

Vontobel

VONTOBEL GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE FUND

Class I Shares (Ticker: ENVRX)

A series of Advisers Investment Trust

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

October 2, 2023

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund (the “Fund”) dated October 2, 2023. A copy of the prospectus can be obtained at no charge by writing to the transfer agent, Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund, c/o The Northern Trust Company, P.O. Box 4766, Chicago, Illinois 60680-4766, or by calling 866-252-5393 (toll free) or 312-630-6583. The Fund’s prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

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Description of the Trust and the Fund

Advisers Investment Trust (the “Trust”) is a Delaware statutory trust operating under a Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Trust Agreement”) dated March 9, 2023. The Trust was formerly an Ohio business trust, which commenced operations on December 20, 2011. On March 31, 2017, the Trust was converted to a Delaware statutory trust. The Trust is an open-end investment company. The Trust Agreement permits the Board of Trustees (“Trustees” or “Board”) to authorize and issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series. This Statement of Additional Information relates to the Vontobel Global Environmental Change Fund (the “Fund”), a series of the Trust. The investment adviser to the Fund is Vontobel Asset Management, Inc. (the “Adviser” or “Vontobel”). The Fund is a diversified fund.

The Fund does not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificated form registered on the books of the Fund and the transfer agent for the account of the shareholder. Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Trustees. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Trustees have the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of the shareholders of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the shareholders of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive, as a class, a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

Any Trustee of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. The Trust does not hold an annual meeting of shareholders. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share he or she owns and fractional votes for fractional shares he or she owns. All shares of the Fund have equal voting and liquidation rights. The Trust Agreement can be amended by the Trustees, except that any amendment that adversely affects the rights of shareholders must be approved by the shareholders affected. All shares of the Fund are subject to involuntary redemption if the Trustees determine to liquidate the Fund. An involuntary redemption will create a capital gain or a capital loss, which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax adviser.

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Fund, see “How to Purchase Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” in the Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Fund’s assets, see “Pricing Your Shares” in the Prospectus and “Determination of Share Price” in this Statement of Additional Information.

Additional Information About the Fund’s Investments

Investment Strategies and Risks

All principal investment strategies and risks of the Fund are discussed in the Prospectus. This section contains a more detailed discussion of some of the investments the Fund may make, some of the techniques the Fund may use, and the risks related to those techniques and investments. Additional non-principal strategies and risks also are discussed here.

Equity Securities

Equity securities consist of common stock, preferred stock, securities convertible into common and preferred stock, rights, warrants, income trusts, and Master Limited Partnerships (“MLP”). Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. Preferred stocks represent an equity interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends or in the event of issuer liquidation or bankruptcy. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks that may be converted or exchanged into shares of the underlying common stock at a stated exchange ratio. Income trusts and MLP units are equity investments and may lack diversification

as such trusts are primarily invested in oil and gas, pipelines, and other infrastructures whereas MLPs are primarily engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, productions, and mining of minerals and natural resources. Although equity securities have a history of long-term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions.

Investments in equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations in value due to earnings, economic conditions, and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser. As a result, the return and net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund will fluctuate. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may not increase as much as the market as a whole and some undervalued securities may continue to be undervalued for long periods of time. Although profits in some Fund holdings may be realized quickly, it is not expected that most investments will appreciate rapidly.

Depositary Receipts

The Fund may invest in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), which are receipts issued by a bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs, in sponsored form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. EDRs are the European equivalent of ADRs and are designed to attract investment capital from the European region. GDRs are designed to raise capital in the U.S. and foreign securities markets. The underlying shares of depositary receipts are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer's home country. Depositary receipts are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. A sponsoring company provides financial information to the bank and may subsidize administration of the ADR, EDR, or GDR. Unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs may be created by a broker-dealer or depositary bank without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs of the ADR, EDR, or GDR facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored depositary receipt. The bank or trust company depositary of an unsponsored depositary receipt may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Unsponsored depositary receipts may carry more risk than sponsored depositary receipts because of the absence of financial information provided by the underlying company. Many of the risks described below regarding foreign securities apply to investments in ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Investments

Investing in foreign securities generally represents a greater degree of risk than investing in domestic securities, due to possible exchange controls or exchange rate fluctuations, limits on repatriation of capital, less publicly available information as a result of accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards different from those used in the U.S., more volatile markets, potentially less securities regulation, less favorable tax provisions, political or economic instability, war, or expropriation. As a result of its investments in foreign securities, the Fund may receive interest or dividend payments, or the proceeds of the sale or redemption of such securities, in the foreign currencies in which such securities are denominated.

The Fund may invest in countries or regions with relatively low gross national product per capita compared to the world's major economies, and in countries or regions with the potential for rapid economic growth (emerging markets). The Adviser includes within its definition of an emerging market country, any country: (i) having an "emerging stock market" as defined by the International Finance Corporation; (ii) with low-to-middle-income economies according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"); or (iii) listed in World Bank publications as developing.

The risks of investing in foreign securities may be intensified in the case of investments in emerging markets. Securities of many issuers in emerging markets may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. Emerging markets also may have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of the Fund are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. Securities prices in emerging markets can be significantly more volatile than in the more developed nations of the world, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be predominantly based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult or impossible at times. Securities of issuers located in countries with emerging markets may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements.

Certain emerging markets may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital, or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. In addition, if deterioration occurs in an emerging market's balance of payments or for other reasons, a country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments.

Investments in certain foreign emerging market debt obligations may be restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times preclude investment in certain foreign emerging market debt obligations and increase the expenses of the Fund.

On December 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") and the European Union ("EU") reached an agreement on the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The agreement became effective on May 1, 2021. The full impact of the UK's departure from the EU and nature of the future relationship between the UK and the EU remains uncertain. Until the economic effects of the UK's departure become clearer, and while a period of political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty continues, there remains a risk that the UK's departure from the EU may negatively impact the value of investments held by the Fund.

Foreign Currency and Foreign Currency Forward Contracts, Futures, and Options

When investing in foreign securities, the Fund usually effects currency exchange transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign exchange market. The Fund will incur expenses in converting assets from one currency to another.

Forward Contracts. The Fund may enter into foreign currency forward contracts for the purchase or sale of a fixed quantity of a foreign currency at a future date ("forward contracts") for hedging purposes, either to "lock-in" the U.S. dollar purchase price of the securities denominated in a foreign currency or the U.S. dollar value of interest and dividends to be paid on such securities, or to hedge against the possibility that the currency of a foreign country in which the Fund has investments may suffer a decline against the U.S. dollar, as well as for non-hedging purposes. The Fund may also enter into a forward contract on one currency in order to hedge against risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the value of a second currency ("cross hedging"). Forward contracts are traded over-the-counter, and not on organized commodities or securities exchanges. As a result, such contracts operate in a manner distinct from exchange-traded instruments, and their use involves certain risks beyond those associated with transactions in futures contracts or options traded on an exchange, including counterparty credit risk.

Only a limited market, if any, currently exists for hedging transactions relating to currencies in many emerging market countries, or to securities of issuers domiciled or principally engaged in business in emerging market countries, in which the Fund may invest. This may limit the Fund's ability to effectively hedge its investments in those emerging markets.

Foreign Currency Futures. Generally, foreign currency futures provide for the delivery of a specified amount of a given currency, on the settlement date, for a pre-negotiated price denominated in U.S. dollars or other currency. Foreign currency futures contracts would be entered into for the same reason and under the same circumstances as forward contracts. The Adviser will assess such factors as cost spreads, liquidity, and transaction costs in determining whether to utilize futures contracts or forward contracts in its foreign currency transactions and hedging strategy.

Purchasers and sellers of foreign currency futures contracts are subject to the same risks that apply to the buying and selling of futures generally. The Fund must accept or make delivery of the underlying foreign currency, through banking arrangements, in accordance with any U.S. or foreign restrictions or regulations regarding the maintenance of foreign banking arrangements by U.S. residents and may be required to pay any fees, taxes, or charges associated with such delivery which are assessed in the issuing country.

Foreign Currency Options. The Fund may purchase and write options on foreign currencies for purposes similar to those involved with investing in forward contracts. For example, in order to protect against declines in the dollar value of portfolio securities which are denominated in a foreign currency, or to protect against potential declines in its portfolio securities that are denominated in foreign currencies.

The value of a foreign currency option depends upon the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar. As a result, the price of the option position may vary with changes in the value of either or both currencies and have no relationship to the investment merits of a foreign security, including foreign securities held in a "hedged" investment portfolio. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market involve substantially larger amounts than

those that may be involved in the use of foreign currency options, investors may be disadvantaged by having to deal in an odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots.

As in the case of other kinds of options, the use of foreign currency options constitutes only a partial hedge, and the Fund could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. The purchase of an option on a foreign currency may not necessarily constitute an effective hedge against fluctuations in exchange rates and, in the event of rate movements adverse to the Fund's position, the Fund may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs.

Options on foreign currencies written or purchased by the Fund may be traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges or over the counter. There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies traded over the counter or any regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis.

Available quotation information is generally representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and thus may not reflect relatively smaller transactions (i.e., less than \$1 million) where rates may be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. To the extent that the U.S. options markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying markets that are not reflected in the options market.

Foreign Currency Warrants. The Fund may invest in foreign currency warrants that entitle the holder to receive from the issuer an amount of cash (generally, for warrants issued in the United States, in U.S. dollars) that is calculated pursuant to a predetermined formula and based on the exchange rate between a specified foreign currency and the U.S. dollar as of the exercise date of the warrant. Foreign currency warrants generally are exercisable upon their issuance and expire as of a specified date and time.

Foreign currency warrants are severable from the debt obligations with which they may be offered, and may be listed on exchanges. Foreign currency warrants may be exercisable only in certain minimum amounts, and an investor wishing to exercise warrants who possesses less than the minimum number required for exercise may be required either to sell the warrants or to purchase additional warrants, thereby incurring additional transaction costs. Upon exercise of warrants, there may be a delay between the time the holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the exchange rate relating to exercise is determined, thereby affecting both the market and cash settlement values of the warrants being exercised. The expiration date of the warrants may be accelerated if the warrants should be delisted from an exchange or if their trading should be suspended permanently, which would result in the loss of any remaining "time value" of the warrants (i.e., the difference between the current market value and the exercise value of the warrants), and, if the warrants were "out-of-the-money," in a total loss of the purchase price of the warrants. The initial public offering price of foreign currency warrants is generally considerably in excess of the price that a commercial user of foreign currencies might pay in the interbank market for a comparable option involving significantly larger amounts of foreign currencies. Foreign currency warrants are subject to significant foreign exchange risk, including risks arising from complex political or economic factors.

Performance Indexed Paper. The Fund may invest in performance indexed paper. Performance indexed paper (or "PIP") is U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper the yield of which is linked to certain foreign exchange rate movements. The yield to the investor on performance indexed paper is established at maturity as a function of spot exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a designated currency, as of or about a specified time (generally, the index maturity two days prior to maturity). The yield to the investor will be within a range stipulated at the time of purchase of the obligation, generally with a guaranteed minimum rate of return that is below, and a potential maximum rate of return that is above, market yields on U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper, with both the minimum and maximum rates of return on the investment corresponding to the minimum and maximum values of the spot exchange rate two business days prior to maturity.

Additional Risk Factors. As a result of its investments in foreign securities, the Fund may receive interest or dividend payments, or the proceeds of the sale or redemption of such securities, in the foreign currencies in which such securities are denominated. In that event, the Fund may convert such currencies into dollars at the then current exchange rate. Under certain circumstances, however, such as where the Adviser believes that the applicable rate is unfavorable at the time the currencies are received or the Adviser anticipates, for any other reason, that the exchange rate will improve, the Fund may hold such currencies for an indefinite period of time. In addition, the Fund may be required to receive delivery of the foreign currency underlying forward foreign currency contracts it has entered into. This could occur, for example, if an option written by the Fund is exercised or the Fund is unable to close out a forward contract. The Fund may hold foreign currency in anticipation of purchasing foreign securities.

The Fund may also elect to take delivery of the currencies' underlying options or forward contracts if, in the judgment of the Adviser, it is in the best interest of the Fund to do so. In such instances as well, the Fund may convert the foreign currencies to dollars at the then current exchange rates, or may hold such currencies for an indefinite period of time.

While the holding of currencies will permit the Fund to take advantage of favorable movements in the applicable exchange rate, it also exposes the Fund to risk of loss if such rates move in a direction adverse to the Fund's position. Such losses could reduce any profits or increase any losses sustained by the Fund from the sale or redemption of securities, and could reduce the dollar value of interest or dividend payments received. In addition, the holding of currencies could adversely affect the Fund's profit or loss on currency options or forward contracts, as well as its hedging strategies.

Geographic Concentration

The possibility that the Fund may concentrate its investments in a single country or region may make the Fund susceptible to economic, political, regulatory, or other events or conditions affecting companies within such country or region. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than a more geographically diversified strategy.

Options

The Fund may invest in covered put and covered call options and write covered put and covered call options on securities in which it may invest directly and that are traded on registered domestic securities exchanges. The writer of a call option, who receives a premium, has the obligation, upon exercise of the option, to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price during the option period. The writer of a put, who receives a premium, has the obligation to buy the underlying security, upon exercise, at the exercise price during the option period.

There are numerous risks associated with transactions in options. The principal factors affecting the market value of an option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying index or security in relation to the exercise price of the option, the actual or perceived volatility of the underlying index or security, and the time remaining until the expiration date. The premium received for an option written by the Fund is recorded as an asset of the Fund and its obligation under the option contract as an equivalent liability. The Fund then adjusts over time the liability as the market value of the option changes. The value of each written option will be marked to market daily.

A decision as to whether, when and how to write call options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

Options on securities indices are similar to options on securities except that, rather than the right to take or make delivery of securities at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the securities index upon which the option is based is greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple. The writer of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. Unlike options on securities, all settlements are in cash, and gain or loss depends on price movements in the securities market generally (or in a particular industry or segment of the market) rather than price movements in individual securities.

Because the exercise of index options is settled in cash, sellers of index call options cannot provide in advance for their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. When a call option sold by the Fund is exercised or closed out, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities or to deliver portfolio securities to the option purchaser to satisfy its obligations when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or the Fund may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gains to offset the losses realized upon option exercise. Such sales or delivery would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and may also result in realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

Other Derivatives

The Fund also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any over-the-counter derivatives contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Options on currencies may be traded on foreign exchanges. Such transactions may not be regulated as effectively as similar

transactions in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by (1) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors, (2) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions, (3) delays in the Adviser's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (4) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States, and (5) lesser trading volume.

The Fund is a "limited derivative user" as defined in Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act. This means the Fund's derivatives exposure will not exceed 10% of its net assets. The Fund has adopted written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risk. The procedures require the Adviser to monitor the Fund's derivatives exposure and take action if the Fund's derivatives exposure exceeds 10% of net assets. Investment in derivatives is not part of the Fund's principal investment strategy.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies, including shares of money market funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), open-end and closed-end investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and passive foreign investment companies.

ETFs are typically not actively managed. Rather, an ETF's objective is to track the performance of a specified index. Therefore, securities may be purchased, retained, and sold by ETFs at times when an actively managed trust would not do so. As a result, the Fund may have a greater risk of loss (and a correspondingly greater prospect of gain) from changes in the value of the securities that are heavily weighted in the index than would be the case if the ETF were not fully invested in such securities. Because of this, an ETF's price can be volatile. In addition, the results of an ETF will not match the performance of the specified index due to reductions in the ETF's performance attributable to transaction and other expenses, including fees paid by the ETF to service providers.

The Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to NAV or at a premium to NAV. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund. Also, there may be a limited secondary market for shares of closed-end funds.

Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and NAV than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

Shares of closed-end funds and ETFs (except, in the case of ETFs, for "aggregation units" of 50,000 shares) are not individually redeemable but are traded on securities exchanges. The prices of such shares are based upon, but not necessarily identical to, the value of the securities held by the issuer. There is no assurance that the requirements of the securities exchange necessary to maintain the listing of shares of any closed-end fund or ETF will continue to be met.

Some of the countries in which the Fund may invest, may not permit, or may place economic restrictions on, direct investment by outside investors. Investments in such countries may be permitted only through foreign government-approved or government-authorized investment vehicles, which may include other investment companies. These funds may also invest in other investment companies that invest in foreign securities. Investing through such vehicles may involve frequent or layered fees or expenses and may also be subject to limitation under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in shares of investment companies and up to 5% of its assets in any one investment company as long as the Fund does not own more than 3% of the voting stock of any one investment company, unless an exemption applies. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. Those expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities are any investment that the Adviser reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid securities may be subject to the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation for an indefinite period of time. The Fund might be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty in satisfying redemption requests from shareholders.

Illiquid securities may include, among other things, (i) private placements or restricted securities (i.e. Rule 144A securities and Section 4(2) commercial paper) subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”); (ii) securities that are otherwise not readily marketable (e.g., because trading in the security is suspended or because market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers) (iii) repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and time deposits that do not provide for payment to the Fund within seven days after notice or which have a term greater than seven days; and (iv) private equity investments.

A large institutional market exists for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act, including foreign securities. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments. Rule 144A under the Securities Act allows such a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restrictions on resale to the general public. Rule 144A establishes a “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for resale of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A has produced enhanced liquidity for many restricted securities, and market liquidity for such securities may continue to expand as a result of this regulation.

Under procedures adopted by the Trust’s Board, the Adviser has designated a Liquidity Committee to assess the liquidity risk of each individual Fund based on factors specific to that fund. In making this determination, the Adviser’s Liquidity Committee will consider, as it deems appropriate under the circumstances and among other factors: (i) the Fund’s investment strategy and liquidity of portfolio investments during both normal and reasonably foreseeable stressed conditions, including whether the investment strategy is appropriate for an open-end fund; (ii) the extent to which the strategy involves a relatively concentrated portfolio or large positions in particular issuers; (iii) the use of borrowings for investment purposes (whether from a bank or through financing transactions such as repurchase agreements and short sales); (iv) the use of derivatives; short-term and long-term cash flow projections during both normal and reasonably foreseeable stressed conditions; and (v) holdings of cash and cash equivalents, as well as borrowing arrangements and other funding sources.

The Trust procedures require the Adviser’s Liquidity Committee to classify the liquidity of portfolio investments (including derivative positions) based on the number of days in which the Adviser reasonably expects the investment would be convertible to cash (or sold or disposed of, but not necessarily settled) in current market conditions without significantly changing the market value of the investment, taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. In making this determination, the Liquidity Committee may consider the following factors, if applicable, in addition to other factors determined by the Adviser as relevant to the Fund: (i) existence of an active market for the asset, including whether the asset is listed on an exchange, as well as the number, diversity, and quality of market participants; (ii) frequency of trades or quotes for the asset and average daily trading volume of the asset (regardless of whether the asset is a security traded on an exchange); (iii) volatility of trading prices for the asset; (iv) bid-ask spreads for the asset; (v) whether the asset has a relatively standardized and simple structure; (vi) for fixed income securities, maturity and date of issue; (vii) restrictions on trading of the asset and limitations on transfer of the asset; (viii) the size of the Fund’s position in the asset relative to the asset’s average daily trading volume and, as applicable, the number of units of the asset outstanding; and (ix) relationship of the asset to another portfolio asset.

Although the Adviser’s Liquidity Committee monitors the liquidity of the securities held in the portfolio, the Board of Trustees oversees and retains ultimate responsibility for the Adviser’s liquidity determinations.

Certificates of Deposit and Bankers’ Acceptances

Certificates of deposit are receipts issued by a depository institution in exchange for the deposit of funds. The issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the receipt on the date specified on the certificate. The certificate usually can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Bankers’ acceptances typically arise from short-term credit arrangements designed to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise.

The draft is then “accepted” by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an earning asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of discount for a specific maturity. Although maturities for acceptances can be as long as 270 days, most acceptances have maturities of six months or less. Time deposits are non-negotiable receipts issued by a bank in exchange for the deposit of funds. Like certificates of deposits, time deposits earn a specified rate of interest over a definite period of time; however, it cannot be traded in the secondary market. Time deposits with a withdrawal penalty or that mature in more than seven days are considered to be illiquid securities.

Commercial Paper

The Fund may purchase commercial paper. Commercial paper consists of short-term (usually from one to 270 days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance current operations. The Fund may only invest in commercial paper rated at least “Prime-2” or better by Moody’s or rated “A-2” or better by S&P or, if the security is unrated, the Adviser determines that it is of equivalent quality.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer’s underlying common stock at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of “usable” bonds and warrants, or a combination of the features of several of these securities. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in an issuer’s capital structure, but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security’s underlying common stock.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stocks, like some debt obligations, are generally fixed-income securities. Shareholders of preferred stocks normally have the right to receive dividends at a fixed rate when and as declared by the issuer’s board of directors, but do not participate in other amounts available for distribution by the issuing corporation. Dividends on the preferred stock may be cumulative, and all cumulative dividends usually must be paid prior to shareholders of common stock receiving any dividends. Because preferred stock dividends must be paid before common stock dividends, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks. Upon liquidation, preferred stocks are entitled to a specified liquidation preference, which is generally the same as the par or stated value, and are senior in right of payment to common stock. Preferred stocks are, however, equity securities in the sense that they do not represent a liability of the issuer and, therefore, do not offer as great a degree of protection of capital or assurance of continued income as investments in corporate debt securities. Preferred stock dividends are not guaranteed and management can elect to forego the preferred dividend, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Preferred stocks are generally subordinated in right of payment to all debt obligations and creditors of the issuer, and convertible preferred stocks may be subordinated to other preferred stock of the same issue. Preferred stocks lack voting rights and the Adviser may incorrectly analyze the security, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

Rights

Rights are usually granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued to the public. The right entitles its holder to buy common stock at a specified price. Rights have similar features to warrants, except that the life of a right is typically much shorter, usually a few weeks. The risk of investing in a right is that the right may expire prior to the market value of the common stock exceeding the price fixed by the right.

Warrants

Warrants are securities that are usually issued with a bond or preferred stock but may trade separately in the market. A warrant allows its holder to purchase a specified amount of common stock at a specified price for a specified time. The risk of investing in a warrant is that the warrant may expire prior to the market value of the common stock exceeding the price fixed by the warrant. The Fund does not invest in warrants but may receive them pursuant to a corporate event involving one of its portfolio holdings. In addition, the percentage increase or decrease in the market price of a warrant may tend to be greater than the percentage increase or decrease in the market price of the optioned common stock.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Fund may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”). REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs generally are classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, or hybrid REITs. An equity REIT, which owns properties, generates income from rental and lease properties. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Hybrid REITs are designed to strike a balance between equity investments and mortgage-backed investments and derive their income from the collection of rents, the realization of capital gains from the sale of properties, and from the collection of interest payments on outstanding mortgages held within the trust.

The value of real estate securities in general and REITs in particular, will depend on the value of the underlying properties or the underlying loans or interests. The value of these securities will rise and fall in response to many factors, including economic conditions, the demand for rental property, and interest rates. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities. The Fund, though not invested directly in real estate, still is subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate, which include:

- possible declines in the value of real estate;
- risks related to general and local economic conditions;
- possible lack of availability of mortgage funds;
- overbuilding;
- changes in interest rates; and
- environmental problems.

Investing in REITs involves certain risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general, which include:

- dependency upon management skills;
- limited diversification;
- the risks of financing projects;
- heavy cash flow dependency;
- default by borrowers;
- self-liquidation;
- possibility of failing to maintain exemptions from the 1940 Act; and
- in many cases, relatively small market capitalization, which may result in less market liquidity and greater price volatility.

Stapled Securities

Interests in REITs may be structured as stapled securities. A stapled security consists of two or more securities that are combined to form one security such that the individual securities cannot be traded separately. For example, an interest in a portfolio of real estate properties (a REIT) may be combined with an interest in the operating company that manages the portfolio of those properties. Investors in stapled securities are subject to the risks inherent with each security that makes up the stapled security.

When Issued Securities

The Fund may from time to time purchase securities on a “when-issued,” delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, generally in connection with an underwriting or other offering. The price of such securities, which may be expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for the when-issued securities take place at a later date, beyond normal settlement dates, generally from 15 to 45 days after the transaction. Typically, income may not accrue on securities the Fund has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made, although the Fund may earn income on securities it has segregated.

When purchasing a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its NAV. Because the Fund is not required to pay for the security until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Fund's other investments. If the Fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment purchases are outstanding, the purchases may result in a form of leverage.

When the Fund has sold a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Fund does not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or could suffer a loss. The Fund may dispose of or renegotiate a transaction after it is entered into, and may sell when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment securities before they are delivered, which may result in a capital gain or loss. There is no percentage limitation on the extent to which the Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis.

Short-Term Funding Agreements and Guaranteed Investment Contracts

To enhance yield, the Fund may make limited investments in short-term funding agreements issued by banks and highly rated U.S. insurance companies. Short-term funding agreements issued by insurance companies are sometimes referred to as Guaranteed Investment Contracts ("GICs"), while those issued by banks are referred to as Bank Investment Contracts ("BICs"). Pursuant to such agreements, the Fund makes cash contributions to a deposit account at a bank or insurance company. The bank or insurance company then credits to the Fund on a monthly basis guaranteed interest at either a fixed, variable, or floating rate. These contracts are general obligations of the issuing bank or insurance company (although they may be the obligations of an insurance company separate account) and are paid from the general assets of the issuing entity.

The Fund will purchase short-term funding agreements only from banks and insurance companies which, at the time of purchase, are rated in one of the three highest rating categories and have assets of \$1 billion or more. Generally, there is no active secondary market in short-term funding agreements. Therefore, short-term funding agreements may be considered by the Fund to be illiquid investments. To the extent that a short-term funding agreement is determined to be illiquid, such agreements will be acquired by the Fund only if, at the time of purchase, no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in short-term funding agreements and other illiquid securities.

Repurchase Agreements

To maintain liquidity, the Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (agreements to purchase U.S. Treasury notes and bills, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase them at a specified time and price) with well-established registered securities dealers or banks.

A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Fund purchases a security and, at the same time, the seller (normally a commercial bank or broker-dealer) agrees to repurchase the same security (and/or a security substituted for it under the repurchase agreement) at an agreed-upon price and date in the future. The resale price is in excess of the purchase price, as it reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the Fund holds the securities. Repurchase agreements may be viewed as a type of secured lending. The purchaser maintains custody of the underlying securities prior to their repurchase; thus the obligation of the bank or dealer to pay the repurchase price on the date agreed to is, in effect, secured by such underlying securities. If the value of such securities is less than the repurchase price, the other party to the agreement is required to provide additional collateral so that all times the collateral is at least 102% of the repurchase price.

The majority of these transactions run from day to day and not more than seven days from the original purchase. However, the maturities of the securities subject to repurchase agreements are not subject to any limits and may exceed one year. The securities will be marked to market every business day so that their value is at least equal to the amount due from the seller, including accrued interest. The Fund's risk is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the delivery date.

Although repurchase agreements carry certain risks not associated with direct investments in securities, the Fund intends to enter into repurchase agreements only with banks and dealers believed by the Adviser to present minimum credit risks in accordance with guidelines established by the Board of Trustees.

Securities Lending

The Fund may, subject to guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees, lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers, and financial institutions deemed creditworthy and receive, as collateral, cash or cash equivalents which at all times while the loan is outstanding will be maintained in amounts equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. Any cash collateral will be invested in short-term securities that will increase the current income of the Fund lending its securities. The Fund will have the right to regain record ownership of loaned securities to exercise beneficial rights such as voting rights and subscription rights. While a securities loan is outstanding, the Fund is to receive an amount equal to any dividends, interest or other distributions with respect to the loaned securities. The Fund may pay reasonable fees to persons unaffiliated with the Trust for services in arranging such loans.

Even though securities lending usually does not impose market risks on the lending Fund, as with any extension of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery of the loaned securities and in some cases loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. In addition, the value of the collateral taken as security for the securities loaned may decline in value or may be difficult to convert to cash in the event that the Fund must rely on the collateral to recover the value of the securities. Moreover, if the borrower of the securities is insolvent, under current bankruptcy law, the Fund could be ordered by a court not to liquidate the collateral for an indeterminate period of time. If the borrower is the subject of insolvency proceedings and the collateral held might not be liquidated, the result could be a material adverse impact on the liquidity of the lending Fund.

The Fund will not lend securities having a value in excess of 33 1/3% of its assets, including collateral received for loaned securities (valued at the time of any loan).

Temporary Defensive Position

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. For example, the Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in money market instruments (high quality income securities with maturities of less than one year), securities of money market funds, or U.S. Government repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in such investments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies. As a result, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Fund Operations

Operational Risk. An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors, or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage, or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.

Information Security Risk. The Fund, and its service providers, may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from 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, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund or its investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, fund accounting agent, financial intermediaries, and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede security trading, or subject the Fund to regulatory fines, financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issues or securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Limitations. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Fund and are fundamental ("Fundamental"), i.e., they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As used in the Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information, the term

“majority” of the outstanding shares of the Fund means the lesser of: (1) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented at such meeting or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Other investment practices, which may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation, or regulatory policy, are considered non-fundamental (“Non-Fundamental”).

1. **Borrowing Money.** The Fund may not borrow money except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted by the SEC or its staff pursuant to order or interpretation, or as may be permitted by other regulatory authorities with appropriate jurisdiction.
2. **Senior Securities.** The Fund may not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by a Fund, provided that the Fund’s engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.
3. **Underwriting.** The Fund will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons, except to the extent that a Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933 by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities or when selling its own shares.
4. **Real Estate.** The Fund will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate, including real estate investment trusts. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).
5. **Commodities.** The Fund will not purchase or sell commodities except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted by the SEC or its staff pursuant to order or interpretation, or as may be permitted by other regulatory authorities with appropriate jurisdiction.
6. **Loans.** The fund will not make loans except to the extent consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or as may otherwise be permitted by the SEC or its staff pursuant to order or interpretation, or as may be permitted by other regulatory authorities with appropriate jurisdiction.
7. **Concentration.** The Fund will not invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies engaged in any particular industry or group of industries, except as permitted by the SEC. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Trust, provided that if such merger, consolidation, or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Trust shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation, or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

Non-Fundamental. The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Fund and are Non-Fundamental (see “Investment Limitations—Fundamental” above).

1. **Pledging.** The Fund will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in Fundamental Investment Limitation (1) above. Margin deposits, security interests, liens, and collateral arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales, and other permitted investments and techniques are not deemed to be a mortgage, pledge, or hypothecation of assets for purposes of this limitation.
2. **Borrowing.** The Fund will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than one-third of its total assets are outstanding.

3. Margin Purchases. The Fund will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on “margin.” This limitation is not applicable to short-term credit obtained by the Fund for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investment techniques.
4. Illiquid Investments. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in securities that the Adviser reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

Shares of the Fund

The Fund currently offers Class I shares. Class I shares are offered primarily to clients of financial intermediaries that: (i) charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting, or similar services or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the Distributor to offer Class I shares through a no-load network or platform. Such clients may include pension and profit sharing plans, other employee benefit trusts, endowments, foundations, and corporations. Class I shares are also offered to private and institutional clients of, or referred by, the Adviser and its affiliates. If you are eligible to purchase and do purchase Class I Shares, you will pay no sales charge at any time. There are no distribution and service fees applicable to Class I Shares.

How to Purchase Shares

You may purchase shares directly from the Fund or through your broker or financial intermediary on any business day which the Fund is open, subject to certain restrictions described below. Purchase requests received in good order by the Fund or an authorized financial intermediary before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (“ET”)/3:00 p.m. Central Time (“CT”) (or before the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) closes, if it closes before 4:00 p.m. ET/3:00 p.m. CT) will be effective at that day’s share price. Purchase requests received in good order by the Fund or an authorized financial intermediary after the close of trading on the NYSE are processed at the share price determined on the following business day.

How to Redeem Shares

You may redeem all or part of your investment in the Fund on any day that the Fund is open for business, subject to certain restrictions described below. Redemption requests received by the Fund or an authorized financial intermediary before 4:00 p.m. ET/3:00 p.m. CT (or before the NYSE closes if it closes before 4:00 p.m. ET/3:00 p.m. CT) will be effective that day. Redemption requests received by the Fund or an authorized financial intermediary after the close of trading on the NYSE are processed at the NAV determined on the following business day.

Additional Purchase and Redemption Information

Generally, all redemptions will be for cash. However, if you redeem shares worth the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund, the Fund reserves the right to pay part or all of your redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash in accordance with procedures approved by the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Shareholders may incur brokerage charges on the sale of any securities distributed in lieu of cash and will bear market risk until the security is sold. If payment is made in securities, the Fund will value the securities selected in the same manner in which it computes its NAV. This process minimizes the effect of large redemptions on the Fund and its remaining shareholders. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Fund. As with any security, a shareholder will bear taxes on any capital gains from the sale of a security redeemed in kind.

The Trust may suspend the right of redemption for such periods as are permitted under the 1940 Act and under the following unusual circumstances: (a) when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends and holidays) or trading is restricted, (b) when an emergency exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or the valuation of net assets not reasonably practicable, or (c) during any period when the SEC has by order permitted a suspension of redemption for the protection of shareholders.

Management of the Trust

The Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees supervises the business activities of the Trust and appoints the officers. Each Trustee serves until the termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires, or is removed. The Board generally meets four times a year to review the progress and status of the Trust. The following table provides information regarding each Trustee who is not an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Name, Address and Year of Birth ¹	Position(s) Held with the Trust ²	Term of Office/Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Robert Gordon Year of Birth: 1961	Trustee	Indefinite/January 2022 to present	Independent Director, VAM Funds Luxembourg, 2018 to present; Independent Director, Anchor Capital Advisors, 2020 to present; Independent Director, Trust Company of Illinois, 2019 to 2021; President and Chief Executive Officer, Driehaus Capital Management, 2006 to 2017.	9	VAM Funds Luxembourg, Anchor Capital Advisors, Trust Company of Illinois
D’Ray Moore Year of Birth: 1959	Trustee	Indefinite/July, 2011 to present	Independent Trustee, Diamond Hill Funds, 2007 to 2022; Chairperson, Diamond Hill Funds, 2014 to 2022.	9	Diamond Hill Funds (retired 2022)
Steven R. Sutermeister Year of Birth: 1954	Trustee	Indefinite/July, 2011 to present	President, Vadar Capital LLC, 2008 to 2017.	9	None

¹ The mailing address of each Trustee is 50 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

The following table provides information regarding each officer of the Trust.

Name, Address and Year of Birth ¹	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office/Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Barbara J. Nelligan Year of Birth: 1969	President	Indefinite/August 2017 to present	Senior Vice President, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company, 2018 to present; Senior Vice President, Global Fund Services Product Management, The Northern Trust Company, 2007 to present, Vice President of Advisers Investment Trust, 2012 to 2017.	N/A	N/A
Rodney L. Ruchle Year of Birth: 1968	Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer	Indefinite/March 2019 to present	Senior Principal Consultant, ACA Group, 2022 to present; Director, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (formerly Foreside Compliance Services, LLC) (financial services) 2016 to 2022.	N/A	N/A
Kara M. Schneider Year of Birth: 1973	Secretary	Indefinite/March 2023 to present	Second Vice President, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company, 2021 to present; Manager, Ultimus Fund Solutions LLC, 2017 to 2021.	N/A	N/A
Troy A. Sheets Year of Birth: 1971	Treasurer	Indefinite/January 2022 to present	Senior Principal Consultant, ACA Group, 2022 to present; Senior Director, Foreside Financial Group, LLC, 2016 to 2022; Treasurer of Advisers Investment Trust, 2011 to 2021; Assistant Treasurer of Advisers Investment Trust, May 2021 to December 2021.	N/A	N/A
Tracy L. Dotolo Year of Birth: 1976	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite/January 2022 to present	Senior Principal Consultant, ACA Group, 2022 to present; Director, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, 2016 to 2022; Treasurer of Advisers Investment Trust May 2021 to December 2021.	N/A	N/A
Stefania C. Suciuc Year of Birth: 1979	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite/March 2023 to present	Second Vice President, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company, 2015 to present.	N/A	N/A

¹ The mailing address of Messrs. Ruchle and Sheets and Ms. Dotolo is 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101. The mailing address of Meses. Nelligan, Schneider and Suciuc is 333 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, IL 60604.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2022.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund ¹	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds within the Trust Overseen by Trustee
Robert Gordon	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
D'Ray Moore	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Steven R. Sutermeister	None	Over \$100,000

¹ As of the date of this SAI, the Fund had not commenced operations.

Trustee Compensation

The Trust has no retirement or pension plans. The compensation paid to the Trustees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 for the Trust is set forth in the following table.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from the Fund¹</u>	<u>Total Compensation from the Trust</u>
Robert Gordon ²	None	\$94,750
D'Ray Moore	None	126,000
Steven R. Sutermeister	None	126,000
Michael M. Van Buskirk ³	None	126,000

¹ As of the date of this SAI, the Fund had not commenced operations.

² Mr. Gordon was elected to the Board of Trustees effective January 10, 2022.

³ Mr. Van Buskirk retired from the Board of Trustees effective December 15, 2022.

Leadership Structure and Board of Trustees

The primary responsibility of the Board of Trustees is to represent the interests of the shareholders of the Trust and to provide oversight of the management of the Trust. Each of the Trustees on the Board is independent of and not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates. The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees is D'Ray Moore, who is an independent Trustee. The Board has adopted Fund Governance Guidelines to provide guidance for effective leadership. The guidance sets forth criteria for Board membership, trustee orientation, and continuing education and annual trustee evaluations. The Board reviews quarterly reports from the investment adviser providing management services to the Fund, as well as quarterly reports from the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) and other service providers. This process allows the Board to effectively evaluate issues that impact the Trust as a whole as well as issues that are unique to each Fund. The Board has determined that this leadership structure is appropriate to ensure that the regular business of the Board is conducted efficiently while still permitting the Trustees to effectively fulfill their fiduciary and oversight obligations. The Board reviews its structure and the structure of its committees annually.

The Trustees have delegated day to day operations to various service providers whose activities they oversee. The Trustees have also engaged legal counsel (who is also legal counsel to the Trust) that is independent of the Adviser or its affiliates to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust. The Trustees meet separately in an executive session on a quarterly basis and meet separately in executive session with the Fund’s CCO at least annually. On an annual basis, the Board conducts a self-assessment and evaluates its structure and the structure of its committees. The Board has two standing committees, the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee.

All of the independent Trustees are members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee’s function is to oversee the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; to oversee the quality and objectivity of the Trust’s financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and to act as a liaison between the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee is able to focus Board time and attention to matters of interest to shareholders and, through its private sessions with the Fund’s auditor, CCO, and legal counsel, stay fully informed regarding management decisions. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the Audit Committee held three meetings.

The Nominating and Governance Committee nominates candidates for election to the Board of Trustees, makes nominations for membership on all committees. The Nominating and Governance Committee also reviews as necessary the responsibilities of any committees of the Board and whether there is a continuing need for each committee, whether there is a need for

additional committees of the Board, and whether committees should be combined or reorganized. The Nominating and Governance Committee makes recommendations for any such action to the full Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee also considers candidates for trustees nominated by shareholders. Shareholders may recommend candidates for Board positions by forwarding their correspondence to the Secretary of the Trust at the Trust's address and the shareholder communication will be forwarded to the Nominating and Governance Committee Chairperson for evaluation. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the Nominating and Governance Committee held one meeting. All of the independent Trustees are members of the Nominating and Governance Committee.

Board Oversight of Risk

The Fund is subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, operational, and financial risks, among others. Risk oversight forms part of the Board's general oversight of the Fund and is addressed as part of various Board and committee activities. Day-to-day risk management with respect to the Fund resides with the Adviser or other service providers, subject to supervision by Trust officers. The Audit Committee and the Board oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage the risk to which the Fund may be exposed. For example, the Board meets with portfolio managers and receives information regarding investment risks and with the Adviser regarding liquidity risks. The Board meets with the CCO and receives regular reports regarding compliance and regulatory risks. The Audit Committee meets with the Trust's Treasurer and receives regular reports regarding fund operations and risks related to the valuation, and overall financial reporting of the Fund. From its review of these reports and discussions with management, the Board learns in detail about the material risks to which the Fund is exposed, enabling a dialogue about how management and service providers mitigate those risks.

Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Fund or the Adviser, its affiliates, or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Fund's ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations. The Trustees believe that their current oversight approach is an appropriate way to manage risks facing the Fund, whether investment, compliance, financial, or otherwise. The Trustees may, at any time in their discretion, change the manner in which they conduct risk oversight of the Fund.

Trustee Attributes

The Board believes each of the Trustees has demonstrated leadership abilities and possesses experience, qualifications, and skills valuable to the Trust. Each of the Trustees has substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and access information provided to them.

Below is additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his or her attributes. The information provided below, and in the chart above, is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, work ethic, the ability to work together, and the ability to communicate effectively, exercise judgment, ask incisive questions, manage people and problems, or develop solutions.

Robert Gordon has over 35 years of experience in the investment management industry and 20 years serving in a Chief Executive capacity. His career includes roles at a diversity of investment firms, ranging from large global financial institutions to focused investment management boutiques. Mr. Gordon brings a broad range of skills to the Trust including investment management, risk oversight, fund administration, and sales and marketing with a particular focus on delivering best practices. His experience includes familiarity with a broad range of asset classes of equities, fixed income, alternative investments, and derivative products. In addition to serving as an Independent Director to the Trust, he serves as a board member and adviser to investment management companies both in the US and abroad.

D'Ray Moore worked for a major service provider to investment managers and mutual funds for over 10 years, including as Senior Vice President for European relationship management. Her expertise in mutual fund operations enables Ms. Moore to bring to the Trust a unique perspective on service provider oversight. Ms. Moore's experience also includes serving as Chairman and independent trustee for other mutual funds and 10 years of experience in banking and financial services, including retail investment sales and sales management.

Steven R. Sutermeister has over 40 years of experience in the financial services industry (with significant experience in the mutual fund industry), including more than 25 years in management, executive management, and board experience at other financial institutions. His experience as the Chief Investment Officer of a life insurance company, Director and President of a mutual fund complex, and Director and Audit Committee Chair of a public bank holding company allows him to bring

seasoned perspective, insight, and financial acumen to issues and strategies related to the Trust including regulatory relationships, investment risks, and enterprise risk management.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser, and the principal underwriter have each adopted a Code of Ethics (each a “Code”) under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The personnel subject to a Code are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. Shareholders may obtain a copy of a Code from the Securities and Exchange Commission’s EDGAR website <http://www.sec.gov> or by calling the Fund at 866-252-5393 (toll free) or 312-630-6583.

Distribution

Financial Intermediaries

The Fund may authorize certain financial intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on its behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a financial intermediary or its designee accepts the order. These orders will be priced at the NAV next calculated after the order is accepted.

The Fund may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries under which the Fund pays the financial intermediaries for services, such as networking, sub-transfer agency, and/or omnibus recordkeeping. Payments made pursuant to such agreements generally are based on either: (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of clients serviced by such financial intermediaries or (2) the number of accounts serviced by such financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements are in addition to, rather than in lieu of, shareholder servicing fees that a financial intermediary may be receiving under an agreement with Foreside Financial Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group) (the “Distributor”). The Adviser may pay all or a portion of the fees for networking, sub-transfer agency, and/or omnibus accounting at its own expense and out of its legitimate profits.

Payment of Additional Cash Compensation

On occasion, the Adviser may make payments out of its resources and profits, which may include profits the Adviser derives from investment advisory fees paid by the Fund to financial intermediaries as incentives to market the Fund, to cooperate with the Adviser’s promotional efforts, or in recognition of the provision of administrative services and marketing and/or processing support. These payments are often referred to as “additional cash compensation” and are in addition to the sales charges and payments to financial intermediaries as discussed in above. The payments are made pursuant to agreements between financial intermediaries and the Adviser and do not affect the price investors pay to purchase shares of the Fund, the amount the Fund will receive as proceeds from such sales, or the amount of other expenses paid by the Fund. Additional cash compensation payments may be used to pay financial intermediaries for: (1) transaction support, including any one-time charges for establishing access to Fund shares on particular trading systems (known as “platform access fees”); (2) program support, such as expenses related to including the Fund in retirement programs, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, fund supermarkets, bank or trust company products, and/or insurance programs (e.g., individual or group annuity contracts); (3) marketing support, such as providing representatives of the Adviser access to sales meetings, sales representatives, and management representatives; (4) firm support, such as business planning assistance, advertising, and assistance with educating sales personnel about the Fund and shareholder financial planning needs; (5) providing shareholder and administrative services; and (6) providing other distribution-related or asset retention services.

Additional cash compensation payments generally are structured as basis point payments on gross or net sales or, in the case of platform access fees, fixed dollar amounts.

In addition to member firms of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”), the Adviser also reserves the ability to make payments, as described above, to other financial intermediaries that sell or provide services to the Fund and shareholders, such as banks, insurance companies, and plan administrators. These firms may include affiliates of the Adviser. You should ask your financial intermediary whether it receives additional cash compensation payments, as described above, from the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser and its affiliates also may pay non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries and their representatives in the form of (1) occasional gifts; (2) occasional meals, tickets, or other entertainment; and/or (3) sponsorship support of regional or national conferences or seminars. Such non-cash compensation will be made subject to applicable law.

The Adviser may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a bank were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Fund believes that there would be no material impact on the Fund or its shareholders. Banks may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the bank services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Fund may from time to time purchase securities issued by banks that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for a Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

Control Persons and Principal Holders

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore no persons owned of record or are known by the Fund to have beneficially owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

To the extent that any shareholder is the beneficial owner of more than 25% of the outstanding shares of any Fund, such shareholder may be deemed a “control person” of that Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act.

Management Ownership

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund had not commenced operations, and therefore, the officers and trustees of the Trust as a group beneficially owned no shares of any class of the Fund.

Investment Advisory and Other Services

Investment Adviser

Vontobel Asset Management, Inc. (the “Adviser or “Vontobel”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. Vontobel is registered as an investment adviser under the 1940 Act and is located at 1540 Broadway, 38th Floor, New York, NY 10036. Vontobel is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vontobel Holding AG, a Swiss bank holding company which is traded on the Swiss Stock Exchange. As of June 30, 2023, Vontobel had in excess of \$23.8 billion in assets under management.

Under the terms of the Trust’s investment advisory agreement with the Adviser (“Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, provides or arranges to be provided to the Fund such investment advice as it deems advisable and will furnish or arrange to be furnished a continuous investment program for the Fund consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies. As compensation for management services, the Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser fees computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at the annual rates set forth below:

Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets

0.65%

As the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this SAI, there were no advisory fees paid to the Adviser for the last three fiscal years.

The Advisory Agreement will continue for an initial term of two years, and on a year-to-year basis thereafter, provided that continuance is approved at least annually by specific approval of the Board of Trustees or by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. In either event, it must also be approved by a majority of the Trustees who are neither parties to the Advisory Agreement nor interested persons, as defined in the 1940 Act, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time without the payment of any penalty by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund on not more than 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. In the event of its assignment, the Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent that total annual operating

expenses (excluding brokerage costs, interest, taxes, dividends, litigation and indemnification expenses, expenses associated with investments in underlying investment companies, and extraordinary expenses) exceed the amount specified in the prospectus of the Fund until January 28, 2024. If it becomes unnecessary for the Adviser to waive fees or make reimbursements, the Adviser may recapture any of its prior waivers or reimbursements for a period not to exceed three years from the date on which the waiver or reimbursement was made to the extent that such a recapture does not cause the total annual fund operating expenses (excluding brokerage costs, interest, taxes, dividends, litigation and indemnification expenses, expenses associated with investments in underlying investment companies, and extraordinary expenses) to exceed the applicable expense limitation in effect at time of recoupment or that was in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement. The agreement to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses will automatically renew annually from year to year on the effective date of each subsequent annual update to the Fund’s registration statement, until such time as the Adviser provides written notice of non-renewal, and will terminate automatically upon termination of the Advisory Agreement.

Portfolio Manager Holdings

Portfolio managers are encouraged to own shares of the Fund they manage. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund had not commenced operations, and therefore, the portfolio managers of the Fund owned no shares of the Fund.

<u>Individual</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Shares in the Fund</u>					<u>Over \$1,000,000</u>
			<u>\$1 – \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,001 – \$50,000</u>	<u>\$50,001 – \$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,001 – \$500,000</u>	<u>\$500,001 – \$1,000,000</u>	
Pascal Dudle	Portfolio Manager	X						
Stephan Eugster	Portfolio Manager	X						—

Other Portfolio Manager Information

The portfolio managers are also responsible for managing other account portfolios in addition to the Fund.

A portfolio manager’s management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Fund investments on the one hand and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The side-by-side management of the Fund and other accounts presents a variety of potential conflicts of interests. For example, the portfolio manager may purchase or sell securities for one portfolio and not another. The performance of securities within one portfolio may differ from the performance of securities in another portfolio.

In some cases, another account managed by the same portfolio manager may compensate the Adviser based on performance of the portfolio held by that account. Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for the Adviser to favor higher fee paying accounts over other accounts, including accounts that are charged no performance-based fees, in the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures that seek to mitigate such conflicts and to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally.

Another potential conflict could arise in instances in which securities considered as investments for the Fund are also appropriate investments for other investment accounts managed by the Adviser. When a decision is made to buy or sell a security by the Fund and one or more of the other accounts, the adviser may aggregate the purchase or sale of the securities and will allocate the securities transactions in a manner it believes to be equitable under the circumstances. However, a variety of factors can determine whether a particular account may participate in a particular aggregated transaction. Because of such differences, there may be differences in invested positions and securities held in accounts managed according to similar strategies. When aggregating orders, the Adviser employs procedures designed to ensure accounts will be treated in a fair and equitable manner and no account will be favored over any other. The Adviser has implemented specific policies and procedures to address any potential conflicts.

The following tables indicate the number of accounts and asset under management (in millions) for each type of account for the portfolio manager as of June 30, 2023.

Mr. Dudle, Portfolio Manager:

<u>Account Type</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>		<u>Assets Under Management (in millions)</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Subject to a Performance Fee</u>
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	0	\$1,856	0
Other Accounts	2	0	\$149	0
Total	3	0	\$2,005	0

Mr. Eugster, Portfolio Manager:

<u>Account Type</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>		<u>Assets Under Management (in millions)</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Subject to a Performance Fee</u>
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	0	\$1,856	0
Other Accounts	2	0	\$149	0
Total	3	0	\$2,005	0

Portfolio Manager Compensation

Vontobel offers a competitive compensation structure for the investment team, which includes all portfolio managers. The investment team's total annual compensation includes a base salary as well as a discretionary and/or contractual annual bonus payment. A contractual bonus is paid quarterly in arrears. Portfolio Managers' incentive compensation above a certain threshold is subject to three-year deferral periods. All amounts deferred must be invested in funds managed or sub-advised by the firm.

Trade Allocation

The Adviser manages accounts in addition to the Fund. When the Fund and another of the Adviser's clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Adviser may execute the transactions with the same broker on a combined or "blocked" basis. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Fund because of increased volume of the transaction.

Fund Services

The Northern Trust Company, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, serves as the Administrator, (the "Administrator") for the Fund and serves as the Fund's Transfer Agent, Custodian, and Fund Accounting Agent. The Custodian acts as the Trust's depository, provides safekeeping of its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Trust's request, and maintains records in connection with its duties. The Transfer Agent maintains the records of each shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent, and performs other accounting and shareholder service functions. The fees and certain expenses of the Transfer Agent, Custodian, Fund Accounting Agent, and Administrator are paid by the Fund.

As the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this SAI, there were no administrator fees paid for the last three fiscal years.

Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group) ("ACA Group"), located at 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101 provides compliance services and financial controls services for the Fund. Services are provided to the Fund pursuant to written agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and ACA Group. The fees are paid by the Fund.

As the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this SAI, there were no fees paid to Foreside for the last three fiscal years.

Distributor

Foreside Financial Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group) (the “Distributor”), a subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, located at 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, provides distribution services to the Fund pursuant to a distribution agreement with the Trust. Under its agreement with the Trust, the Distributor acts as an agent of the Trust in connection with the offering of the shares of the Fund on a continuous basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor, and its officers, have no role in determining the Fund’s investment policies or which securities to buy or sell. The Adviser, at its own expense, pays the Distributor a fee for distribution-related services.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks, or other financial institutions for distribution of shares of the Fund. The Trust in its discretion also may issue shares of the Fund other than through the Distributor in connection with: (i) the payment or reinvestment of dividends or distributions; (ii) any merger or consolidation of the Trust or the Fund with any other investment company or trust or any personal holding company, or the acquisition of the assets of any such entity or another series of the Trust; (iii) any offer of exchange authorized by the Board of the Trustees; (iv) any sales of shares to Trustees and officers of the Trust or to Distributor or such other persons identified in the Prospectus; or (v) the issuance of such shares to a unit investment trust if such unit investment trust has elected to use shares as an underlying investment.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The firm of Ernst & Young LLP, has been selected as independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 in accordance with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Ernst & Young LLP will perform an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements and provides audit and tax services.

Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices

Subject to policies established by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for the Fund’s portfolio decisions and the placing of the Fund’s portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks the best qualitative execution, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer, and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Adviser generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

All decisions concerning the purchase and sale of securities and the allocation of brokerage commissions on behalf of the Fund are made by the Adviser. In selecting broker-dealers to use for such transactions, the Adviser will seek to achieve the best overall result for the Fund taking into consideration a range of factors that include not just price, but also the broker’s reliability, reputation in the industry, financial standing, infrastructure, research and execution services, and ability to accommodate special transaction needs. The Adviser will use knowledge of the Fund’s circumstances and requirements to determine the factors that the Adviser takes into account for the purpose of providing the Fund with “best execution.”

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter, or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore has not paid brokerage commissions.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund will not disclose (or authorize its custodian or principal underwriter to disclose) portfolio holdings information to any person or entity except as follows:

- To persons providing services to the Fund who have a need to know such information in order to fulfill their obligations to the Fund, such as portfolio managers, administrators, custodians, pricing services, proxy voting services, accounting and auditing services, liquidity services, and research and trading services, and the Trust’s Board of Trustees;

- In connection with periodic reports that are available to shareholders and the public;
- To mutual fund rating or statistical agencies or persons performing similar functions;
- Pursuant to a regulatory request or as otherwise required by law; or
- To persons approved in writing by the President and CCO.

The Fund will disclose its portfolio holdings quarterly, in its annual and semi-annual Reports, as well as in filings with the SEC, in each case no later than 60 days after the end of the applicable fiscal period.

The Fund makes portfolio holdings available, by request, 30 days after month end. Pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, the Fund has ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings information on a daily basis to the Adviser, Administrator, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent and Custodian, and on an as needed basis to other third parties providing services to the Fund. The Adviser, Administrator, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, and Custodian receive portfolio holdings information daily in order to carry out the essential operations of the Fund. The Fund discloses portfolio holdings to its auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services, printers, parties to merger and reorganization agreements and its agents, and prospective or newly hired investment advisers or sub-advisers. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel at any time.

The Fund, the Adviser, the Transfer Agent, the Fund Accounting Agent, and the Custodian are prohibited from entering into any special or ad hoc arrangements with any person to make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Trust's President and CCO. Any party wishing to release portfolio holdings information on an ad hoc or special basis must submit any proposed arrangement to the CCO, which will review the arrangement to determine: (i) whether the arrangement is in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders, (ii) whether the information will be kept confidential (based on the factors discussed below), (iii) whether sufficient protections are in place to guard against personal trading based on the information, and (iv) whether the disclosure presents a conflict of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser, or any affiliated person of the Fund or the Adviser. The CCO will provide to the Board of Trustees on a quarterly basis a report regarding all portfolio holdings information released on an ad hoc or special basis. Additionally, the Adviser and any affiliated persons of the Adviser, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Fund, as a result of disclosing the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Trust's CCO monitors compliance with these procedures, and reviews their effectiveness on an annual basis.

Information disclosed to third parties, whether on an ongoing or ad hoc basis, is disclosed under conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include: (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships), or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. The agreements with the Adviser, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, and Custodian contain confidentiality clauses, which the Board and these parties have determined extend to the disclosure of nonpublic information about the Fund's portfolio holding and the duty not to trade on the non-public information. The Trust believes that these are reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality of the Fund's portfolio holdings and will provide sufficient protection against personal trading based on the information.

Determination of Share Price

The price (NAV) of the shares of the Fund is determined at the close of trading of the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. ET/3:00 p.m. CT. The NYSE is closed on the following days: Saturdays and Sundays; U.S. national holidays including New Years' Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Security prices are generally provided by an approved third party pricing service as of the close of the NYSE, normally at 4:00 pm ET, each business day on which the share price of the Fund is calculated (as defined in the Fund's prospectus).

Equity securities (including options, rights, warrants, futures, and options on futures) traded in the over-the-counter market or on a primary exchange shall be valued at the closing price or last trade price, as applicable, as determined by the primary exchange. If no sale occurred on the valuation date, the securities will be valued at the latest quotations available from the designated pricing vendor as of the closing of the primary exchange. Securities for which quotations are either: (1) not readily available or (2) determined to not accurately reflect their value are valued at their fair value using procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. Significant bid-ask spreads or infrequent trading may indicate a lack of readily available market quotations. Securities traded on more than one exchange will first be valued at the last sale price on the principal exchange

and then the secondary exchange. The NASD National Market System is considered an exchange. Investments in other open-end registered investment companies are valued at their respective NAV as reported by such companies.

Fixed income securities will be valued at the latest quotations available from the designated pricing vendor. These quotations will be derived by an approved pricing service based on their proprietary calculation models. In the event that market quotations are not readily available for short-term debt instruments, securities with less than 61 days to maturity may be valued at amortized cost as long as there are no credit or other impairments of the issuer.

In the event an approved pricing service is unable to provide a readily available quotation, the security may be priced by an alternative source, such as a broker who covers the security and can provide a daily market quotation. The appropriateness of the alternative source, such as the continued use of the broker, will be reviewed and ratified quarterly by the Adviser as the “valuation designee.” Securities for which quotations are: (1) not readily available, (2) not provided by an approved pricing service or broker, or (3) determined to not accurately reflect their value, are valued by the Adviser using procedures approved by the Board of Trustees.

Foreign securities, currencies, and other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of such currencies against the U.S. Dollar, as of valuation time, as provided by an approved independent pricing service.

Redemption In-Kind

The Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. However, if the amount redeemed is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s net assets, the Fund has the right to redeem shares by giving the redeeming shareholder the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s net assets in securities instead of cash. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Fund.

Tax Consequences

The following discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences is general in nature and should not be regarded as an exhaustive presentation of all possible tax ramifications. Each shareholder should consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. The tax considerations relevant to a specific shareholder depend upon the shareholder’s specific circumstances, and the following general summary does not attempt to discuss all potential tax considerations that could be relevant to a prospective shareholder with respect to the Fund or its investments. This general summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “IRC”), the U.S. federal income tax regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change (potentially on a retroactive basis).

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the IRC, 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 realized capital gain, which are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the applicable timing requirements.

The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income (including any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and net realized capital gain (that is, any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the IRC and therefore should not be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes. Net realized capital gain for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund.

To be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the IRC, 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; (1) 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

(2) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of: (i) any one issuer (ii) two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or (iii) 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 may 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. However, 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.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund is subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on certain undistributed amounts of ordinary income and net realized capital gain under a prescribed formula contained in Section 4982 of the IRC. 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 net realized capital gain (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 U.S. federal income tax consequences is for the general information of shareholders that are U.S. persons and are subject to tax. Shareholders that are invested in IRAs or other qualified retirement plans are exempt from income taxation under the IRC. Shareholders that are non-U.S. persons, IRAs, or other qualified retirement plans should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

Distributions of taxable net investment income (including the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term realized capital loss) generally are taxable to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates. However, distributions by the Fund to a non-corporate shareholder may be subject to income tax at the shareholder's applicable tax rate for long-term capital gain, to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income on the securities it holds, the Fund properly designates the distribution as qualified dividend income, and the Fund and the non-corporate shareholder receiving the distribution meets certain holding period and other requirements. Distributions of taxable net investment income (including qualified dividend income) may be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax as discussed below.

Distributions of net realized 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 Trust have been held by such shareholders. Under current law, capital gain dividends recognized by a non-corporate shareholder generally will be taxed at a maximum income tax rate of 20% and may be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax as discussed below. Capital gains of corporate shareholders are taxed at the same rate as ordinary income.

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

Redemption of Fund shares by a shareholder will result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in the shareholder's 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.

Under the IRC, the Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") all distributions of taxable income and net realized 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 IRC, distributions of taxable net investment income and net realized capital gain and proceeds from the redemption or exchange of the shares of the Fund may be subject to withholding of federal income tax (currently, at a rate of 24%) 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.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax generally will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends, qualified dividend income and capital gain distributions received from the Fund, and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates, and trusts to the extent that any such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers about the application of federal, state, local, and foreign tax law in light of their particular situation.

Should additional series, or funds, be created by the Trustees, the Fund would be treated as a separate tax entity for federal tax purposes.

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by the Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

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

For federal income tax purposes, the Fund is permitted to carry forward net long-term and short-term capital losses realized in a taxable year to offset its own capital gains, if any, in years following the year of the loss. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund has not commenced operations and therefore the Fund had no short-term capital loss carry forwards ("CLCFs") and long-term CLCFs for federal income tax purposes.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Board of Trustees has delegated responsibilities for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Adviser, subject to the general oversight of the Board. The Adviser has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures ("Proxy Policy") as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, consistent with its fiduciary obligations. The Board of Trustees periodically reviews the Proxy Policy. The Proxy Policy is designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised prudently and solely in the best economic interests of the Fund and its shareholders considering all relevant factors and without undue influence from individuals or groups who may have an economic interest in the outcome of a proxy vote. Any conflict between the best economic interests of the Fund and the Adviser's interests will be resolved in the Fund's favor pursuant to the Proxy Policy.

The Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures are attached as Appendix A.

Investors may obtain a copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures by writing to the Trust in the name of the pertinent Fund c/o The Northern Trust Company, P.O. Box 4766, Chicago, Illinois 60680-4766 or by calling the Trust at 866-252-5393 (toll free) or 312-630-6583. Information about how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust at 866-252-5393 (toll free) or 312-630-6583 and on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Financial Statements

The Fund's audited financial statements will be incorporated by reference herein after each September 30 fiscal year end once the Fund commences operations.

Appendix A – Policy for Proxy Voting

Policy

VAMUS recognizes that the act of managing assets of clients consisting of common stock includes the voting of proxies related to the stock. VAMUS believes that strong governance provides the backbone to a sustainable business. As stewards of capital, VAMUS regards the accountability of the board to a company's shareholders, and of management to the board, as vital links to help protect the long-term interests of clients. Where a client has delegated to VAMUS the power to vote portfolio securities in its portfolio, VAMUS will vote the proxies in a manner that is in the best interests of the client. In order to fulfill this responsibility, VAMUS has implemented the following proxy voting procedures.

Procedures

The CCO or designee shall identify those client portfolios for which VAMUS is responsible for voting proxies by reviewing the client's IMA. Unless the power to vote proxies for a client is reserved to that client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan's trustee or other fiduciaries), VAMUS is responsible for voting the proxies related to that portfolio.

Use of Third-Party Proxy Voting Service (ISS)

VAMUS has retained Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"), an independent third-party proxy voting service to provide research or other assistance with voting client proxies, and/or to vote client proxies outright only after VAMUS:

- Obtains and reviews the proxy voting policies and procedures of ISS;
- Determines that ISS has the capacity and competency to analyze proxy issues;
- Obtains sufficient information from ISS initially and on an ongoing basis to conclude that they are independent and can make recommendations in an impartial manner;
- Requires ISS to disclose any relevant facts concerning its relationships, if any, with issuers of publicly traded securities that are the subject of the proxy (e.g., the amount of compensation the ISS receives from such issuers);
- Obtains representations from ISS that it faced no conflict of interest with respect to recommendations or votes, and that it will promptly inform VAMUS if there is a conflict of interest; and
- Obtains representations from ISS that no member of its staff providing services to issuers of publicly traded companies plays a role in the preparation of its analyses or vote on proxy issues.

Proxy Voting Guidelines and Conflicts of Interest

VAMUS has elected to delegate the power to execute the vote of proxies related to client portfolios to ISS. Having made this delegation, VAMUS shall ensure that:

- Proxies and ballots are delivered directly to ISS whenever feasible; and
- ISS represents that prior to voting, it will verify whether its voting power is subject to any limitations or guidelines issued by the client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan's trustee or other fiduciaries).

VAMUS bases its voting on ISS's Sustainability Policy. In addition to the Sustainability Policy, VAMUS also has custom policies covering circumstances that may not be consistently addressed by the ISS.

In most cases, client proxies will be voted in accordance with the recommendation of the ISS Sustainability Policy, but VAMUS reserves the right to disagree or override a recommendation if it sees fit. In those instances, a written document is provided to the CCO or designee which includes the research presented, discussion points and final decision regarding the vote. The CCO or designee shall be responsible for ensuring that such documentation is prepared and maintained by the firm.

In no event shall VAMUS take any action to countermand or affect a voting recommendation or decision by ISS if a conflict of interest exists between VAMUS and a client on a particular matter. Examples of situations where a conflict may exist include:

- Business relationships, where VAMUS manages money for a public company or pension assets of the company;
- Personal relationships, where a VAMUS person has a personal relationship with a public company's officers, directors, or candidates for officer or directorship; and
- Familial relationships, where a VAMUS person has a known familial relationship relating to a public company (e.g., a spouse is employed by a public company).

Such conflicts can arise, for example, when a particular proxy vote pits the interests of VAMUS against those of a client, such as where the issue of fees to VAMUS is involved. Conflicts of interest can arise in many other ways as well. Whenever VAMUS detects an actual or potential material conflict between the interests of a client and the interests of VAMUS, VAMUS will review the conflict or potential conflict to determine whether a conflict in fact exists and what to do about the identified conflict. Where a conflict has been identified, VAMUS will use one of the following methods to resolve the conflict, provided such method results in a decision to vote the proxies that is solely based on the client's best interests:

1. Vote proxies based upon the original recommendation of ISS; or
2. Engage or request the client to engage another party to determine how the proxies should be voted.

Whenever a conflict of interest is considered and resolved, the CCO or designee shall provide a written document which includes the research presented, discussion points and final decision regarding the vote. The CCO or designee shall maintain proper documentation of the meeting and be responsible for ensuring that such documentation is prepared and maintained by the firm.

Supervision of ISS

On an annual basis, the CCO or designee will obtain a certification or other information from ISS to ascertain whether ISS (i) has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues, (ii) remains independent and can make recommendations in an impartial manner, and (iii) is in compliance with all other contractual obligations. Additionally, the CCO or designee may periodically:

- Verify that proxies for the securities held in client portfolios have been received and voted in a manner consistent with the proxy voting policies and procedures of ISS and the guidelines (if any) issued by the client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan's trustee or other fiduciaries);
- Review the files to verify that records of the voting of the proxies have been properly maintained; and
- Provide a written report for each client that requests such a report reflecting the manner in which the client's proxies have been voted.

As a US registered investment adviser, VAMUS shall, in its Form ADV (a copy of which shall be distributed both initially and annually to each client), describe its proxy voting process and explain how clients can obtain information from VAMUS regarding how their securities were voted.