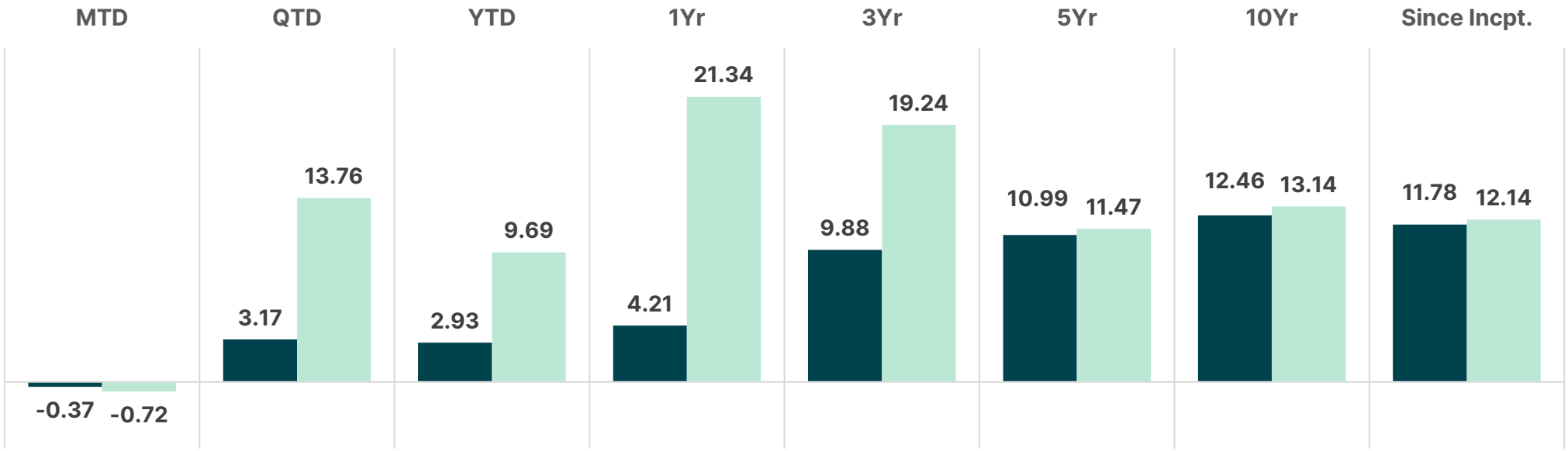
AMG Pantheon Fund (P-PEXX)

Performance (as of 06/30/2026)[1]



Share Class	MTD (%)	QTD (%)	YTD (%)	1Yr (%)	3Yr (%)	5Yr (%)	10Yr (%)	Since Incpt. (%)[2]	NAV ($)
Class 1	-0.37	3.17	2.93	4.21	9.88	10.99	12.46	11.78	27.37
MSCI World	-0.72	13.76	9.69	21.34	19.24	11.47	13.14	12.14	

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Future results are not guaranteed, and a loss of principal may occur. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate and an investor's Units, when repurchased, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. For data as of the most recent month-end and for data for other share classes, please call 1-877-355-1566 or visit www.pantheon.com/private-wealth-overview/amg-pantheon-fund/. The Fund's performance is net of certain fees and expenses. See the Fund's prospectus for a comprehensive explanation of the Fund's fees and expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. [1] Fund performance data reflect total returns. Returns are unaudited and presented net of distribution fees and operating expenses and reflect an operating expense limitation of 1.45%. The expense limitation shall continue until such time that the Adviser ceases to be the investment adviser of the Fund or upon mutual agreement between the Adviser and the Fund's Board of Directors. For additional details, see the "Expense Limitation and Reimbursement Agreement" section of the prospectus. [2] Returns greater than one year are annualized. Class 1 was initially made available to the public on October 27, 2015. Performance shown herein represents Class 1 units that were initially made available to the public on October 27, 2015. Note: As of September 30, 2020 the AMG Pantheon Benchmark is the MSCI World. MSCI World Index is a broad global equity index that represents large and mid-cap equity performance across all 23 developed markets countries. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Unclassified

Disclosures and general risks

Investors should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses before investing. For this and other information, please call 1-877-355-1566 or visit www.pantheon.com/our-strategies/amg-pantheon-fund/ for a prospectus. Read it carefully before investing or sending money.

This information is not an offer to sell securities issued by AMG Pantheon Fund, LLC (the "Fund").

The Fund is a non-diversified, closed-end investment company designed for long-term investors and not as a trading vehicle. The Fund has limited operating history upon which investors can evaluate potential performance.

The Fund differs from open-end investment companies in that investors do not have the right to redeem their units on a daily basis. Instead, repurchases of units are subject to the approval of the Fund's Board of Directors (the "Board"). The Fund's units represent illiquid securities of an unlisted closed-end fund, are not listed on any securities exchange or traded in any other market, and are subject to substantial limitations on transferability. LIQUIDITY IN ANY GIVEN QUARTER IS NOT GUARANTEED. YOU SHOULD NOT INVEST IN THE FUND IF YOU NEED A LIQUID INVESTMENT.

Total Annual Expenses are 3.13 % as set forth the Fund's July 31, 2026 prospectus. The expense limitation shall continue until such time that the Adviser ceases to be the investment adviser of the Fund or upon mutual agreement between the Adviser and the Fund's Board of Directors. A 2.00% early repurchase fee will be charged at any time prior to the day immediately preceding the one-year anniversary of an investor's purchase. This Fund's share class has no up-front sales charges. See the Fund's prospectus for a comprehensive explanation of the Fund's fees and expenses.

The Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in AMG Pantheon Master Fund, LLC (the "Master Fund"). This investment structure is commonly referred to as a "masterfeeder" fund arrangement. The investment adviser of the Fund and the Master Fund is Pantheon Ventures (US) LP (the "Adviser"). The Master Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may be invested in a relatively small number of underlying funds or portfolio companies, which subjects the Master Fund, and therefore the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if the Master Fund's assets had been invested in a broader range of issuers. No assurance can be given that the Master Fund's investment program will be successful. An investment in the Fund should be viewed only as part of an overall investment program.

An investment in the Fund is speculative and involves substantial risks. It is possible that investors may lose some or all of their investment. In general, alternative investments such as private equity or infrastructure involve a high degree of risk, including potential loss of principal invested. These investments can be highly illiquid, charge higher fees than other investments, and typically do not grow at an even rate of return and may decline in value. In addition, past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

In addition to all of the risks inherent in alternative investments, an investment in the Fund involves specific risks associated with private equity investing. Underlying funds and many of the securities held by underlying funds may be difficult to value and will be priced in the absence of readily available market quotations, based on determinations of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate. Fund investors will bear asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund and Master Fund levels, and will also indirectly bear fees, expenses and performance-based compensation of the underlying funds.

Unclassified

Disclosures and general risks (continued)

Underlying funds will not be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), and the Master Fund's investments in underlying funds will not benefit from the protections of the 1940 Act. The value of the Master Fund's investments in underlying funds will also fluctuate and may decline.

The Fund's investment portfolio through the Master Fund will consist of primary and secondary investments in private equity funds that hold securities issued primarily by privately held companies ("Investment Funds"), co-investments, ETFs, cash and cash-equivalents. Many of such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.

Investment program risks

THE FUND'S PROSPECTUS PROVIDES A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE RISKS SUMMARIZED BELOW

- The Fund's performance depends upon the performance of the Master Fund and the Investment Fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Investment Fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Investment Fund managers and the Adviser's ability to select Investment Fund managers and strategies and effectively allocate Master Fund assets among them.
- The Fund's investment portfolio through the Master Fund will consist of (i) Investment Funds that hold securities issued primarily by privately held companies, (ii) co-investments, and (iii) ETFs. Operating results for the portfolio companies in the Investment Funds and for the co-investments during a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses.
- The securities in which an Investment Fund manager may invest may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and, thus, subject to the greatest risk of loss. Generally, there will be no collateral to protect an investment once made.
- Subject to the limitations and restrictions of the 1940 Act, the Fund and the Master Fund may borrow money for investment purposes (i.e., utilize leverage), to satisfy repurchase requests and for other temporary purposes, which may increase the Fund's volatility.
- Subject to the limitations and restrictions of the 1940 Act, the Master Fund may use derivative transactions, primarily equity options and swaps, for hedging purposes. Options and swaps transactions present risks arising from the use of leverage (which increases the magnitude of losses), volatility, the possibility of default by a counterparty, and illiquidity. Use of options and swaps transactions for hedging purposes by the Master Fund could present significant risks, including the risk of losses in excess of the amounts invested.
- The Master Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that the percentage of its assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer is not limited by the 1940 Act. As a result, the Master Fund's investment portfolio may be subject to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in the securities of a broad range of issuers.
- Fund investors will have no right to receive information about the Investment Funds or Investment Fund managers, and will have no recourse against Investment Funds or their Investment Fund managers.
- Each of the Fund and the Master Fund intend to qualify as a Regulated Investment Company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code, but may be subject to income tax liability if it fails so to qualify.
- Due to the nature of the Master Fund's underlying investments and the difficulty of estimating income and gains, the Fund may be unable to accurately monitor compliance with investment company tax requirements and be liable for an excise tax.
- The Master Fund invests in Investment Funds that are subject to risks associated with legal and regulatory changes applicable to private equity funds.
- The Master Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in Investment Funds that follow a particular type of investment strategy, which may expose the Master Fund, and therefore the Fund, to the risks of that strategy.
- The Master Fund's investments in Investment Funds, and many of the investments held by the Investment Funds, will be priced in the absence of a readily available market and may be priced based on determinations of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate. Neither the Adviser nor the Board of Directors of the Fund will be able to independently confirm the accuracy of the Investment Fund managers' valuations (which are unaudited, except at year-end). This risk is exacerbated to the extent that Investment Funds generally provide valuations only on a quarterly basis. While such information is provided on a quarterly basis, the Fund will provide valuations, and will issue units, on a monthly basis.
- A private fund investment involves a high degree of risk. As such investments are speculative, subject to high return volatility and will be illiquid on a longterm basis. Investors may lose their entire investment.

Unclassified

Disclosures and general risks (continued)

Investment program risks (continued)

- An Investment Fund manager's investments, depending upon strategy, may be in companies whose capital structures are highly leveraged. Such investments involve a high degree of risk in that adverse fluctuations in the cash flow of such companies, or increased interest rates, may impair their ability to meet their obligations, which may accelerate and magnify declines in the value of any such portfolio company investments in a down market.
- Fund investors will bear multiple layers of fees and expenses: Asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund and the Master Fund level, and asset-based fees, carried interests, incentive allocations or fees and expenses at the Investment Fund level.
- Private equity fund managers typically take several years to invest a fund's capital. Investors will not realize the full potential benefits of the investment in the near term, and there will likely be little or no near-term cash flow distributed by the fund during the commitment period. Interests may not be transferred, assigned or otherwise disposed of without the prior written consent of the manager.
- Private equity funds are subject to significant fees and expenses, typically, management fees and a 20% carried interest in the net profits generated by the fund and paid to the manager. Private fund investments are affected by complex tax considerations.
- Private equity funds may make a limited number of investments. These investments involve a high degree of risk. In addition, funds may make minority investments where the fund may not be able to protect its investment or control, or influence effectively the business or affairs of the underlying investment.
- The performance of a fund may be substantially adversely affected by a single investment. Private fund investments are less transparent than public investments and private fund investors are afforded fewer regulatory protections than investors in registered public securities.
- Private equity fund investors are subject to periodic capital calls. Failure to make required capital contributions when due will cause severe consequences to the investor, including possible forfeiture of all investments in the fund made to date.

No assurance can be given that the Master Fund's investment program will be successful. Accordingly, the Fund should be considered a speculative investment that entails substantial risks, and a prospective investor should invest in the Fund only if it can sustain a complete loss of its investment. An investment in the Fund should be viewed only as part of an overall investment program.

PLEASE SEE THE PROSPECTUS FOR A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTING IN PRIVATE EQUITY AND

ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC RISKS RELATING TO SECONDARY INVESTMENTS, CO-INVESTMENTS AND ETFS.

Any statements regarding market events, future events or other similar statements constitute only subjective views, are based upon expectations or beliefs, should not be relied on, are subject to change due to a variety of factors, including fluctuating market conditions, and involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, many of which cannot be predicted or quantified and are beyond the Fund's control. Future events and actual results could differ materially from those set forth in, contemplated by, or underlying these statements. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that these statements are now or will prove to be accurate or complete in any way. No representation is made that the Fund's or the Master Fund's investment process or investment objectives will be or are likely to be successful or achieved.

Nothing contained in this document is intended to constitute legal, tax, securities or investment advice. The general opinions and information contained herein should not be acted or relied upon by any person without obtaining specific and relevant legal, tax, securities or investment advice.

The information in this document is supplied by Pantheon Ventures (US) LP, an affiliate of AMG Funds LLC. AMG Funds LLC does not guarantee the accuracy of such information, but believes it to be reliable. Additional information is available upon request.

Investment products are not FDIC insured, are not bank guaranteed and may lose value.

AMG Pantheon Fund, LLC is distributed by AMG Distributors, Inc., a member of FINRA/SIPC.

AMG Distributors, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of AMG Funds LLC and Pantheon Ventures (US) LP is majority owned by Affiliated Managers Group, Inc. (AMG).

Pantheon Securities, LLC, a member of FINRA/SIPC, serves as the sub-distributor for the Fund.

Unclassified

Description of commonly used indices

Description of commonly used indices

This list may not represent all indices used in this material. Pantheon does not attest to or verify the accuracy of the underlying data sourced from these indices and databases.

MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. The MSCI World Index consists of the following 23 developed market country indexes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized gauge of the US equities market. This index is an unmanaged capitalization-weighted index consisting of 500 of the largest capitalization US common stocks. The returns of the S&P 500 include the reinvestment of dividends.

MSCI Europe Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in Europe. The MSCI Europe Index consists of the following 15 developed market country indexes: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

MSCI AC Asia Pacific Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 5 Developed Markets countries and 8 Emerging Markets countries in the Asia Pacific region. With over 1,500 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. Developed Markets countries in the index include: Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore. Emerging Markets countries include: China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of the following 24 emerging market country indexes: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

FTSE Europe Index is one of a range of indices designed to help investors benchmark their European investments. The index comprises Large and Mid-cap stocks providing coverage of the Developed markets in Europe. The index is derived from the FTSE Global Equity Index Series (GEIS), which covers 98% of the world's investable market capitalization.

MSCI USA Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the US market. With over 600 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the US.

FTSE Asia-Pacific Index is part of a range of indices designed to help Asia Pacific investors to benchmark their investments. The index comprises Large (40%) and Mid (60%) Cap stocks providing coverage of 14 markets. The index is derived from the FTSE Global Equity Index Series (GEIS), which covers 98% of the world's investable market capitalization.

FTSE All World Index is a market-capitalization weighted index representing the performance of the large and mid-cap stocks from the FTSE Global Equity Index Series and covers 90-95% of the investable market capitalization. The index covers Developed and Emerging markets and is suitable as the basis for investment products, such as funds, derivatives, and exchange-traded funds.

The Thomson One Global All Private Equity Index is based on data compiled from 4,475 global private equity funds (buyout, growth equity, private equity energy, subordinated capital funds and venture capital), including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1988 and 2017. The Thomson One Global All Private Equity Index has limitations (some of which are typical to other widely used indices) and cannot be used to predict performance of the Fund. These limitations include survivorship bias (the returns of the index may not be representative of all private equity funds in the universe because of the tendency of lower performing funds to leave the index); heterogeneity (not all private equity are alike or comparable to one another, and the index may not accurately reflect the performance of a described style); and limited data (many funds do not report to indices, and the index may omit funds, the inclusion of which might significantly affect the performance shown).

Private Equity (PE): Investments made in privately held companies or buyouts of public companies

General Partner (GP): The investment manager who raises and manages a private equity fund

Limited Partner (LP): The investors who commit capital to a private equity fund

UNPRI (United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment): A global framework that guides investors to incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into investment decisions.

Unclassified

Description of commonly used indices (continued)

Description of commonly used indices

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Cambridge Associates Private Investment Benchmarks are based on data compiled from over 8,000 global private market funds (including buyout, growth equity, private equity energy, subordinated capital funds and venture capital), including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1988 and 2022, including fully liquidated partnerships. The Cambridge Associates Private Investment Benchmarks have limitations (some of which are typical to other widely used indices) and cannot be used to predict performance of the Fund. These limitations include survivorship bias (the returns of the index may not be representative of all private market funds in the universe because of the tendency of lower performing funds to leave the index); heterogeneity (not all private market funds are alike or comparable to one another, and the index may not accurately reflect the performance of a described style); and limited data (many funds do not report to indices, and the index may omit funds, the inclusion of which might significantly affect the performance shown).

Cambridge Associates (Infrastructure) is comprised of data extracted in fund currency from Private Equity and Venture Capital index based on funds classified as Infrastructure by Cambridge Associates. Cambridge Associates defines Infrastructure as funds that primarily invest in companies and assets that provide an essential service that contributes to the economic or social productivity of an organization, community, or society at large, with real assets in the water, transportation, energy, communication, or social sector. Investments must also have one or more of the following structural features: a monopolistic or oligopolistic market position with high barriers to entry; a low elasticity of demand due to their essential functions; stable, predictable, and long-term revenue contracts; or inflation protection through inflation adjustment mechanisms in underlying contracts**.** These indexes have limitations (some of which are typical to other widely used indices) and cannot be used to predict performance of the fund. These limitations include survivorship bias (the returns of the index may not be representative of all private equity funds in the universe because of the tendency of lower performing funds to leave the index); heterogeneity (not all private equity are alike or comparable to one another, and the index may not accurately reflect the performance of a described style); and limited data (many funds do not report to indices, and the index may omit funds, the inclusion of which might significantly affect the performance shown).

Preqin's database includes performance information on over 7,000 active Private Equity funds. The Preqin data is supplied by managers that may be unaudited. The indices are not transparent and cannot be independently verified and may be recalculated by Preqin each time a new fund is added. The historical performance of the index is not fixed, cannot be replicated and may differ over time from the data presented in this communication. The funds included in the data shown report their performance voluntarily therefore the data may reflect a bias towards funds with track records of success. The underlying funds may report audited or unaudited. The data is not transparent and cannot be independently verified. Index returns presented do not represent fund performance.

Asia & ROW – Venture Capital is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "Asia & ROW" as Asia and the rest of the world, and venture capital is defined as provides capital to new or growing businesses with perceived long-term growth potential. **Asia & ROW – Growth Equity** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "Asia & ROW" as Asia and the rest of the world, and growth equity is defined as typically takes significant minority positions in companies without the use of leverage. Targets profitable, but still maturing, investee companies with significant scope for growth. Investment horizons are mid-to-long term, similar to those seen with buyout funds. **Asia & ROW – Buyout** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "Asia & ROW" as Asia and the rest of the world, and buyout is defined as invests in established companies, often with the intention of improving operations and/or financials. Investment often involves the use of leverage. **Europe – Venture Capital** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "Europe" as Europe, and venture capital is defined as provides capital to new or growing businesses with perceived long-term growth potential. **Europe – Growth Equity** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "Europe" as Europe, and growth equity is defined as typically takes significant minority positions in companies without the use of leverage. Targets profitable, but still maturing, investee companies with significant scope for growth. Investment horizons are mid-to-long term, similar to those seen with buyout funds. **Europe – Buyout** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "Europe" as Europe and the rest of the world, and buyout is defined as invests in established companies, often with the intention of improving operations and/or financials. Investment often involves the use of leverage. **North America – Venture Capital** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "North America" as North America, and venture capital is defined as provides capital to new or growing businesses with perceived long-term growth potential. **North America – Growth Equity** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "North America" as North America, and growth equity is defined as typically takes significant minority positions in companies without the use of leverage. Targets profitable, but still maturing, investee companies with significant scope for growth. Investment horizons are mid-to-long term, similar to those seen with buyout funds. **North America – Buyout** is composed of a subset of funds from Preqin's database. Preqin defines "North America" as North America and the rest of the world, and buyout is defined as invests in established companies, often with the intention of improving operations and/or financials. Investment often involves the use of leverage.

Unclassified

Definitions

Buyout: Funds that acquire controlling interests in companies with a view towards later selling those companies or taking them public.

Co-investment: Portfolio company investments alongside a private equity fund.

Infrastructure (Core Plus): Funds that generally invest in long-term assets that provide stable cash flows with growth initiatives.

Growth Equity: Funds that invest in later-stage, pre-IPO companies.

Primaries: Pools of actively-managed capital that invest in private companies with the intent of creating value.

Secondaries: Purchasing existing private equity fund commitments from an investor seeking liquidity in such fund prior to its termination.

Special Situations: Particular circumstances that influence investment based on the situation, rather than its underlying fundamentals.

Real Assets: Investments in infrastructure, renewables and energy infrastructure, natural resources, and asset-backed strategies.

Private Debt: Includes senior secured lending, mezzanine financing as well as more opportunistic debt strategies such as distressed for control.

Venture: Investments in new and emerging companies are usually classified as venture capital.

Vintage Year: The first year that the private equity fund draws down or "calls" committed capital is known as the fund's vintage year.

Committed Capital: The amount of capital that has been allocated to private equity investments, including the funded and unfunded portion of investments, as a percentage of the fund's total assets.

Invested Capital: The amount of capital that has been deployed into private equity investments as a percentage of the fund's total assets.

S&P 500 Index is a widely recognized gauge of the US equities market. This index is an unmanaged capitalization-weighted index consisting of 500 of the largest capitalization US common stocks. The returns of the S&P 500 include the reinvestment of dividends.

MSCI World Index is a broad global equity index that represents large and mid-cap equity performance across all 23 developed markets countries. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

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