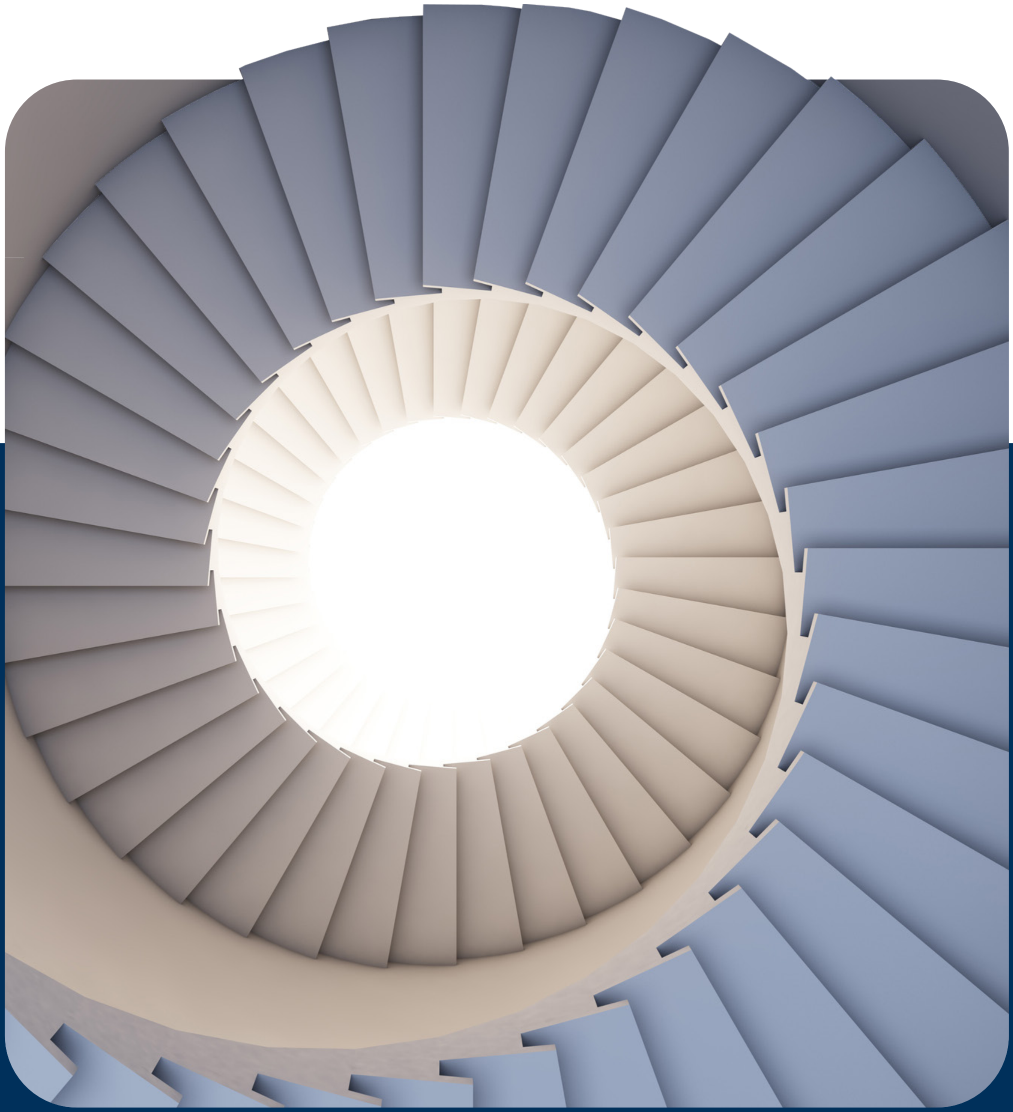
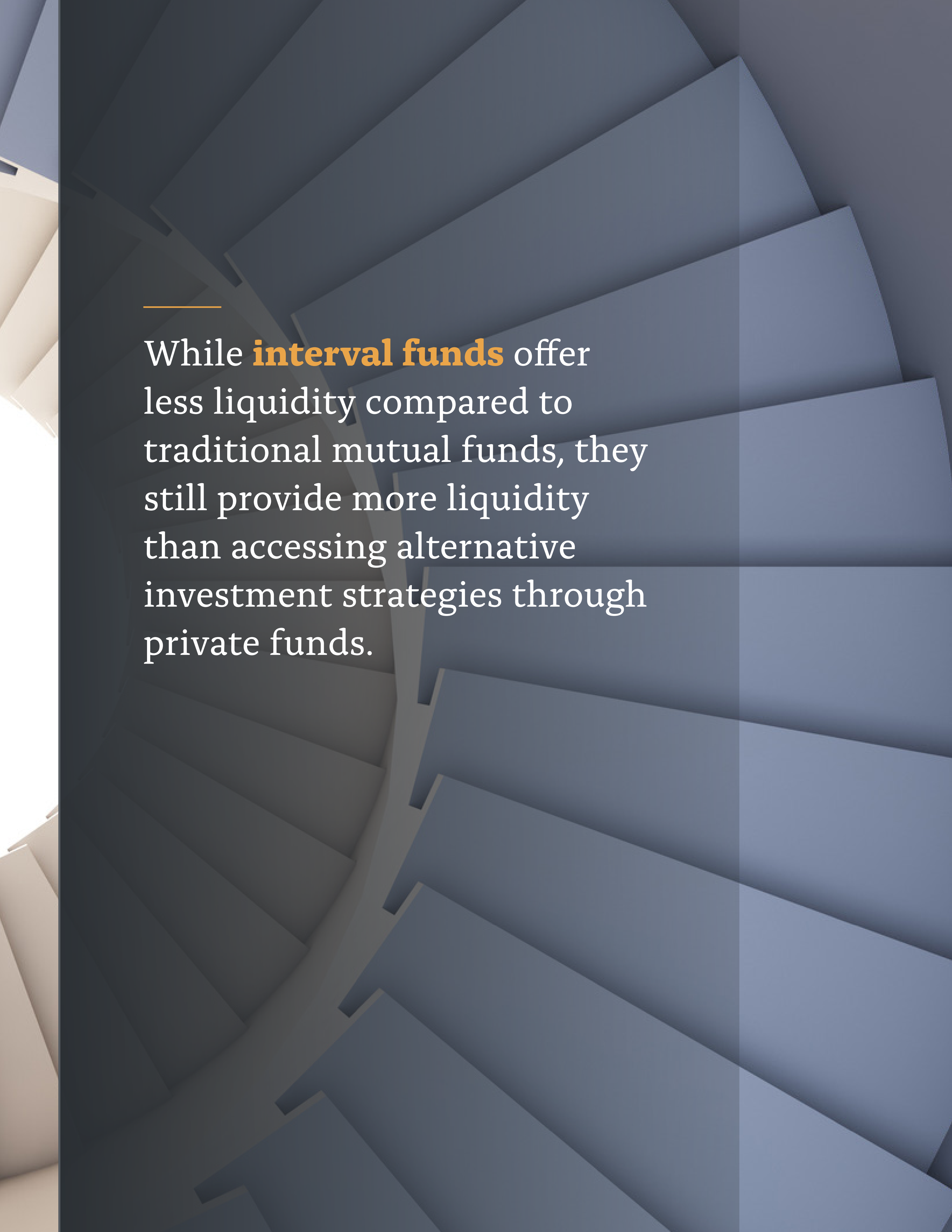
New York Life Investments

Access, Transparency and Simplicity

A GUIDE TO UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF INTERVAL FUNDS





While **interval funds** offer less liquidity compared to traditional mutual funds, they still provide more liquidity than accessing alternative investment strategies through private funds.

An opportunity to diversify while targeting higher risk-adjusted returns

Interest in less liquid investment strategies continues to grow, thereby fueling interest in interval funds. So, what are the key attributes of interval funds, and how can they help investors like you achieve your goals?

Key attributes of interval funds

ACCESS

Interval funds can **provide access** to investment strategies historically only available to large institutional investors. These include private and public investments that are either difficult to access, restricted for open-end funds, or have substantial minimum investment requirements.

RETURN ENHANCEMENT

Interval funds may **invest in investment strategies, including alternative asset classes,** that can potentially provide higher risk-adjusted returns, higher income, and diversification benefits for an investor's portfolio.

SHAREHOLDER FRIENDLY

Interval funds **offer many shareholder-friendly features,** including U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") oversight, periodic liquidity and simplified tax reporting through the issuance of 1099s.

What are interval funds?

Interval funds are a type of closed-end fund that offer to repurchase a limited percentage of outstanding shares at periodic intervals—and blends many of the features and attributes found with traditional open-end funds and private funds.

Like an open-end fund, interval funds offer investors transparency through annual and semi-annual reports and public portfolio holdings disclosures. Unlike open-end funds, interval funds are not required to provide investors with daily liquidity. Instead, an interval fund will offer to repurchase a certain percentage of its outstanding shares at set "intervals," often quarterly, at NAV. This makes interval funds compelling for long-term investors who do not require immediate liquidity, and whose goals align with the fund's investment strategies.

Interval funds are registered with the SEC and regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("40 Act"). While classified as a closed-end fund, interval funds are not listed on a securities exchange and therefore do not trade on the secondary market. Instead, they are sold directly to investors.

Interval fund managers can have **more flexibility** in managing their portfolios since they are not subject to the same liquidity and redemption pressures as open-end funds.

How do interval funds work?

Interval funds are continuously open for new or additional investment—usually on a daily or monthly basis. Redemptions, also known as share repurchases, are limited to specific windows or intervals, typically quarterly, semi-annually or annually, in amounts between 5% and 25% of outstanding shares as specified in the fund's prospectus. In an instance when repurchase requests exceed the offer amount, shares generally would be repurchased from shareholders on a pro-rata basis.

Here is a hypothetical example of an interval fund redemption timeline.

Timeline of an interval fund repurchase offer

Between 21 & 42 days | **Up to 14 days** | **Up to 7 days**

Shareholder notification

Fund informs shareholders of repurchase offer details

Repurchase request deadline

Shareholders need to respond to the repurchase offer

Repurchase pricing date

Fund determines the per share net asset value

Repurchase payment distributed

Fund pays proceeds to shareholders

These limited repurchase windows allow interval funds to invest in less liquid strategies with potentially higher risk-adjusted returns. What's more, while they offer less liquidity compared to traditional mutual funds, interval funds provide investors with greater liquidity than most alternative investment vehicles, such as private funds, which may have multi-year lock-ups.

How are interval funds different from other investment vehicles?

Interval funds combine characteristics of different fund structures to offer investors the opportunity to invest in less liquid assets, while having many shareholder-friendly features.

	Open-end fund[1]	Listed closed-end fund[1]	Interval fund[1]	Private fund[1]
SEC Oversight	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Continuous Subscriptions	Yes	No	Yes	Typically, No
Subscriptions at NAV	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
NAV Frequency	Daily	Daily	Required weekly, except daily during five business days before repurchase request deadline	Varies
Redemptions	Daily at NAV	Daily at Market Prices	Quarterly, Semi-Annually, Annual[2]	Typically, Long Lock-Ups
Max Illiquid Investments	15%	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit
Tax Reporting	Form 1099	Form 1099	Form 1099	Typically, Schedule K-1

1. Open-end mutual funds, closed-end funds, interval funds, and private funds are different types of investment vehicles with different expense structures, inflows/outflows, and distribution requirements. Income may be subject to state and local income taxes. Capital gains, if any, will be subject to capital gains tax.
2. Each interval fund stipulates in its prospectus the frequency of repurchases, which are typically either quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Consider professional guidance

For any investor considering a change to their investment portfolio, it's important to seek the **proper guidance** in order to make informed investment decisions.

Overall, speaking to a financial advisor is a wise next step, as they can help you navigate these decisions, assess your unique circumstances and develop a portfolio that aligns with your financial objectives and risk tolerance.

Important Risk Considerations

Past performance is not indicative of future results. There is no assurance that the investment objective will be met.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

Interval funds provide limited liquidity with no guarantee that an investor will be able to redeem their shares during a given redemption period. Because selling opportunities are restricted, an interval fund should be considered a long-term investment. When investing in interval funds, financial professionals and their investors should consider the individual's financial objectives. Investment constraints such as risk tolerance, liquidity needs, and investment time horizon should be taken into consideration.

Investing in interval funds involves risk; principal loss is possible. All investments carry a certain degree of risk, and there is no assurance that an investment will provide positive performance over any period of time. An interval fund is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that continuously offers its common shares. An interval fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and, due to the uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the fund will achieve its investment objectives. An interval fund's performance and the value of its investments will vary in response to changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, ratings on a security, perceptions of the issuer and other market factors. Common shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of fund dividends and distributions.

MARKET AND PORTFOLIO LIQUIDITY. During times of market uncertainty and volatility, liquidity in the market comes under pressure. Funds can experience sharp declines in value, which may be magnified in cases where the portfolio management team is not able to buy securities at attractive prices or sell securities that are not as marketable.

TIMING OF REDEMPTIONS. Interval fund shareholders who want to redeem their investments need to initiate a request during the period specified by the fund, usually quarterly. Since funds make available a certain percentage of outstanding shares, shareholders may not be able to exit their positions in full during a particular repurchase offer period.

This material is not intended to be a recommendation or investment advice, does not constitute a solicitation to buy, sell or hold a security or an investment strategy. The information provided does not consider the specific objectives or circumstances of any particular investor or suggest any specific course of action. Investment decisions should be made based on an investor's objectives and circumstances and in consultation with his or her financial professional.

For more information
800-624-6782
newyorklifeinvestments.com

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