the terms of co-investment transactions with certain of its affiliates, including investment funds managed by the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates, subject to the conditions included therein (the "Order"). Under the terms of the Order, a "required majority" (as defined in Section 57(o) of the 1940 Act) of the Fund's independent trustees must be able to reach certain conclusions in connection with a co-investment transaction, including that (1) the terms of the proposed transaction are reasonable and fair to the Fund and its shareholders and do not involve overreaching of the Fund or its shareholders on the part of any person concerned and (2) the transaction is consistent with the interests of the shareholders and is consistent with the board of trustees' approved criteria. In certain situations where co-investment with one or more funds managed by the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates is not covered by the Order, the personnel of the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates will need to decide which fund will proceed with the investment. Such personnel will make these determinations based on allocation policies and procedures, as discussed above, which are designed to reasonably ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly and equitably among affiliated funds over time and in a manner that is consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Order is subject to certain terms and conditions so there can be no assurance that we will be permitted to co-invest with certain of the Fund's affiliates other than in the circumstances currently permitted by regulatory guidance and the Order. Apollo's investment allocation policies and procedures can be revised by Apollo at any time without notice to, or consent from, the shareholders.

Other Participants in Apollo's Origination Platform. Other Apollo Clients participate in Apollo's origination platform with the Fund, and certain Apollo Clients' ability to acquire loans could in certain circumstances be dependent on the existence and performance of such other Apollo Clients. Certain of such other Apollo Clients will have different terms, investors, types of investors and investment mandates than those of the originating fund and the Fund, which could create conflicts between the interests of the originating fund and the Fund, on the one hand, and one or more of such other Apollo Clients, on the other hand, relating to, among other things, Apollo's decision-making with respect to the relevant investment. Apollo seeks to resolve any and all conflicts in a fair and equitable manner; however, subject to the 1940 Act, there can be no assurance that any particular conflict will be resolved in the best interests of the Fund under the circumstances.

Investments with Respect to Which Other Apollo Clients May Benefit. The Fund can invest in joint ventures and can invest in Platform Investments, which investment activities may give rise to future investment

opportunities (e.g., a forward commitment or other option acquired by the Fund or a relationship developed in connection with the making of an investment by the Fund) from which one or more other Apollo Clients may benefit. The Sub-Adviser has an incentive to take such future opportunities and/or benefits into consideration when making investment decisions for the Fund.

In addition, the 1940 Act may limit the Fund's ability to undertake certain transactions with its affiliates, including those that are registered under the 1940 Act or regulated as business development companies under the 1940 Act. As a result of these restrictions, the Fund may be prohibited from executing "joint" transactions with such affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or different times). These limitations may limit the scope of investment opportunities that would otherwise be available to the Fund.

Platform Investments. In addition, as Apollo continues to seek additional sourcing channels for investment opportunities for the Fund and other Apollo Clients, it is also anticipated that there will be opportunities for investments in various companies or businesses, including, among others, financial services companies and investment advisory/management businesses, that would be allocated to Apollo (and not Apollo Clients, including those participating in Apollo's origination platform) as part of developing investment sourcing opportunities for the platform, including as part of such underlying investment, a commitment to fund or otherwise contemporaneously participate in such sourcing opportunities by Apollo Clients, including those participating in Platform Investments on Apollo's origination platform. To the extent applicable, any Platform Investments will be made in compliance with the Order once the Fund is eligible to rely on the Order.

From time to time, Apollo recruits an existing or newly formed management team to pursue a new "platform" opportunity that is expected to lead to investment opportunities for Apollo Clients, including the Fund. In other cases, a new Platform Investment may be formed and used to recruit an existing or newly formed management team to build such Platform Investment through acquisitions and organic growth. Finally, in order to augment the Fund team's capabilities and diligence techniques and, in some instances, to operate or service the Fund's investments, Apollo may partner with, including through joint ventures, Platform Investments or by making investments in, high-quality operators with significant expertise and the requisite skills to operate or service the Fund's assets. The structure of each Platform Investment and the engagement of each operating partner will vary, including in respect of whether a management or operating team's services are exclusive to the platform and whether members of the management team are employed directly by such platform or indirectly through a separate management company established to manage such platform, and such structures are subject to change throughout an investment's hold period, for example, in connection with potential restructurings, refinancings and/or dispositions. Members of the management or operating team for a Platform Investment could include former Apollo personnel, industry advisors, senior advisors and Apollo advisors. The management or operating team of a Platform Investment (or one or more members thereof) may also provide the same or similar services with respect to other Platform Investments of the Fund and/or one or more other Apollo Clients (including predecessor funds and successor funds thereto and co-investment vehicles) or provide the same or similar services for assets owned by third parties. The Fund may realize a Platform Investment (in whole or in part) through sale of the platform or a disposition of assets held through the platform. The services provided by the platform's management and operating team could be similar to, and overlap with, services provided by Apollo to the Fund or to other Apollo Clients, and the services may be provided exclusively to the Platform Investments.

As with the Fund's other portfolio investments, in respect of all Platform Investments, the Fund will bear the expenses of the management team and/or portfolio entity, as the case may be, including, for example, any overhead expenses, management fees or other fees, employee compensation, diligence expenses or other expenses in connection with backing the management team and/or the build out of the platform entity. Such expenses may be borne directly by the Fund pursuant to its advisory arrangements, as applicable, or indirectly through operational expenses of the Platform Investment. In each case subject to the 1940 Act, the compensation of management of a platform portfolio entity may include management fees (or other fees, including, for example, origination fees) or interests in the profits of the portfolio entity (or other entity in the holdings

structure of the Platform Investment), including profits realized in connection with the disposition of an asset and other performance-based compensation. None of the compensation or expenses described above will be offset against any management fees in respect of the Fund and will be borne by the applicable Platform Investment or by the Fund as Fund expenses pursuant to the advisory arrangements.

Co-Investments Generally and Co-Investors. The Sub-Adviser may, subject to the 1940 Act and other applicable law (including the Order), offer the opportunity to co-invest alongside the Fund to one or more Co-Investors (as described below). The Sub-Adviser can, in its sole discretion, offer the opportunity to co-invest alongside the Fund to (i) other Apollo Clients, (ii) any limited partner of an Apollo Client (or any of its beneficial owners or any other client or account of its advisor or consultant), (iii) management or employees of the relevant portfolio company or issuer to which the Fund makes a loan or in which the Fund invests directly (a “Portfolio Company”), consultants and advisors with respect to such Portfolio Company or pre-existing investors or other persons associated with such Portfolio Company, (iv) any joint venture partner or operating partner, (v) any alternative investment fund or business sponsored, managed or advised by persons other than Apollo or (vi) any other persons or entities, including persons or entities whom the Sub-Adviser believes will be of benefit to the Fund or one or more Portfolio Companies or who may provide a strategic, sourcing or similar benefit to Apollo, any Apollo Client, the Fund, a Portfolio Company or one or more of their respective affiliates due to industry expertise, regulatory expertise, end-user expertise or otherwise (including credit or other investment funds sponsored by persons other than Apollo in so-called “club deals” through joint ventures or other entities). “Co-Investors” and any similar terminology are intended to refer to investment opportunities that are allocated to the Fund based on its investment strategy and objectives and with respect to which the Sub-Adviser has, in each case, in its sole discretion, determined that it is appropriate to offer the opportunity to co-invest alongside the Fund to one or more such Co-Investors. Some of the Co-Investors with whom the Fund may co-invest have pre-existing investments with Apollo, and the terms of such pre-existing investments may differ from the terms upon which such persons may invest with the Fund in such investment.

As a closed-end fund registered under the 1940 Act, the Fund is subject to certain limitations relating to co-investments and joint transactions with affiliates, which likely will in certain circumstances limit the Fund’s ability to make investments or enter into other transactions alongside Apollo Clients. There can be no assurance that such regulatory restrictions will not adversely affect the Fund’s ability to capitalize on attractive investment opportunities. However, subject to the 1940 Act and any applicable co-investment order issued by the SEC, the Fund may co-invest with Apollo Clients (including co-investment or other vehicles in which the Firm or its personnel invest and that co-invest with such Apollo Clients) in investments that are suitable for the Fund and one or more of such Apollo Clients. Even if the Fund and any such Apollo Clients and/or co-investment or other vehicles invest in the same securities, conflicts of interest may still arise.

Co-investment Allocations. The Sub-Adviser can allocate co-investment opportunities among Co-Investors in any manner it deems appropriate in its sole discretion taking into account those factors that it deems relevant under the circumstances, including:

- (i) the character or nature of the co-investment opportunity (*e.g.*, its size, structure, geographic location, relevant industry, tax characteristics, timing and any contemplated minimum commitment threshold);
- (ii) the level of demand for participation in such co-investment opportunity;
- (iii) the ability of a prospective Co-Investor to analyze or consummate a potential co-investment opportunity, including on an expedited basis;
- (iv) certainty of funding and whether a prospective Co-Investor has the financial resources to provide the requisite capital;
- (v) the investing objectives and existing portfolio of the prospective Co-Investor;
- (vi) as noted above, whether a prospective Co-Investor is a private fund or similar person or business sponsored, managed or advised by persons other than Apollo;

- (vii) the reporting, public relations, competitive, confidentiality or other issues that may also arise as a result of the co-investment;
- (viii) the legal or regulatory constraints to which the proposed investment is expected to give rise or that are applicable to a prospective Co-Investor;
- (ix) the ability of the prospective Co-Investor to make commitments to invest in other Apollo Clients (including contemporaneously with the applicable co-investment);
- (x) Apollo's own interests;
- (xi) the prospective Co-Investor can provide a strategic, sourcing or similar benefit to Apollo, the Fund, a Portfolio Company or one or more of their respective affiliates due to industry expertise, regulatory expertise, end-user expertise or otherwise;
- (xii) the prospective Co-Investor's existing or prospective relationship with Apollo; and
- (xiii) with respect to the Fund, the restrictions set forth in the Order.

With respect to allocations influenced by Apollo's own interests, there may be a variety of circumstances where Apollo will be incentivized to afford co-investment opportunities to one Co-Investor over another. For example, depending on the fee structure of the co-investment opportunity, if any, Apollo may be economically incentivized to offer such co-investment opportunity to certain Co-Investors over others based on its economic arrangement with such Co-Investors in connection with the applicable co-investment opportunity or otherwise. Additionally, Apollo may be contractually incentivized or obligated to offer certain Co-Investors a minimum amount of co-investment opportunities or otherwise bear adverse economic consequences for failure to do so, which consequences may include, a loss of future economic rights, including carried interest or other incentive arrangements.

Apollo may allocate co-investment opportunities to prospective Co-Investors that ultimately decline to participate in the offered co-investment. In such instance, if another Co-Investor is not identified, the certain Apollo Clients may be unable to consummate an investment, or may end up holding a larger portion of an investment than Apollo had initially anticipated. To the extent that this happens, the Apollo Client may have insufficient capital to pursue other opportunities or may not achieve its intended portfolio diversification.

The Fund may co-invest together with other Apollo Clients in some or all of the Fund's investment opportunities, subject to the 1940 Act and the Order. Apollo may also offer co-investment opportunities to Apollo co-investment vehicles (which may include participation by Apollo professionals and employees and other Apollo Clients or entities and other key advisors/relationships of Apollo). In determining the allocation of such co-investment opportunities, Apollo considers a multitude of factors, including its own interest in investing in the opportunity. With respect to the Fund, any co-investment expenses shall be paid consistent with the Order. With respect to other Co-Investors that committed to participate in a particular unconsummated co-investment, such Co-Investors shall bear their proportionate share of any fees, costs or expenses related to such unconsummated co-investment, such as reverse break-up fees or broken deal expenses.

Co-Investment Expenses. The Sub-Adviser may, but will not be obligated to, endeavor to cause unaffiliated Co-Investors that committed to participate in a particular unconsummated co-investment to bear their proportionate share of any fees, costs or expenses related to such unconsummated co-investment, such as reverse break-up fees or broken deal expenses, subject to the 1940 Act and, once Apollo acquires the Adviser, the Order.

Fees and Carried Interest Payable with Respect to Co-Investments. Apollo can in its discretion: (i) receive performance-based compensation (such as carried interest or performance allocations), management fees or other similar fees from Co-Investors, and Apollo may make an investment, or otherwise participate, in any vehicle formed to structure a co-investment to facilitate, among other things, receipt of such performance-based

compensation, management fees or other similar fees; and (ii) collect customary fees in connection with actual or contemplated investments that are the subject of such co-investment arrangements, and any such fees will be retained by, and be for the benefit of, the Sub-Adviser or any of its respective affiliates with respect to certain Co-Investors. Unlike these Co-Investors, the Fund does not pay any such carried interest, incentive allocation, management fees or other similar fees to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Additionally, in those circumstances where the applicable Co-Investors include one or more members of a Portfolio Company's management group, the Co-Investors who are members of such management group may receive compensation relating to the investment in such Portfolio Company, including incentive compensation arrangements.

Syndications; Syndication Fees: Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, it is possible that a portion of the Fund's Portfolio Investments will be syndicated to Apollo Clients, their portfolio companies, investors in Apollo Clients and other third parties via participations in and/or assignments or sales of loans (or interests therein) that the Fund purchased or originated. Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, Apollo, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates and/or Apollo Clients may receive certain fees in connection with any such syndication. While the terms of any such transaction, including the price of the participation, assignment or sale, will not be set by the Apollo, the Sub-Adviser or the Fund but rather will be established based on third-party valuations, Apollo will nevertheless have an incentive to determine the amount and timing of each syndication in a manner that takes into account the interests of other Apollo Clients that may participate, as well as the prospect of the fees described above, which will not necessarily be consistent with the interests of the Fund in connection with any particular investment.

Sharing of Services. Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, in certain circumstances, in order to create efficiencies and optimize performance, one or more Portfolio Companies of the Fund could determine to share the operational, legal, financial, back-office or other resources of another Portfolio Company of the Fund or a Portfolio Company of an Apollo Client. In connection therewith, the costs and expenses related to such services will be allocated among the relevant entities by Apollo in good faith and in accordance with the 1940 Act and SEC guidance. In addition, it is possible that a Portfolio Company or an affiliated service provider may be in the business of providing services that are, or could be, utilized by another Portfolio Company. In this situation, the Adviser may determine that one or more Portfolio Companies use the other Portfolio Company's or affiliated service provider's services, even where these services were previously provided to the investment from a third party. As applicable, the Fund's Board of Trustees will approve any such services provided by an affiliated service provider. See "*Affiliated Loan Origination and/or Servicing Businesses*" below.

Allocation of Expenses. Apollo will from time to time incur fees, costs and expenses on behalf of the Fund, one or more other Apollo Clients and itself. To the extent such fees, costs and expenses are incurred for the account or for the benefit of the Fund, one or more other Apollo Clients and itself, the Fund, such other Apollo Clients and Apollo will typically bear an allocable portion of any such fees, costs and expenses (subject to the terms of the advisory arrangements) in such manner as the Sub-Adviser in good faith determines. In most cases, Apollo's Expense Allocation Steering Committee, which typically meets on a quarterly basis, is responsible for the overall expense allocations and the related methodologies for Apollo and Apollo Clients. Although Apollo endeavors to allocate such fees, costs and expenses in good faith over time, there can be no assurance that such fees, costs and expenses will in all cases be allocated appropriately. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Apollo may in the future develop policies and procedures to address the allocation of expenses that differ from its current practice. Apollo anticipates that fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of Portfolio Investments will typically be borne by the relevant Portfolio Companies. However, it is possible that one or more Portfolio Companies will not agree to pay all or a portion of such amounts, or will not pay such amounts when due. In either such case, such expenses (or portion thereof) will be borne by the applicable Apollo Clients (including the Fund) as operating expenses.

Restrictions on Transactions Due to Other Apollo Businesses. From time to time, various potential and actual conflicts of interest will arise from the overall advisory, investment and other activities of Apollo and its personnel. Apollo will endeavor to resolve conflicts of interest with respect to investment opportunities in a

manner that it deems equitable to the extent possible under the prevailing facts and circumstances. As discussed further in “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities*” above, and in “*Potential Duties to Other Stakeholders*” below, Apollo can invest, on its own behalf, in securities and other instruments that would be appropriate for, held by or fall within the investment guidelines of an Apollo Client. Apollo can give advice or take action for its own account that can differ from, conflict with or be adverse to advice given or action taken for Apollo Clients. These activities will, in certain circumstances, adversely affect the prices and availability of other business opportunities, transactions, securities or instruments held by, available to or potentially considered for one or more Apollo Clients. Potential conflicts of interest also arise due to the fact that Apollo has investments in some Apollo Clients but not in others, or has different levels of investment in the various Apollo Clients, and that the Apollo Clients bear different levels of fees and incentive compensation in favor of Apollo.

Apollo, together with Apollo Clients, engages in a broad range of business activities and invests in businesses and assets whose operations can be substantially similar to, and/or competitive with, the business and assets in which Apollo Clients have invested. The performance and operation of such competing businesses and assets could conflict with and adversely affect the performance and operation of an Apollo Client’s portfolio companies or other operating entities, and could adversely affect the prices and availability of business opportunities, transactions, securities or instruments held by, available to or potentially considered for such portfolio investments. Apollo will seek to resolve conflicts in a manner that Apollo deems to be fair and equitable.

In addition, Apollo can give advice, or take action with respect to, the investments of one or more Apollo Clients that may not be given or taken with respect to other Apollo Clients with similar investment programs, objectives or strategies. Accordingly, Apollo Clients with similar strategies may not hold the same securities or instruments or achieve the same performance. Apollo also advises Apollo Clients with conflicting investment objectives or strategies. These activities also could adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by, available to or potentially considered for one or more Apollo Clients. Apollo has and expects to maintain ongoing relationships with issuers whose securities have been acquired by, or are being considered for investment by, Apollo Clients.

Apollo may also have ongoing relationships with issuers whose securities have been acquired by, or are being considered for investment by, Apollo Clients. From time to time, Apollo may acquire securities or other financial instruments of an issuer for one Apollo Client which are senior or junior to securities or other financial instruments of the same issuer that are held by or acquired for another Apollo Client (*e.g.*, one Apollo Client could acquire senior debt while another Apollo Client acquires subordinated debt). Apollo also advises Apollo Clients with conflicting investment objectives or strategies. For example, in the event such issuer enters bankruptcy, the Apollo Client holding securities that are senior in bankruptcy preference is expected to have the right to pursue the issuer’s assets to fully satisfy the issuer’s indebtedness to such Apollo Client, and Apollo might have an obligation to pursue such remedy on behalf of such Apollo Client. As a result, another Apollo Client holding assets of the same issuer that are more junior in the capital structure might not have access to sufficient assets of the issuer to completely satisfy its bankruptcy claim against the issuer and suffer a loss. These activities also could adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by, available to or potentially considered for one or more Apollo Clients.

Apollo Clients will, from time to time, subject to their governing documents, as applicable, acquire and dispose of securities or other financial instruments in portfolio investments at different times and upon different terms. The interests of Apollo Clients (including the Fund) in such investments will not be aligned in all or any circumstances, and there will be actual or potential conflicts of interests or the appearance thereof.

In this regard, actions could, from time to time, be taken by Apollo that are adverse to the Fund. Apollo will also have ongoing relationships with issuers whose securities have been acquired by or are being considered for investment by Apollo Clients. Situations could arise where another Apollo Client acquires or otherwise engages in transactions with respect to securities of an entity in which the Fund has a financial interest (whether in the same or a different class of securities) or otherwise engages in selling, divesting or making further acquisitions or

otherwise engages in transactions with respect to securities of such entity, including in connection with and following a co-investment. For example, the Fund can engage assets of other Apollo Clients to provide additional services with respect to the Fund's Portfolio Companies. To the extent that any transactions involve the sale of securities between Apollo Clients, such transactions will be conducted in accordance with, and subject to, the 1940 Act and its rules and regulations, and to the extent that any such transactions may be viewed as a principal transaction due to the ownership interest by Apollo and its personnel, Apollo will comply with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act and its internal policies.

As described herein, Apollo, together with Apollo Clients, engages in a broad range of business activities and invests in a broad range of businesses and assets. The Adviser may take into account Apollo's, its affiliates' and/or other Apollo Clients' respective interests (including reputational interests) when determining whether to pursue a potential Portfolio Investment for the Fund. As a result, it is possible that the Adviser may choose not to pursue or consummate an investment opportunity for the Fund notwithstanding that such investment may be profitable for the Fund or that the Adviser may choose not to pursue an investment opportunity because of the reputational, financial and/or other interests of Apollo and its Affiliates.

Further, the Fund is prohibited under the 1940 Act from participating in certain transactions with certain affiliates (including portfolio companies of Apollo Clients), in some cases, without the prior approval of the SEC. Any person that owns, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities will be an affiliate of the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act and generally the Fund will be prohibited from buying or selling any securities from or to such affiliate, absent an applicable exemption. However, the Fund may under certain circumstances purchase any such affiliate's loans or securities in the secondary market, which could create a conflict for the Sub-Adviser between the Fund's interests and the interests of such affiliate, in that the ability of the Sub-Adviser to recommend actions in the Fund's best interest may be limited. The 1940 Act also prohibits certain "joint" transactions with certain affiliates, which could include investments in the same portfolio company (whether at the same or closely related times), in some cases without prior approval of the SEC.

Capital Structure Conflicts. The Fund is permitted to invest in a Portfolio Company in which one or more other Apollo Clients hold an investment in a different class of such Portfolio Company's debt or equity, or vice versa, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act. For example, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act with respect to the Fund:

- (i) Apollo can acquire securities or other financial instruments of an issuer for one Apollo Client or itself that are senior or junior to securities or other financial instruments of the same issuer that are held by, or acquired for, another Apollo Client (e.g., one Apollo Client could acquire senior debt while another Apollo Client acquires subordinated debt),
- (ii) Apollo could make a holistic capital solutions proposal to an issuer that involves multiple Apollo Clients (including the Fund) providing financing, in the form of debt or equity, or a combination thereof investing across two or more tranches or series of such issuer's capital structure,
- (iii) Apollo can permit other Apollo Clients to provide debt or equity financing to a Portfolio Company in which the Fund holds an investment,
- (iv) Apollo can permit the Fund (including together with other Apollo Clients) to provide financing to a portfolio company/portfolio investment of other Apollo Clients; or
- (v) Apollo can cause an Apollo Client (including the Fund) to provide financing and/or leverage to another Apollo Client (including the Fund) with respect to investments.

Conflicts of interest are expected to arise under such circumstances. For example, in the event Apollo negotiates a holistic capital solution with an issuer, as described in clause (ii) of the previous sentence, the specific terms and conditions of each tranche or series could be impacted by Apollo's desire to provide an overall financing package, which could result in the terms and conditions of the tranche or series in which the Fund participates

being less favorable to the Fund than could have been the case absent such an overall arrangement. This could be exacerbated if there is no or limited overlap of participating Apollo Clients (including the Fund) in the different tranches or series. Apollo, in its sole discretion, and in response to the desires of an issuer in some cases, could negotiate for enhanced terms or protections for one tranche or series at the expense of another tranche or series, and the issuer's ultimate approval of the holistic capital solution should not be viewed as dispositive that the terms and conditions of each tranche or series, taken individually, reflect an arms'-length arrangement.

In addition, in the event that any issuer in which Apollo and/or Apollo Clients are invested in different levels of the capital structure enters bankruptcy, Apollo or the Apollo Client(s) holding securities that are senior in bankruptcy preference are expected to have the right to aggressively pursue the issuer's assets to fully satisfy the issuer's indebtedness to Apollo or such Apollo Client(s), and Apollo might have an obligation to pursue such remedy on behalf of itself or such Apollo Client(s). As a result, another Apollo Client holding assets of the same issuer that are more junior in the capital structure might not have access to sufficient assets of the issuer to completely satisfy its bankruptcy claim against the issuer and suffer a loss.

Apollo has instituted policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to identify and address such potential conflicts of interest (whether including at the inception of an investment and during the holding or ownership of an investment) and that seek to ensure that Apollo Clients are treated fairly and equitably. The application by Apollo of its policies and procedures will vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment made by Apollo and Apollo Clients (including the Fund), or made by two or more Apollo Clients (including the Fund), in different classes, series or tranches of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure), and, as such, investors should expect some degree of variation, and potentially inconsistency, in the manner in which potential, or actual, conflicts of interest are addressed by Apollo. While Apollo's policies and procedures for addressing the conflicts between Apollo and Apollo Clients and among multiple Apollo Clients in these situations are intended to resolve the conflicts in an impartial manner, there can be no assurance that Apollo's own interests will not influence its conduct.

In addressing certain of the potential conflicts of interest described herein, Apollo and/or the Sub-Adviser may, but will not be obligated to, take one or more actions on behalf of the Fund or any other Apollo Client, including any one or more of the following:

- (i) causing an Apollo Client (including the Fund) to remain passive in a situation in which it is otherwise entitled to vote, which may mean that the Fund or any other Apollo Client defers to the decision or judgment of an independent, third-party investor in the same class of equity or debt securities or other financial instruments held by the Fund or such other Apollo Client;
- (ii) referring the matter to one or more persons not affiliated with Apollo to review or approve of an intended course of action with respect to such matter;
- (iii) establishing ethical screens or information barriers to separate Apollo investment professionals or assigning different teams of Apollo investment professionals, in each case, who are supported by separate legal counsel and other advisers, to act independently of each other in representing different Apollo Clients or Apollo Clients that hold different classes, series or tranches of an issuer's capital structure;
- (iv) as between two Apollo Clients, ensuring (or seeking to ensure) that the underlying investors therein own interests in the same securities or financial instruments and in the same proportions so as to preserve an alignment of interest; or
- (v) causing the Fund or another Apollo Client to divest itself of a security, financial instrument or particular class, series or tranche of an issuer's capital structure it might otherwise have held on to.

Any such step would be subject to the 1940 Act and could have the effect of benefiting other Apollo Clients or Apollo at the expense of the Fund, and there can be no assurance that any of these measures will be feasible or

effective in any particular situation, and it is possible that the outcome for the Fund will be less favorable than might otherwise have been the case if Apollo had not had duties to other Apollo Clients. The Sub-Adviser, its affiliates and management of a Portfolio Company will be required at times to make decisions that are adverse to the interests of the equity investors in such Portfolio Company while at the same time beneficial to the debt investors in such Portfolio Company, or vice versa (for example, if such Portfolio Company or a subsidiary thereof should file for bankruptcy). For example, should the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates or management of a Portfolio Company act in a way that is not in the best interests of the debt investors in such Portfolio Company, then, to the extent that the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates or management of such Portfolio Company are directed by Apollo, such decision could subject the Sub-Adviser and the Fund, among others, to the risk of claims to which they would not otherwise be subject, including claims of breach of the duty of loyalty or violations of securities law. To the extent that a greater number or proportion of debt investors in a Portfolio Company are Apollo Clients (or Apollo) or are investors in Apollo Clients, Apollo will be incentivized to prioritize the interests of the debt investors in such Portfolio Company (including Apollo itself) over the interests of the equity investors in such Portfolio Company (including Apollo itself), and vice versa, and Apollo will be subject to certain conflicts of interest in connection therewith.

Certain Transactions. Situations may arise where certain assets held by the Fund may be transferred to Apollo Clients and vice versa. Such transactions will be conducted in accordance with, and subject to, the Adviser's contractual obligations to the Fund and applicable law, including the 1940 Act.

Representing Creditors and Debtors. The Sub-Adviser and its affiliates can serve as the controlling persons of Apollo Clients that hold positions in creditors or debtors either in proceedings under relevant bankruptcy or insolvency codes or prior to such filings. From time to time, the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates serve as advisers to creditor or equity committees on behalf of such Apollo Clients. This involvement, for which the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates could be compensated, could, among other things, limit or preclude the flexibility that the Fund otherwise has to participate in restructurings of investments, or that the Fund requires to liquidate any existing positions of the applicable issuer.

Subdivision of Debt Obligations. Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act and (once available) the Order, the Sub-Adviser, acting in respect of the Fund and other Apollo Clients, is permitted, from time to time, to subdivide a debt obligation into two or more tranches, each of which has different terms from the original obligation with respect to interest and principal repayment, seniority and subordination, default remedies, rights to collateral and other matters. The owner of the original obligation, which could have been acquired directly from a borrower in a negotiated transaction or in the secondary market, can retain an interest in one or more tranches and elect to dispose of any such interests. The subdivision or "tranching" of debt obligations typically will be undertaken when Apollo determines that it can achieve competitive advantages or other benefits. For example, a borrower would be expected to favor a lender that is prepared to negotiate a single, consolidated credit arrangement, instead of having to negotiate senior and subordinated loans and/or secured and unsecured loans with multiple lenders. Tranching can also facilitate access to debt obligations or other securities having specific features that suit the differing risk and return parameters of different Apollo Clients (including the Fund) on a more customized basis than is available in the market at a particular time. Participation by the Fund in these tranching activities may give rise to a variety of potential conflicts of interest with Apollo and other Apollo Clients. See also "*Exercise of Rights and Remedies*" and "*Bankruptcy and Other Distress Situations*" below.

Bankruptcy and Other Distress Situations. When a debtor with different classes of outstanding debt becomes bankrupt or experiences severe financial distress, a resolution of the situation often requires adversarial judicial proceedings or contentious negotiations. If this were to occur with respect to a debtor for which the Fund and other Apollo Clients hold different tranches of debt or other securities, it generally will not be feasible for Apollo to advocate effectively for the interests of all of its clients to the extent that there are conflicting or competing interests among holders of different tranches. As a threshold matter, Apollo expects that in a bankruptcy or other distressed situation, it will generally consider whether it is necessary or appropriate to arrange for separate legal counsel to be engaged on behalf of each separate tranche in order to analyze and identify the available rights,

remedies, potential claims and legal strategies for seeking to maximize the recovery potentially available to the tranche, unless the outcome for a particular tranche is clear and certain. It is anticipated that, where feasible, an effort will be made to fashion a compromise solution. Any such effort to reach a compromise solution could result in the Fund and, in turn, other Apollo Clients, experiencing a worse outcome than they might have achieved in the absence of Apollo's conflicting loyalties. In certain circumstances, Apollo could seek to mitigate the conflict by delegating certain decision-making responsibilities on behalf of the Fund or other Apollo Clients to unaffiliated third parties, or by seeking to dispose in whole or in part of one or more tranches. Alternatively, Apollo can seek to accommodate the competing interests of Apollo Clients by assigning different teams of Apollo investment professionals, supported by separate legal counsel and other advisers, to act independently of each other in representing different tranches. There can be no assurance that any of these measures will be implemented, feasible or effective in any particular situation, and it is possible that the outcome for the Fund, and in turn, the Apollo Client, will be less favorable than might otherwise have been the case if Apollo had not had duties to Apollo Clients holding other tranches.

While Apollo anticipates that, over time, the overall benefits of permitting multiple clients, including the Fund, to participate in different tranches will outweigh the potential disadvantages in particular circumstances, there is no way to predict whether these net benefits will ultimately be achieved. Moreover, Apollo's own interests will influence how conflicts between clients in these situations will be resolved. For example, Apollo will be perceived to have an incentive to favor the interests of Apollo Clients that invest primarily in more subordinated classes of debt, since Apollo's compensation from such clients is generally higher than the compensation earned from clients that invest primarily in more senior debt. While Apollo's policies and procedures for addressing the conflicts between its clients in these situations are intended to resolve the conflicts in an impartial manner, there can be no assurance that Apollo's own interests will not influence its conduct.

Brokerage Commissions. The Fund's securities transactions generate brokerage commissions and other compensation, including clearing fees and charges, all of which the Fund, not the Sub-Adviser or any of their affiliates, will be obligated to pay. The Sub-Adviser has sole discretion in deciding what brokers and dealers the Fund uses, subject to Board approval, and in negotiating the rates of brokerage commissions and other compensation the Fund pays. In selecting brokers and negotiating commission rates, the Sub-Adviser (i) will take into account such information it deems appropriate, (ii) need not solicit competitive bids and (iii) does not have any obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost or spread. The Fund buys and sells securities directly from or to brokers each acting as "principals" at prices that include markups or markdowns, and buys securities from underwriters or dealers in public offerings at prices that include compensation to the underwriters and dealers. Any use of commissions or "soft dollars" generated by the Fund to pay for brokerage and research products or services will fall within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, although the Fund does not intend to use "soft dollars."

Information Barriers. Apollo currently operates without ethical screens or information barriers that some other investment management firms implement to separate persons who make investment decisions from others who might possess material nonpublic information that could influence such decisions. In an effort to manage possible risks arising from Apollo's decision not to implement such screens, Apollo maintains a code of ethics (the "Code of Ethics") and provides training to relevant personnel with respect to conflicts of interest and how such conflicts are identified and resolved under Apollo's policies and procedures. In addition, Apollo's compliance department maintains a list of restricted securities with respect to which Apollo could have access to material nonpublic information and in which Apollo Clients are not permitted to trade. In the event that any employee of Apollo obtains such material nonpublic information, Apollo will be restricted in acquiring or disposing of the relevant investments on behalf of Apollo Clients, which could impact the returns generated for such Apollo Clients.

Notwithstanding the maintenance of restricted securities lists and other internal controls, it is possible that the internal controls relating to the management of material nonpublic information could fail and result in Apollo, or one of its investment professionals or other employees, buying or selling a security while, at least constructively, in possession of material nonpublic information. Inadvertent trading on material nonpublic information could

have adverse effects on Apollo's reputation, result in the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions and, as a consequence, negatively impact Apollo's ability to provide its investment management services to Apollo Clients. In addition, Apollo's investment professionals or other employees will acquire, in their capacities as investment professionals or otherwise of one or more Apollo Clients (including the Fund), nonpublic information regarding investment opportunities, business methodologies, strategies and other proprietary information that is shared with and ultimately used for the benefit of other Apollo Clients, including Apollo Clients (other than the Fund) within Apollo's credit business segment or in Apollo's private equity or real assets business segments. Although Apollo will endeavor to ensure that such information sharing and use does not prejudice the Fund or one or more other Apollo Clients, there can be no assurance that such endeavors will be sufficient or successful.

While Apollo currently operates without information barriers on an integrated basis, Apollo could be required by certain regulations, or decide that it is advisable, to establish information barriers. In such event, Apollo's ability to operate as an integrated platform would be impaired, which would limit the Adviser's access to certain Apollo personnel and could adversely impact its ability to manage the Fund's investments. The establishment of such information barriers could also lead to operational disruptions and result in restructuring costs, including costs related to hiring additional personnel as existing investment professionals are allocated to either side of such barriers, which could adversely affect Apollo's business and the Fund.

Management Team. Management intends to devote sufficient time to the Fund. Apollo and its personnel will have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and services among Apollo Clients and personal investment activities. The Sub-Adviser's personnel will work on other projects, including other Apollo Clients and Apollo's other existing and potential business activities. In addition, Apollo's personnel will participate in the management of the investment activities of other Apollo Clients concurrently with their obligations to the Fund. In certain circumstances, it is possible that the investments held by such Apollo Clients will be in competition with those of the Fund. None of the shareholders will have an interest in investments made by such other Apollo Clients solely by reason of their investment in the Fund.

Employees of Apollo may, from time to time, serve as directors or as board observers with respect to operating entities, the securities of which are purchased on behalf of Apollo Clients. In the event that Apollo (i) obtains material nonpublic information in such capacity with respect to the issuer of any such securities or (ii) is subject to trading restrictions pursuant to the internal policies of such issuer, Apollo will be restricted from engaging in transactions with respect to the securities or instruments of such issuer. Such a restriction could have an adverse effect on the Fund and other Apollo Clients.

Conflicts of interest are expected to arise because Apollo employees (including personnel dedicated to the Fund) will serve as directors, board observers or management committee members or in a similar capacity, of certain of the operating entities in which the Fund invests. In addition to any fiduciary duties Apollo employees owe to the Fund as directors or management committee members of operating entities, such employees may owe fiduciary duties to the other owners of such entities, which in many cases are other Apollo Clients, and to persons other than the Fund. In general, such director or similar positions are often important to the Fund's investment strategy and often have the effect of enhancing the ability of Apollo to manage investments. However, such positions could also have the effect of impairing the ability of Apollo to sell the related securities when, and upon the terms, it otherwise desires. In addition, such positions can place Apollo employees in a position where they must make a decision that is either not in the best interests of the Fund or not in the best interests of the other owners of the operating entity where the Fund is not the sole owner of the applicable operating entity. Should an Apollo employee make a decision that is not in the best interest of such owners, such decision could subject Apollo and the Fund to claims that they would not otherwise be subject to as an investor, including claims of breach of the duty of loyalty, securities claims and other director-related claims. In addition, because of the potential conflicting fiduciary duties, Apollo could be restricted in choosing investments for the Fund, which could negatively impact returns received by the Fund.

Apollo's three founders (the "Founders") have established family offices (each a "Family Office" and collectively the "Family Offices") to provide investment advisory, accounting, administrative and other services

to their respective family accounts (including certain charitable accounts) in connection with their personal investment activities unrelated to their investments in Apollo entities. The investment activities of the Family Offices and the involvement of the Founders in these activities give rise to potential conflicts between the personal financial interests of the Founders and the interests of the Fund or other Apollo Clients (for example, if the Family Offices were to hold debt obligations or securities in a Portfolio Company in which the Fund or another Apollo Client owned equity or subordinated debt and that was experiencing financial distress). Apollo has adopted certain procedures designed to mitigate some of these potential conflicts (for example, by requiring investment professionals employed by the Family Offices to refrain from making direct investments in portfolio investments that are controlled by the Fund or other Apollo Clients or that are the subject of announced transactions involving the Fund or other Apollo Clients).

Each of the Family Offices employs its own professional staff at its own expense, and each of them conducts its day-to-day operations independently of Apollo. Set forth below is a summary of certain procedures that are currently in place for certain categories of investments in which the Family Offices can participate, in each case subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act and (once available) conditions under the Order:

- **Liquid Credit Investments.** The Founders generally do not participate in decisions to invest in, nor do they have investment discretion with respect to, liquid credit investments by their respective Family Offices. To the extent a Founder does not provide guidance or participate in investment decisions with respect to liquid credit investments, its respective Family Office may participate in such investments provided that the Family Office certifies to Apollo Compliance, on a quarterly basis, that it was not directed by its respective Founder to buy, sell or vote on any such liquid credit investments. To the extent a Founder were to provide guidance or participate in investment decisions with respect to liquid credit investments on behalf of its respective Family Office, such investment opportunities would first be reviewed by Apollo for potential conflicts of interest, including for possible allocation to the Fund or other Apollo Clients.
- **Illiquid, Private Investments (Equity and Debt) and Public Equities.** The Founders may provide guidance or participate in investment decisions on behalf of their respective Family Offices in connection with illiquid, private investments and public equities. These investment opportunities are reviewed by Apollo for potential conflicts of interest, including for possible allocation to the Fund or other Apollo Clients.

These procedures are designed to seek to mitigate conflicts of interest; however, there will be situations where a Family Office, with respect to certain asset classes, reviews and invests in investment opportunities that overlap with the mandates of the Fund or other Apollo Clients. These procedures can be revised by Apollo at any time without notice to, or consent from, the shareholders.

Affiliated Service Providers. Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act and SEC guidance, the Fund and/or its existing and potential Portfolio Companies may engage affiliated service providers to perform certain non-advisory services, including those described herein. Affiliated service providers may receive compensation based on, among other things, the performance of the Portfolio Companies that they service. Therefore, it is possible that certain affiliated service providers may receive incentive compensation from the Fund, even though the Fund does not generally bear incentive compensation and even if the Fund, as a whole, does not have net capital appreciation at the time. Such compensation arrangements may create an incentive to make investments or investment decisions that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect. Certain of such affiliated service providers and the types of services they provide and the activities in which they engage are described below.

The relationship between Apollo and any affiliated service provider will give rise to conflicts of interest between Apollo and the affiliated service provider, on the one hand, and Apollo Clients (including the Fund), on the other hand, to or with respect to whom such affiliated service provider provides services, or in respect of the Apollo Clients (including the Fund) that have an interest in any potential or existing Portfolio Company or Portfolio Investment to or with respect to which any such affiliated service provider provides services. Certain Apollo

professionals and other persons (including persons associated with AGS or AGF (as defined below)) that are involved in providing origination, sourcing, portfolio management, syndication or other services to the Fund on behalf of Apollo (including Apollo investment professionals dedicated to, among other things, corporate credit and direct origination) will also be involved in the business and operations of affiliated service providers, including the activities of AGS and AGF described below. The fees earned by affiliated service providers in respect of services provided by such persons in respect of affiliated service providers are Other Fees (as defined below) and, therefore, will not reduce any management fees payable by any Apollo Client. Such persons will face conflicts of interest in dedicating time and resources to the Fund, which could have a detrimental effect on the Fund's performance. Apollo seeks to address this conflict of interest by providing in its Code of Ethics that all supervised persons have a duty to act in the best interests of each Apollo Client, including the Fund, and by providing training to supervised persons with respect to conflicts of interest and how such conflicts are identified and resolved under Apollo's policies and procedures. In addition, an affiliated service provider can provide services to third parties (including corporate borrowers, as described below), including third parties that are competitors of Apollo or one or more of its affiliates, Apollo Clients or their existing or potential Portfolio Companies or Portfolio Investments. In such cases, the affiliated service provider will generally not take into consideration the interests of the Fund or its Portfolio Companies, but rather will take into account its own interests.

Further, conflicts of interest will arise in connection with an affiliated service provider's provision of services to or in respect of an Apollo Client or an existing or potential Portfolio Company or Portfolio Investment on account of, among other things:

- (i) Apollo, together with the affiliated service provider, viewing the relevant Apollo Client or potential or existing Portfolio Company or Portfolio Investment as a source of revenue (which would in most instances not result in a reduction of management fees payable by the applicable Apollo Client),
- (ii) an existing or potential Portfolio Company or Portfolio Investment engaging an affiliated service provider in an effort to obtain equity, debt or other forms of financing or investment by Apollo Clients (including the Fund), including in connection with services provided or to be provided by an affiliated service provider in respect of a class, tranche or series within such company's capital structure (or such company's capital structure as a whole) in which such Apollo Client(s) are not invested or are not expected to invest (and in such circumstance such Apollo Clients are invested or are expected to invested in a different class, tranche or series within such company's capital structure),
- (iii) the sourcing and approval of potential Fund investments that result in incremental revenue to such affiliated service provider (including in circumstances where such revenue would not have existed but for a potential or existing Portfolio Company's or Portfolio Investment's engagement of such affiliated service provider), including as a means to facilitate the engagement of such affiliated service provider by any such company or investment in connection with a contemporaneous investment in such company or investment by an Apollo Client (including the Fund),
- (iv) Apollo compensation arrangements with respect to such revenue, and
- (v) the allocation of a given investment opportunity, including the under- or over-commitment of certain Apollo Clients, and/or the inclusion or exclusion of certain Apollo Clients (in whole or in part) from such investment opportunity, as a means to ensure the payment of such revenue.

An affiliated service provider also can come into possession of information that it is prohibited from acting on or disclosing (including on behalf of the Fund) as a result of applicable confidentiality requirements or applicable law, even though such action or disclosure would be in the best interest of the Fund or a Portfolio Company. See also "*Information Barriers*" above.

AGS and AGF. Apollo Global Securities, LLC ("AGS"), an affiliate of Apollo, which is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of FINRA, is authorized to perform, among other things, the following

services: (i) conduct private placements; (ii) provide services in respect of the underwriting of securities; (iii) provide transaction advisory services, including capital markets advisory and structuring services; (iv) conduct merger and acquisition transactions; and (v) purchase and sell corporate debt securities. Apollo Global Funding, LLC (“AGF”) is a subsidiary of Apollo and an affiliate of AGS, and provides a variety of services with respect to financial instruments, including loans, that are not subject to broker-dealer regulations such as arranging, structuring and syndicating loans and providing debt advisory and other similar services. AGS and AGF are expected to, from time to time, expand the services that they perform and the activities in which they engage. AGF or AGS, as applicable, may be engaged, either by the corporate borrower (or its sponsor) or by the participating Apollo Clients (including the Fund) to provide services, and arrangements are generally made for AGF or AGS, as applicable, to receive its fees directly from the corporate borrower for services rendered (however, if the corporate borrower will not pay or reimburse such fees, the participating Apollo Clients will pay such fees). The Board of Trustees, in its sole discretion, will approve any transactions, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, in which a AGF or AGS acts as an underwriter, as broker for the Fund, or as dealer, broker or advisor, on the other side of a transaction with the Fund only where the Board of Trustees believes in good faith that such transactions are appropriate for the Fund.

Affiliated Loan Origination and/or Servicing Businesses. Certain Apollo affiliates (such as AGF), Apollo Clients or their existing or potential portfolio investments are engaged in the loan origination and/or servicing businesses. For example, loans, such as term loans and revolvers originated by Apollo affiliates, Apollo Clients and/or their respective portfolio investments could involve the appointment of related parties of Apollo such as MidCap Financial Services, LLC (together with its subsidiaries, “MidCap”), a subsidiary of MidCap FinCo Designated Activity Company, an Apollo Client, as service providers. MidCap is a middle market-focused specialty finance firm that provides senior debt solutions to companies across a wide range of industries and has the ability to, from time to time, provide seller or other forms of financing to a buyer of an existing Portfolio Company that, for example, would be contingent upon the disposition of such Portfolio Company to such buyer. In connection with such activities, conflicts of interest usually arise with respect to, among other things, the role of MidCap or AGF in such transaction, the information available to MidCap or AGF with respect to such transaction and the fees and other terms (including as to whether such terms are at the market rate) on which MidCap or AGF is participating in such transaction. The Fund can acquire loans, structured, arranged and/or placed or arranged by MidCap, AGF or any other related-party loan origination or servicing businesses. To the extent the Adviser makes a determination that the permanent hold of a loan should be reduced from the original amount funded, MidCap, AGF or another affiliated service provider could be engaged by the Apollo Client (including the Fund) or the corporate borrower to provide syndication services and receive a fee for the provision of such services from the Fund to the corporate borrower; however, it is possible that the corporate borrower does not pay for its expenses, in which case such expenses will be borne by the Apollo Client as an operating expense. In connection with their lending activities, MidCap, AGF or any other such loan origination or servicing businesses may receive certain fees and services or other compensation, including arranger, brokerage, placement, syndication, solicitation, underwriting, agency, origination, sourcing, structuring, collateral management or loan administration, advisory, commitment, facility, float or other fees, discounts, spreads, commissions, concessions and other fees received as part of such loan origination or servicing businesses, from the borrower or otherwise, and will also receive reimbursement for costs or expenses from the borrower. Such fees can be charged on a cost reimbursement, cost-plus or other basis. Such fees, compensation or expense reimbursements received by MidCap or any other related-party loan origination or servicing business (including from the Fund or any of its Portfolio Companies) will be retained by, and be for the benefit of, MidCap, such other related-party loan origination or servicing business or any of their respective affiliates or employees, as applicable, in each case, in accordance with the fee arrangements applicable to the Fund. The provision of services by MidCap or any other related-party loan origination and/or servicing business to the Fund or Portfolio Companies will not require the review by, or consent of, the shareholders or any other independent party.

In addition to the specific examples set forth above, the aforementioned and other affiliated service providers will provide the aforementioned services or other services to Apollo Clients and/or their existing or potential portfolio investments (including the Fund and its existing and potential Portfolio Companies). In addition, an affiliated

service provider can, from time to time, participate in underwriting syndicates and/or selling groups with respect to the equity and debt instruments issued or acquired by Apollo Clients or their existing or potential portfolio investments and other entities in or through which Apollo Clients or their existing or potential portfolio investments invest, or in connection with an Apollo Client's disposition of all or a portion of a portfolio investment to a third party such that an affiliated service provider may facilitate or provide seller financing in connection with such disposition. Subject to the 1940 Act and (once available) the Order, any such other affiliated service provider may receive fees, other compensation or reimbursements for costs or expenses in connection with providing services to Apollo Clients or their existing or potential portfolio investments or third parties, including the Fund and its Portfolio Companies. Such fees, compensation or reimbursements received by an affiliated service provider (including from the Fund or any of its existing and potential Portfolio Companies) will be retained by and be for the benefit of the applicable affiliated service providers or any of their respective affiliates or employees.

Apollo Employees of Portfolio Companies or Affiliated Service Providers. Apollo will engage an affiliated service provider to provide services to existing and potential Portfolio Companies. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, where Apollo employees are hired or retained by one or more Portfolio Companies or by an affiliated service provider on behalf of a Portfolio Company, any related compensation will be paid, reimbursed or otherwise borne by the applicable Portfolio Company (or affiliated service provider), and a portion of the overhead related to such employee may also be allocated to such Portfolio Company. For the avoidance of doubt, Apollo or the affiliated service provider may subcontract with third parties for the provision of services that may otherwise be provided by an operating affiliate. In addition, the Fund may acquire a Portfolio Company that is externally or internally managed and replace such management with an affiliate of Apollo, a team of professionals (from within or outside of Apollo) or a combination of the foregoing, in which case, for the avoidance of doubt, the compensation for such services or professionals will be borne by the Portfolio Company. The rate paid for such employees may be in excess of the applicable market rate, and any such amounts will not be considered fees received by the Adviser or its affiliates that offset or otherwise reduce a management fee. These types of arrangements will not require the consent of shareholders and such rates will not be subject to shareholder approval.

Apollo Consulting and Other Consultants. Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, SEC guidance and the advisory arrangement for the Fund, the Fund may bear the payments, fees, costs or expenses of certain services provided by, and allocable overhead of, Apollo Consulting as well as industry executives, advisors, consultants and operating executives contracted or engaged, directly or indirectly, by the Fund, the Sub-Adviser, any Portfolio Company (including with respect to potential portfolio investments of the Fund) or any affiliated service provider. Certain non-employee industry executives, advisors, consultants and operating executives may be exclusive to Apollo. "Apollo Consulting" consists of one or more entities, including Apollo Investment Consulting LLC, established or utilized by affiliates of Apollo, Apollo Clients or their respective portfolio investments, that facilitate strategic arrangements with, or engagements (including on an independent contractor or employment basis) of, any persons that the Sub-Adviser determines in good faith to be industry executives, advisors, consultants (including operating consultants and sourcing consultants), operating executives, subject matter experts or other persons acting in a similar capacity, to provide consulting, sourcing or other services (any such person, a "Consultant") to or in respect of the Fund, Portfolio Companies (including with respect to potential portfolio investments of the Fund) and other Apollo Clients and their investments. To the extent that for legal, tax, accounting, regulatory or similar reasons it is necessary or desirable that the foregoing activities be conducted by, through or with one or more affiliates of the Sub-Adviser or other persons other than Apollo Consulting, such activities will be treated for purposes of this definition as if they were conducted by Apollo Consulting.

Apollo Clients (including the Fund) and Portfolio Companies for or in respect of which a Consultant provides services will typically pay, or otherwise bear, such Consultant's fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with its engagement of such Consultants, as well as any other operating expenses associated with such engagement (including overhead and organizational expenses attributable to Apollo Consulting). In addition,

Consultants may receive other forms of compensation from multiple sources, including the Fund and Portfolio Companies, for services provided for or in respect of the Fund or Portfolio Companies (for example, fees, reimbursement of expenses or compensation received for serving as its director or in a similar capacity or providing analysis of a potential acquisition or sale), and may, as part of their respective arrangements, also be entitled to invest in Portfolio Companies. Any fees, compensation or reimbursements received by Apollo Consulting or any Consultant (including from the Fund or any of its Portfolio Companies) will be retained by, and be for the benefit of, Apollo Consulting, the applicable Consultant or any of their respective affiliates or employees.

While the expertise or responsibilities of a Consultant could be or are similar in certain or substantially all respects to those of a full-time Apollo investment professional employed by Apollo or certain functions that might customarily be performed by an investment professional employed by the manager of a fund, the fees, costs, expenses or other compensation described above will nonetheless be borne by Apollo Clients or their investments, including the Fund or Portfolio Companies, due to, among other things, factors that distinguish these engagements from those of Apollo investment professionals. Any engagement of the services of Apollo Consulting or any Consultant by the Fund or any of its Portfolio Companies will not require the approval of any shareholder or any other independent party. Further, any determinations relating to Apollo Consulting or any Consultant to be engaged by the Fund or any Portfolio Company, will, in each case, be made by Apollo in good faith, which includes Apollo being authorized in its sole discretion to determine that certain functions carried out by Consultants will instead be carried out by Apollo employees, or a mix of Consultants and employees, if, for example, it believes that the ability to offer an employment relationship would provide Apollo with greater flexibility in attracting the personnel it desires.

Operating Partners Generally. With respect to an operating partner, Apollo generally retains, or otherwise enters into a joint venture arrangement with, such operating partner on an ongoing basis through a consulting or joint venture arrangement involving the payment of annual retainer fees or other forms of compensation. Such operating partner may receive success fees, performance-based compensation and other compensation for assistance provided by such operators in sourcing and diligencing investments for the Fund (subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act) and other Apollo Clients. Such annual retainer fees, success fees, performance-based compensation and the other costs of retaining such operating partners may be borne directly by the Fund as fund expenses. None of the compensation or expenses described above will be offset against any management fees payable to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser in respect of the Fund. Such operating partners (including operating partners in which the Fund may own an interest) may operate assets on behalf of the Fund, as well as other Apollo Clients and may also operate assets for third parties.

Selection of Service Providers. As described above, the Board will select the Fund's service providers (including affiliated service providers) and will determine the compensation of such providers without review by or the consent of any shareholders. The Fund, regardless of the relationship to Apollo of the person performing the services, will bear the fees, costs and expenses related to such services. This will create an incentive for the Sub-Adviser to recommend an affiliated service provider, or to otherwise select service providers based on the potential benefit to Apollo or its affiliates rather than to the Fund (subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act and applicable guidance). For example, the Sub-Adviser can recommend service providers that use their or their respective affiliates' premises, for which the Sub-Adviser does not currently, but may in the future, receive overhead, rent or other fees, costs and expenses in connection with such on-site arrangement. Additionally, a Portfolio Company of the Fund may lease space from Apollo, an affiliated service provider or a portfolio investment of another Apollo Client. Furthermore, the Board can engage the same service provider to provide services to the Fund that also provides services to Apollo or any such affiliate, which creates a potential conflict of interest to the extent the interests of such parties are not aligned. The Sub-Adviser and their respective affiliates address these conflicts of interest by using reasonable diligence to ascertain whether each service provider (including law firms) provides its service on a "best execution" basis, taking into account factors such as expertise, operational and regulatory controls, availability and quality of service and the competitiveness of compensation rates in comparison with other service providers satisfying Apollo's or its affiliates' service

provider selection criteria. In addition, in the event such service providers are affiliates of Apollo (as opposed to third parties), the engagement of such providers must typically comply with any conditions applicable to affiliate transactions described herein. Apollo from time to time enters into arrangements with service providers that provide for fee discounts for services rendered to Apollo and its affiliates.

Apollo Compensation-Related Conflicts. The possibility of performance-based compensation with respect to the Fund or any other Apollo Client to which a portion of certain Portfolio Investments could be syndicated will create an incentive for Apollo to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of the Fund (including for eventual syndication to such other Apollo Clients) than it might otherwise make in the absence of such compensation. In addition, the terms of such compensation could incentivize the Sub-Adviser to make decisions regarding the timing and structure of realization transactions that may not be in the best interests of investors. In exercising its discretion over investment and related decisions, the Sub-Adviser may consider such interests and factors as it desires, including its own interests. As such, there can be no assurance that any such conflict will be resolved in a manner that does not adversely affect the Fund or the shareholders as a whole.

Additionally, the percentage of profits Apollo is entitled to receive and the terms applicable to such performance-based compensation vary among Apollo Clients. Because the opportunity to receive performance-based compensation is based on the success of investments, to the extent the rates or other terms applicable to such compensation differ among Apollo Clients and subject to the 1940 Act, Apollo will be incentivized to dedicate increased resources and allocate more profitable or more attractive investment opportunities to Apollo Clients bearing higher performance compensation rates or to Apollo Clients whose governing documents contain less restrictive terms regarding such compensation. In addition, Apollo will be incentivized to allocate investment opportunities away from Apollo Clients that have suffered losses and have not yet achieved a priority return threshold and, instead, allocate them to Apollo Clients that are more likely to actively generate performance-based compensation. In addition, as contemplated in “*Fees and Carried Interest Payable with Respect to Co-Investments*” above, the portion of any fees payable in connection with any investment that are allocable to investments by Co-Investors will not reduce management fees paid by any Apollo Client and will be retained by and be for the benefit of the Sub-Adviser or any of their respective affiliates or employees. Therefore, the Sub-Adviser will be perceived to be incentivized to allocate a greater portion of such investment to Co-Investors than it would have otherwise allocated to Co-Investors in the absence of such arrangements. Apollo has adopted written allocation policies and procedures, as described in “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities*” above, to help address conflicts arising in the allocation of resources and investment opportunities among Apollo Clients.

Similarly, management fees or higher management fees will be perceived to incentivize Apollo to dedicate increased resources and allocate more profitable or more attractive investment opportunities to Apollo Clients who are charged such management fees or higher management fees. See also “*Fees and Carried Interest Payable with Respect to Co-Investments*” above.

Finally, the right to receive performance-based compensation also creates a potential conflict of interest in the valuation of investments. Apollo has prepared accounting guidelines regarding the recognition of asset impairment and has also adopted written valuation policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interests that arise in respect of the valuation of the Fund’s assets. See also “*Valuation of Fund Assets*” below.

Valuation of Fund Assets. There can be situations in which Apollo is potentially incentivized to influence or adjust the valuation of the Fund’s assets. For example, the Sub-Adviser could be incentivized to employ valuation methodologies that improve the Fund’s track record and increase the adjusted cost of investments used to determine the amount of management fees due. Apollo has adopted valuation policies to address these potential conflicts.

Fees Paid to Apollo. Certain fees received by the Sub-Adviser will not be applied to reduce management fees and a portion of such fees will be retained by and be for the benefit of the Sub-Adviser or any of its respective affiliates or employees, in each case, in accordance with the fee arrangements set forth in the advisory arrangements for the Fund, as applicable).

Strategic Relationship with Athene and Athora. Athene Holding Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries, “Athene”) is a retirement services company that issues, reinsures and acquires retirement savings products designed for individuals and institutions seeking to fund retirement needs. The products and services offered by Athene include fixed-income and fixed-indexed annuity products, reinsurance services offered to third-party annuity providers and institutional products, such as funding agreements. Athora Holding Ltd. is a strategic platform that acquires or reinsures blocks of insurance business in the German and broader European life insurance market (together with its subsidiaries, “Athora”). In exchange for an advisory fee, Apollo provides asset management and advisory services to Athene and Athora, including asset allocation services, direct asset management services, asset and liability matching management, mergers and acquisitions, asset diligence hedging and other asset management services. Apollo also provides sub-allocation services with respect to a portion of Athene’s and Athora’s assets and allocates such assets across Apollo Clients in a manner that often characterizes Athene and Athora as captive permanent capital vehicles in relation to Apollo’s business. Additionally, Apollo and Athene (as well as Apollo and Athora) also have considerable overlap in ownership and, as a result, from time to time Apollo is or may be perceived to be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval relating to Athene’s and Athora’s businesses, including approval of significant corporate transactions, appointment of members of Athene’s and Athora’s management, election of directors, approval of the termination of Athene’s and Athora’s investment management agreements and determination of Athene’s and Athora’s corporate policies. As a result of the relationship between (x) Apollo and Athene and (y) Apollo and Athora, Athene’s and/or Athora’s participation (as well as the respective accounts or assets that they manage) in an Apollo Client (other than the Fund) is typically accompanied by strategic partnership treatment and in connection with investing Athene’s and Athora’s assets across Apollo Clients (other than the Fund), Apollo grants Athene and Athora certain preferential terms, including reduced management fee and carried interest rates that are lower than those applicable to the other fund investors, access to co-investment opportunities and other preferential terms, that in each case, are not subject to “most favored nations” treatment by other fund investors. Furthermore, as stated above, as Apollo provides asset management and advisory services to Athene and Athora, there will be instances where certain transactions (such as, for example, cross- trades among Apollo Clients (other than the Fund), the provision of financing or other transactions between Apollo Clients or potential or existing portfolio companies of Apollo Clients, on the one hand, and Athene and/or Athora, on the other hand, in each case, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act) present conflicts of interest from the perspective of the involved parties, which would include Apollo itself or through its ownership of or significant influence over Athene and Athora. For example, and without limiting the foregoing, Athene, Athora and/or their affiliates or portfolio companies can serve as a financing or similar source in connection with the acquisition, financing or disposition of the Fund’s investments in existing or potential portfolio companies or in connection with the activities and business operations of such existing or potential portfolio companies (regardless of the type of investment, be it a control, non-control, preferred equity, structured or other type of investment structure). There will not necessarily be third parties involved in any such transaction in order to seek to ensure, among other things, that the terms of such participation by Athene, Athora and/or their affiliates or portfolio companies will reflect customary or market terms and will be subject to the 1940 Act.

Further, as Athene, Athora and/or their affiliates or portfolio companies invest in a number of Apollo Clients (other than the Fund) and may seek to restructure or otherwise modify their respective balance sheet holdings from time to time, they may request to transfer their interests in Apollo Clients to each other, to portfolio companies of Apollo or Apollo Clients or to third parties. Apollo is incentivized to consent to such transfers (notwithstanding that the applicable general partner can grant or withhold its consent in its sole discretion), due to the fact that such transfers may, among other things, relieve the respective balance sheets of Athene, Athora and/or their affiliates or portfolio companies in a manner that allows them to fund other Apollo Clients or Apollo initiatives. Additionally, Athene holds interests in entities within the Apollo corporate structure that are recipients of all or a portion of the fees earned by the Sub-Adviser. Apollo, any affiliate thereof or one or more Apollo Clients could acquire interests in, Apollo or an affiliate thereof could enter into advisory arrangements with, or any of the foregoing could otherwise transact or enter into relationships with other businesses (such as, by way of example only and not of limitation, other insurance businesses) in a manner similar to the relationships with

Athene, Athora and/or their affiliates or portfolio companies, in which case the conflicts and other issues described in this paragraph could apply, potentially more acutely depending on the nature and degree of the relationship, with respect to each such other business.

Creation of Other Entities; Restructuring. Except as expressly prohibited under a contractual restriction to which Apollo is subject, Apollo will be permitted to market, organize, sponsor, act as general partner or manager or as the primary source for transactions for other pooled investment vehicles or managed accounts, which can be offered on a public or private placement basis, and to restructure and monetize interests in Apollo, or to engage in other investment and business activities. Such activities raise conflicts of interest for which the resolution may not be currently determinable.

Relationship among the Fund, the Sub-Adviser and the Investment Team. The Sub-Adviser will have a conflict of interest between its responsibility to act in the best interests of the Fund, on the one hand, and any benefit, monetary or otherwise, that could result to it or its affiliates from the operation of the Fund, on the other hand. The functions performed by the Sub-Adviser are not exclusive. The officers and employees of the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates will devote such time as the Adviser deems necessary to carry out the operations of the Fund effectively. The Sub-Adviser has rendered in the past and will continue to render in the future various services to others (including investment vehicles and accounts that have the ability to participate in similar types of investments as those of the Fund) and perform a variety of other functions that are unrelated to the management of the Fund and the selection and acquisition of the Fund's investments.

Potential Duties to Other Stakeholders. The Sub-Adviser is an affiliate of AGM. The shares of Class A common stock of AGM are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange. As a result, the Sub-Adviser has duties or incentives relating to the interests of AGM's stockholders that could differ from and that could conflict with the interests of the Fund and its shareholders, such as conflicts arising from the allocation of expenses, special fee offsets and investment opportunities (in particular, opportunities in the financial services industry). Apollo will endeavor to resolve such conflicts in a manner that Apollo determines in good faith to be fair and equitable to the extent possible under the prevailing facts and circumstances. Apollo will seek to allocate investment opportunities in the financial services industry between Apollo and Apollo Clients in accordance with their respective governing documents and will evaluate such opportunities in accordance with its allocation policies and procedures. In the past, the application of such policies has resulted in the allocation by Apollo of certain investment opportunities relating to the alternative investment management business to Apollo rather than to the Apollo Clients, and Apollo expects to allocate such opportunities in a similar manner in the future.

The foregoing list of conflicts does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the actual and potential conflicts involved in an investment in the Fund. Prospective investors should read this Registration Statement and consult with their own advisors before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. In addition, as the Fund's investment program develops and changes over time, an investment in the Fund may be subject to additional and different actual and potential conflicts. Although the various conflicts discussed herein are generally described separately, prospective investors should consider the potential effects of the interplay of multiple conflicts.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Earl Hunt, Chris Lahoud and James Vanek, each an employee of Apollo and its affiliates, serve as the Fund’s portfolio managers (“Portfolio Managers”). Messrs. Hunt, Lahoud and Vanek are jointly and primarily responsible for overseeing the day to day investment operations of the Fund.

As of December 31, 2022, Mr. Hunt is also primarily responsible for the management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Fund (asset values have been estimated):

<u>Other Accounts by Type</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets Subject to a Performance Fee (in millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$6,016	1	\$6,016
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other Accounts	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

As of December 31, 2022, Mr. Lahoud is also primarily responsible for the management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Fund (asset values have been estimated):

<u>Other Accounts by Type</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets Subject to a Performance Fee (in millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$4,841	2	\$4,659
Other Accounts	8	\$4,236	8	\$3,720

As of December 31, 2022, Mr. Vanek is also primarily responsible for the management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Fund (asset values have been estimated):

<u>Other Accounts by Type</u>	<u>Total Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets Subject to a Performance Fee (in millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$6,713	1	\$6,016
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$6,543	3	\$3,671
Other Accounts	3	\$ 786	1	\$ 651

As of December 31, 2022, Messrs. Hunt, Lahoud and Vanek did not own shares of the Fund.

Compensation

Apollo’s financial arrangements with its portfolio managers, its competitive compensation and its career path emphasis at all levels reflect the value senior management places on key resources. Compensation may include a variety of components and may vary from year to year based on a number of factors. The principal components of compensation include base compensation and discretionary compensation.

Base Compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive an annual salary that is consistent with the market rate of annual salaries paid to similarly situated investment professionals.

Discretionary Compensation. Portfolio managers also receive discretionary compensation generally consisting of two components: an annual bonus and carried interest.

Annual Bonus. Generally, a portfolio manager receives an annual bonus based on such person's individual performance, operational performance for the Apollo-advised accounts for which such person serves as a portfolio manager, and such portfolio manager's impact on the overall operating performance and potential to contribute to long-term value and growth. A portion of each annual bonus may be deferred and, at the discretion of Apollo, may be in the form of cash or equity of an Apollo affiliated entity, such as restricted stock units of Apollo Global Management, Inc.

Carried Interest. Generally, a portfolio manager receives carried interests with respect to the Apollo-advised accounts for which such person serves as a portfolio manager, subject to standard terms and conditions, including vesting.

ALLOCATION OF BROKERAGE

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

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

Brokers or dealers executing a portfolio transaction on behalf of the Fund may receive a commission in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for executing the transaction if either the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided to the Fund. In allocating portfolio brokerage, either the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage, research and other services to other accounts over which either the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, exercises investment discretion. Some of the services received as the result of Fund transactions may primarily benefit accounts other than the Fund, while services received as the result of portfolio transactions effected on behalf of those other accounts may primarily benefit the Fund. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Fund paid \$20,252, \$15,485 and \$20,037 in brokerage commissions, respectively.

Affiliated Party Brokerage

The Adviser and its affiliates, as well as the Sub-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, members, managing general partners or common control. These transactions would be effected in circumstances in which the Adviser determined that it would be appropriate for the Fund to purchase and another client to sell, or the Fund to sell and another client to purchase, the same security or instrument each on the same day.

The Adviser, as well as the Sub-Adviser, places its trades under a policy adopted by the Trustees pursuant to Section 17(e) and Rule 17(e)(1) under the 1940 Act which places limitations on the securities transactions effected through the Distributor. The policy of the Fund with respect to brokerage is reviewed by the Trustees from time to time. Because of the possibility of further regulatory developments affecting the securities exchanges and brokerage practices generally, the foregoing practices may be modified. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Fund did not pay any affiliate party brokerage commissions.

TAX STATUS

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

The Fund intends to qualify as regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), which requires compliance with certain requirements concerning the sources of its income, diversification of its assets, and the amount and timing of its distributions to shareholders. Such qualification does not involve supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency or bureau. By so qualifying, the Fund should not be subject to federal income or excise tax on its net investment income or net capital gain, which are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the applicable timing requirements. Net investment income and net capital gain of the Fund will be computed in accordance with Section 852 of the Code. Net investment income is made up of dividends and interest less expenses. Net capital gain for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carry forward of the Fund.

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

To be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must also (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in such securities or currencies, and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities (for purposes of this calculation, generally limited in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the market value of the Fund's assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) any one issuer, two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of certain publicly traded partnerships. If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M in any fiscal year, it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund would be required to pay income taxes on its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, at the rates generally applicable to corporations. Shareholders of the Fund generally would not be liable for income tax on the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains in their individual capacities. Distributions to shareholders, whether from the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains, would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund.

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

The following discussion of tax consequences is for the general information of U.S. shareholders that are subject to tax. A U.S. shareholder is an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, a U.S. corporation, a

trust if it (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a court in the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person, or any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source. Shareholders that are IRAs or other qualified retirement plans are exempt from income taxation under the Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Original Issue Discount and Pay-In-Kind Securities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER INFORMATION

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

Administrator

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

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020, the Fund paid \$575,301, \$878,132 and \$750,835 in administration and fund accounting fees to ALPS, respectively.

Distributor

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

Transfer Agent

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

Legal Counsel

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, Washington, D.C., acts as legal counsel to the Fund. Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A., Wilmington, Delaware, acts as special Delaware legal counsel to the Fund.

Custodian

The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association (the “Custodian”) serves as the primary custodian of the Fund’s assets, and may maintain custody of the Fund’s assets with domestic and foreign subcustodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies) approved by the Trustees. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of a custodian in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian is located at 601 Travis Street, 16th Floor, Houston, Texas 77002.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche, LLP (“Deloitte”) is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and audits the Fund’s financial statements. Deloitte is located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the Fund’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and the independent registered public accounting firm’s report contained in the Fund’s annual report dated December 31, 2022 are incorporated by reference to this SAI. The Fund’s annual report and semi-annual report are available upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund toll free at 1-888-926-2688.

APPENDIX A

APOLLO CAPITAL CREDIT ADVISER, LLC PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Background & Description

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

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

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

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

The Advisers Act lacks specific guidance regarding an adviser’s duty to direct clients’ participation in class actions. However, many investment advisers adopt policies and procedures regarding class actions. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for exercising voting authority over securities held by the Fund consistent with the Fund’s best interests, which is viewed as making a judgment as to what voting decision (including a decision not to vote) is reasonably likely to maximize total return to the Fund. The Sub-Adviser maintains proxy voting policies and procedures consistent with SEC Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act.

Policy

The Adviser, as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to the Fund, has the responsibility for voting proxies for securities held by the Fund consistent with the best interests of the Fund. The Adviser has delegated the voting responsibility for the Fund’s Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, voting and reporting of proxies. The Adviser shall cause the Fund to make appropriate disclosures about the Fund’s proxy policies and practices and the availability of the Fund’s proxy voting record.

Procedures

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

General Voting Procedures and Guidelines

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

The Sub-Adviser intends to vote proxies on behalf of the Fund either in accordance with management recommendations, or otherwise in the best interests of the Fund, taking into account such factors as it deems relevant in its sole discretion. The Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy is designed to ensure that if a material conflict of interest is identified in connection with a particular proxy vote, that the vote is not improperly influenced by the conflict. Conflicts of interest will arise from time to time in relation to proxy voting requirements. The Sub-Adviser shall monitor all proxies for any potential conflicts of interest. If a material conflict of interest arises, the Sub-Adviser will determine what is in the best interests of the Fund and will seek to take appropriate steps to eliminate any such conflict.

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

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

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

Conflicts of Interest

An investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of its clients. As part of this duty, the Adviser recognizes that conflicts of interest may arise from time to time in relation to proxy voting requirements. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for identifying, prior to each proxy vote, material actual or potential conflicts between its interests, its affiliates, or Personnel and the interests of the Fund. A conflict between the Sub-Adviser and any client, including the Fund, can arise in a number of situations. The following non-exclusive examples illustrate conflicts of interest that could arise:

- undue influence upon the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates, whether exerted by an internal or external party (such as agents of the issuer);
- A failure to vote in favor of a position supported by management may harm the relationship the Sub-Adviser or its client have with the company;

- A failure to vote in favor of a particular proposal may harm the relationship the Sub-Adviser or a client has with the proponent of the proposal;
- A failure to vote for or against a particular proposal may adversely affect a business or personal relationship, such as when an officer of the Sub-Adviser has a spouse or other relative who serves as a director of the company, is employed by the company or otherwise has an economic interest therein;
- existing or prospective clients or other relationships involving the issuer or the executive officers of the issuer (e.g., changes to prospectus, board of directors, etc.); or
- Conflicts arising from investment positions held by affiliates of the Sub-Adviser.

Form N-PX

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

Disclosure

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

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

Requests for Information

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

Recordkeeping

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

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

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

Responsibility

Compliance has responsibility for implementation and monitoring of the Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures. In addition to periodically reviewing proxy votes cast by the Sub-Adviser on behalf of the Fund, Compliance should also periodically review the Sub-Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures. The Sub-Adviser is responsible for exercising voting authority over securities held by the Fund consistent with the Fund's best interests, which is viewed as making a judgment as to what voting decision (including a decision not to vote) is reasonably likely to maximize total return to the Fund.

APPENDIX B

PROXY VOTING POLICY OF APOLLO CREDIT MANAGEMENT, LLC

SEC registered advisers that have the authority to vote client proxies (which authority may be implied from a general grant of investment discretion) are required to adopt policies and procedures (i) reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interests of its clients and (ii) that include how the adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between the adviser's interests and those of its clients. It is expected that, in most cases, Apollo Credit Management, LLC (the "adviser") will invest the assets of its clients in securities that do not generally carry voting rights. When a client account does have voting rights in a security, it follows the proxy voting policies and procedures summarized below:

In determining how to vote, officers of the adviser will consult with each other and other investment professionals affiliated with the adviser, taking into account the interests of the adviser's clients and investors as well as any potential conflicts of interest. The adviser will consult with legal counsel to identify potential conflicts of interest. Where a potential conflict of interest exists, the adviser may, if it so elects, resolve it by following the recommendation of a disinterested third party, including by seeking the direction of the independent directors of the client or, in extreme cases, by abstaining from voting. While the adviser may retain an outside service to provide voting recommendations and to assist in analyzing votes, the adviser does not expect to delegate its voting authority to any third party.

An officer of the adviser will keep a written record of how all such proxies are voted. The adviser will retain records of (1) proxy voting policies and procedures, (2) all proxy statements received (or it may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC's EDGAR system in lieu thereof), (3) all votes cast, (4) investor requests for voting information, and (5) any specific documents prepared or received in connection with a decision on a proxy vote. If it uses an outside service, the adviser may rely on such service to maintain copies of proxy statements and records, so long as such service will provide a copy of such documents promptly upon request.

The adviser's proxy voting policies are not exhaustive and are designed to be responsive to the wide range of issues that may be subject to a proxy vote. In general, the adviser will vote proxies in accordance with these guidelines unless: (1) it has determined otherwise due to the specific and unusual facts and circumstances with respect to a particular vote, (2) the subject matter of the vote is not covered by these guidelines, (3) a material conflict of interest is present, or (4) it is necessary to vote contrary to the general guidelines to maximize shareholder value or the best interests of the adviser's clients. In reviewing proxy issues, the adviser generally uses the following guidelines:

Elections of Directors: In general, the adviser will vote in favor of the management-proposed slate of directors. If there is a proxy fight for seats on a portfolio company's board of directors, or the adviser determines that there are other compelling reasons for withholding a vote, it will determine the appropriate vote on the matter. The adviser may withhold votes for directors that fail to act on key issues, such as failure to: (1) implement proposals to declassify a board, (2) implement a majority vote requirement, (3) submit a rights plan to a shareholder vote or (4) act on tender offers where a majority of shareholders have tendered their shares. Finally, the adviser may withhold votes for directors of non-U.S. issuers where there is insufficient information about the nominees disclosed in the proxy statement or where, in the adviser's discretion, the cost of voting will outweigh the perceived benefit.

Appointment of Auditors: The adviser believes that the board of an issuer remains in the best position to choose its independent auditors and the adviser will generally support management's recommendation in this regard.

Changes in Capital Structure: Changes in an issuer's charter or by-laws may be required by state or federal regulation. In general, the adviser will cast client votes in accordance with management on such proposals. However, the adviser will consider carefully any proposal regarding a change in corporate structure that is not required by state or federal regulation.

Corporate Restructurings, Mergers and Acquisitions: The adviser believes proxy votes dealing with corporate reorganizations are an extension of the investment decision. Accordingly, the adviser will analyze such proposals on a case-by-case basis and vote in accordance with its perception of client interests.

Proposals Affecting Shareholder Rights: The adviser generally will vote in favor of proposals that give shareholders a greater voice in the affairs of an issuer and oppose any measure that seeks to limit such rights. However, when analyzing such proposals, the adviser will balance the financial impact of the proposal against any impairment of shareholder rights as well as of a client's investment in the issuer.

Corporate Governance: The adviser recognizes the importance of good corporate governance. Accordingly, the adviser generally will favor proposals that promote transparency and accountability within an issuer.

Anti-Takeover Measures: The adviser will evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, any proposals regarding anti-takeover measures to determine the measure's likely effect on shareholder value dilution.

Stock Splits: The adviser generally will vote with management on stock split matters.

Limited Liability of Directors: The adviser generally will vote with management on matters that could adversely affect the limited liability of directors.

Social and Corporate Responsibility: The adviser will review proposals related to social, political and environmental issues to determine whether they may adversely affect shareholder value. The adviser may abstain from voting on such proposals where they do not have a readily determinable financial impact on shareholder value.