

March 28, 2024

WESTWOOD FUNDS

A Series of Ultimus Managers Trust

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Institutional Shares</u>	<u>A Class Shares</u>	<u>C Class Shares</u>
Westwood Select Income Fund	KIFYX	KIFAX	KIFCX

**Supplement to Statement of Additional Information
dated February 28, 2024**

This supplement updates certain information in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Westwood Select Income Fund (the “Fund”), a series of the Ultimus Managers Trust, as set forth below. For more information or to obtain a copy of the Fund’s Prospectus or SAI, free of charge, please visit the Fund’s website at www.westwoodfunds.com or call the Fund toll free at 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

The following change is made in the SAI for the Fund.

Westwood Select Income Fund

Effective March 31, 2024, the name of the Fund will change to Westwood Real Estate Income Fund and all references to the name of the Fund in the SAI will be replaced with references to the Fund’s new name.

If you have any questions regarding the Fund, please call 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference.

Ultimus Managers Trust
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Fund	Institutional Shares	A Class Shares	C Class Shares	F Class Shares
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	KIRYX	KIRAX	KIRCX	N/A
Westwood Select Income Fund	KIFYX	KIFAX	KIFCX	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	FTGWX	FTAGX	FTGOX	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	SBITX	SBTAX	SBTCX	BTPIX

Statement of Additional Information

dated February 28, 2024

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of the Ultimus Managers Trust (the “Trust”) and the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund (formerly, the Westwood Salient Global Real Estate Fund), the Westwood Select Income Fund (formerly, the Westwood Salient Select Income Fund), the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund, and the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”). The Fund’s audited financial statements are incorporated into this SAI by reference to such Fund’s most recent Annual Report to shareholders. This SAI is incorporated by reference into and should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ prospectuses, each dated February 28, 2024, as they may be amended from time to time (the “Prospectuses”). Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectuses. Shareholders may obtain copies of the Prospectuses or Semi or Annual Report, when available, free of charge by writing to the Funds at 4221 N. 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022, by calling the Funds at 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944) or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.westwoodfunds.com.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE TRUST

General

Each Fund is a separate series of the Trust, an open-end management investment company. The Trust is an unincorporated business trust organized under Ohio law on February 28, 2012. The Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board” or “Board of Trustees”) to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to further divide shares of a series into separate classes. The shares of each Fund are currently divided into the classes described in the next section and which are described in the Prospectuses. Additional classes of shares may be created at any time. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series or class, shareholders of a particular series or class would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series or class. Shareholders of a series or class are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series or class involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series or class that are held by each shareholder. If any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds, or payments are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series or class, the Board shall allocate them among any one or more series or classes as the Board, in its sole discretion, deems fair and equitable. Subject to the Declaration of Trust, determinations by the Board as to the allocation of liabilities, and the allocable portion of any general assets, with respect to the Funds and each Fund’s classes, are conclusive.

On November 18, 2022, each Fund assumed the assets and liabilities of its predecessor fund, a series of Forward Funds or Salient MF Trust (each a “Predecessor Fund” and, collectively, the “Predecessor Funds”) as shown in the following table pursuant to reorganization with its Predecessor Fund (the “Reorganization”). All historical financial information and other information contained in this SAI relating to the Funds (or any classes thereof) for periods ended on or prior to November 18, 2022, is that of its Predecessor Fund (or the corresponding classes thereof).

Fund	Advisor	Predecessor Fund
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	Westwood Management Corp.	Salient Global Real Estate Fund, a series of Forward Funds*
Westwood Select Income Fund	Westwood Management Corp.	Salient Select Income Fund, a series of Forward Funds*
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	Westwood Management Corp.	Salient Tactical Growth Fund, a series of Forward Funds*
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	Salient Advisors, L.P.	Salient Tactical Plus Fund, a series of Salient MF Trust*

*Both the Forward Funds and the Salient MF Trust were organized as Delaware statutory trusts.

Westwood Management Corp. (“Westwood” or an “Advisor”), a New York Corporation located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201, serves as investment advisor to the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund, and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund.

Salient Advisors, L.P. (“Salient Advisors” or an “Advisor” and together with Westwood the “Advisors”), a Texas limited partnership located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201, is the investment advisor to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund.

Prior to the Reorganization, Forward Management, LLC d/b/a Salient (“Salient Management”) served as investment advisor to the Salient Global Real Estate Fund, Salient Select Income Fund and Salient Tactical Growth Fund; and Salient Advisors served as the investment advisor to the Salient Tactical Plus Fund.

Broadmark Asset Management LLC (“Broadmark” or the “Sub-Advisor”), a Delaware limited liability company located at 1808 Wedemeyer Street, Suite 210, San Francisco, California 94129, is the investment sub-advisor (the “Sub-Advisor”) to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund. Prior to the Reorganization, Broadmark served as the sub-advisor to the Salient Tactical Growth Fund and Salient Tactical Plus Fund.

Description of Multiple Classes of Shares

The Trust is authorized to offer shares of the Funds in some or all of the following classes: Institutional Shares, A Class Shares, C Class Shares, F Class Shares, and Ultra Shares. Other series of the Trust may offer other share classes. The capitalization of each Fund consists of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with no par value per share. The different classes provide for variations in certain features, including, without limitation, investor eligibility, sales charges, minimum investment requirements, and 12b-1 fees. Each Fund class’s features are described in the Prospectuses. The original purchase date of a share class of a Predecessor Fund will be used to calculate any share class conversion or sales loads calculations. The Trust reserves the right to create and issue additional classes of shares. The Funds are currently offered in the following classes of shares:

Fund	Institutional Shares	A Class Shares	C Class Shares	F Class Shares
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	X	X	X	
Westwood Select Income Fund	X	X	X	
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	X	X	X	
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	X	X	X	X

History of the Funds Before Reorganization

Before the Reorganization, the histories of the Predecessor Funds were as follows:

Prior to August 21, 2018, the Salient Global Real Estate Fund was known as Salient International Real Estate Fund.

Prior to May 1, 2016, the Salient International Real Estate Fund was named the Forward International Real Estate Fund, the Salient Select Income Fund was named the Forward Select Income Fund, the Salient Tactical Growth Fund was named the Forward Tactical Growth Fund, and the Salient Tactical Plus Fund was named the Salient Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund.

Effective as of the close of business on August 22, 2018, the Salient Tactical Real Estate Fund was reorganized into the Salient Global Real Estate Fund (the “Salient Tactical Real Estate Fund Reorganization”).

The Salient Select Income Fund and Salient Global Real Estate Fund were successors to the Kensington Select Income Fund and Kensington International Real Estate Fund (each a “Predecessor Kensington Fund” and collectively, the “Predecessor Kensington Funds”), respectively. The Predecessor Kensington Funds were series of a separate legal entity called The Kensington Funds (the “Predecessor Kensington Trust”), which were reorganized into the Forward Funds effective June 12, 2009. Any reference in this SAI to performance information, financial highlights, events that occurred or payments that were made prior to June 12, 2009 for any of these Funds refers to the Predecessor Kensington Funds or Predecessor Kensington Trust.

Diversification

Each of the Funds has elected to qualify as a diversified series of the Trust.

Voting Rights

Shares of the Funds, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no preemptive rights. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share held and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shareholders of all series and classes of the Trust, including the Funds, will vote together and not separately, except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. Rule 18f-2 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") provides, in substance, that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan, or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series or class only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series or class. However, Rule 18f-2 also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting together, without regard to a particular series or class.

Fiscal and Tax Year

Each Fund's fiscal year ends October 31. Each Fund's tax year also ends October 31, other than the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund, which end November 30. Previously, the fiscal year of the Funds ended December 31.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Overall responsibility for management and supervision of each Fund and the Trust rests with the Board. The members of the Board (the "Trustees") are elected by the Trust's shareholders or existing members of the Board as permitted under the 1940 Act and the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"). Each Trustee serves for a term of indefinite duration until death, resignation, retirement or removal from office. The Trustees, in turn, elect the officers of the Trust to actively supervise the Trust's day-to-day operations. The officers are elected annually. Certain officers of the Trust also may serve as Trustees.

The Trust is managed by the Board in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio governing business trusts. There are currently five Trustees, all of whom are not "interested persons," as defined by the 1940 Act, of the Trust (the "Independent Trustees"). The Independent Trustees receive compensation for their services as Trustees and attendance at meetings of the Board. Officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices.

Attached in Appendix A is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their year of birth and address, their present position with the Trust, length of time served in their position, their principal occupation(s) during the past five years and any other directorships held by the Trustee.

Leadership Structure and Qualifications of Trustees

As noted above, the Board consists of five Trustees, all of whom are Independent Trustees. The Board is responsible for the oversight of the series, or funds, of the Trust.

In addition to the Funds, the Trust has other series managed by other investment advisors. The Board has engaged various investment advisors to oversee the day-to-day management of the Trust's series. The Board is responsible for overseeing these investment advisors and the Trust's other service providers in the operations of the Trust in accordance with the 1940 Act, other applicable federal and state laws, and the Declaration of Trust.

The Board meets at least four times throughout the year. The Board generally meets in person but may meet by telephone or videoconference as permitted by the 1940 Act. In addition, the Trustees may meet in person, by telephone or videoconference at special meetings or on an informal basis at other times. The Independent Trustees also meet at least quarterly without the presence of any representatives of management.

Board Leadership

The Board is led by its Chairperson, Ms. Janine L. Cohen, who is also an Independent Trustee. The Chairperson generally presides at all Board Meetings, facilitates communication and coordination between the Trustees and management, and reviews meeting agendas for the Board and the information provided by management to the Trustees. The Chairperson works closely with Trust counsel and counsel to the Independent Trustees, and is also assisted by the Trust's President, who, with the assistance of the Trust's other officers, oversees the daily operations of the Funds, including monitoring the activities of all the Funds' service providers.

The Board believes that its leadership structure, including having an Independent Trustee serve as Chairperson and all Trustees serve as Independent Trustees, is appropriate and in the best interests of the Trust. The Board also believes its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from Trust management.

Board Committees

The Board has established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee: The principal functions of the Audit Committee are: (i) to appoint, retain and oversee the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm; (ii) to meet separately with the independent registered public accounting firm and receive and consider a report concerning its conduct of the audit, including any comments or recommendations it deems appropriate; (iii) to act as the Trust's qualified legal compliance committee ("QLCC"), as defined in the regulations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and (iv) to act as a proxy voting committee if called upon under the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures when a matter with respect to which a series of the Trust is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the series' shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the series' investment manager on the other hand. Messrs. Robert E. Morrison, Clifford N. Schireson, and Keith Shintani and Meses. Janine L. Cohen and Jacqueline A. Williams are the members of the Audit Committee. Mr. Schireson is the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and presides at its meetings. The Audit Committee met six times during the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023.

Nominations and Governance Committee (the "Governance Committee"): The Governance Committee nominates and selects persons to serve as members of the Board, including Independent Trustees and "interested" Trustees and assists in reviewing the Trust's governance practices and standards. In selecting and nominating persons to serve as Independent Trustees, the Governance Committee will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust unless required by law. Messrs. Morrison, Schireson, and Shintani and Meses. Cohen and Williams are the members of the Governance Committee. Mr. Morrison is the Chairperson of the Governance Committee and presides at its meetings. The Governance Committee met four times during the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023.

15(c) Contract Committee: The 15(c) Contract Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Funds' 15(c) contract review process. All of the members of the 15(c) Contract Committee are Independent Trustees. Ms. Jacqueline A. Williams is the Chairperson of the 15(c) Contract Committee. The 15(c) Contract Committee did not meet during the Funds' prior fiscal year.

Qualifications of the Trustees

The Governance Committee reviews the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of potential candidates for nomination or election by the Board. In evaluating a candidate for nomination or election as a Trustee, the Governance Committee takes into account the contribution that the candidate would be

expected to make to the diverse mix of experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that the Governance Committee believes contribute to the oversight of the Trust's affairs. The Board has concluded, based on the recommendation of the Governance Committee, that each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on both an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees, that each Trustee is qualified to serve on the Board. The Board believes that the Trustees' ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the Advisors, other service providers, legal counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees support this conclusion. In determining that a particular Trustee is and will continue to be qualified to serve as a Trustee, the Board considers a variety of criteria, none of which, in isolation, is controlling.

In addition to the Trustee qualifications listed above, each of the Trustees has additional Trustee qualifications including, among other things, the experience identified in the "Trustees and Executive Officers" table included in Appendix A and as follows:

Independent Trustees

Janine L. Cohen, retired, was an executive at AER Advisors, Inc. ("AER") from 2004 through her retirement in 2013. Ms. Cohen served as the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") from 2004 to 2013 and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") from 2008 to 2013 at AER. During her tenure at AER, she was actively involved in developing financial forecasts, business plans, and SEC registrations. Prior to those roles, Ms. Cohen was a Senior Vice President at State Street Bank. Ms. Cohen has over 30 years of experience in the financial services industry. She holds a B.S. in Accounting and Math from the University of Minnesota and is a Certified Public Accountant. Ms. Cohen has been the Chairperson since October 2019 and a Trustee since January 2016.

Jacqueline A. Williams has served as the Managing Member of Custom Strategies Consulting, LLC since 2017, where she provides consulting services to investment managers. Prior to that, she served as a Managing Director of Global Investment Research for Cambridge Associates, LLC since 2005. Earlier in her career, Ms. Williams served as a Principal at Equinox Capital Management, LLC where she was chairperson of the stock selection committee and the firm's financial services analyst. Ms. Williams also served as an Investment Analyst at IJB Schroder Bank & Trust Company where she monitored U.S. financial services stocks. Ms. Williams has over 25 years of experience in the investment management industry. Ms. Williams earned an A.B. in Religion from Duke University and a Ph.D. in Religious Studies from Yale University. She has been a Chartered Financial Analyst charter holder since 1990. Ms. Williams has been a Trustee since June 2019.

Clifford N. Schireson, retired, was the founder of Schireson Consulting, LLC, which he launched in 2017, until his retirement in 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Schireson was Director of Institutional Services from 2004 to 2017 at Brandes Investment Partners, LP, an investment advisory firm, where he also was co-head of fixed income and a member of the fixed-income investment committee. From 1998 to 2004, he was a Managing Director at Weiss, Peck & Greer LLC specializing in fixed-income products for both taxable and municipal strategies for institutional clients. Mr. Schireson has over 20 years of experience in the investment management industry as well as 20 years of experience in the investment banking industry. Mr. Schireson holds an A.B. in Economics from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Schireson has been a Trustee since June 2019.

Robert E. Morrison serves as a Managing Director at Midwest Trust and FCI Advisors, where he has worked since February 2022. Previously, Mr. Morrison was a Senior Vice President at Huntington Private Bank, where he worked from 2014 to 2022. From 2006 to 2014, he served as the CEO, President and Chief Investment Officer of 5 Star Investment Management. Mr. Morrison has a B.S. in Forestry Management from Auburn University and is a graduate of the Personal Financial Planning program of Old Dominion University. Mr. Morrison previously served on the Ultimus Managers Trust Board of Trustees as the Founding Chairman of the Trust in 2012. Mr. Morrison retired from the Board in 2014 as a result of a business conflict that no longer exists. Mr. Morrison has over 32 years of financial services experience, focusing on asset management and wealth management. Mr. Morrison has been a Trustee since June 2019.

Keith Shintani, retired, served as a Senior Vice President of Relationship Management at U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, where he worked from 1998 until June 2022. Previously, Mr. Shintani was a Director of Finance at Charles Schwab Investment Management, where he worked from January 1997 through December 1997. From 1993 to 1995, he served as a Manager of Mutual Fund Operations of PIMCO Advisors L.P. From 1989 to 1993, Mr. Shintani served as a Variable Products Manager of Pacific Life Insurance Company. From 1986 to 1989, he served as a Senior Accountant of Deloitte and Touche. Mr. Shintani has a B.S. in Accounting from University of Southern California. Mr. Shintani's term as a Trustee commenced January 1, 2024.

References above to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Risk Oversight

The operation of a mutual fund, including its investment activities, generally involves a variety of risks. As part of its oversight of the Funds, the Board oversees risk through various regular board and committee activities. The Board, directly or through its committees, reviews reports from, among others, the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor, the Trust's CCO, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, and outside legal counsel, regarding risks faced by the Funds and the risk management programs of the Advisors and Sub-Advisor, with respect to the Funds' investments and trading activities, and certain service providers. The actual day-to-day risk management with respect to the Funds resides with the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, with respect to the Funds' investment and trading activities, and other service providers to the Funds. Although the risk management policies of the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor and the service providers are designed to be effective, there is no guarantee that they will anticipate or mitigate all risks. Not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified, eliminated or mitigated and some risks simply may not be anticipated or may be beyond the control of the Board or the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor or other service providers. The Independent Trustees meet separately with the Trust's CCO at least annually, outside the presence of management, to discuss issues related to compliance. Furthermore, the Board receives an annual written report from the Trust's CCO regarding the operation of the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust and its primary service providers. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management or the Trust's CCO to address matters arising between regular meetings.

The Board also receives quarterly reports from the Advisors and the Sub-Advisor on the investments and securities trading of each Fund, including each Fund's investment performance, as well as reports regarding the valuation of each Fund's securities (when applicable). The Board also receives quarterly reports from the Funds' administrator, transfer agent and distributor on regular quarterly items and, where appropriate and as needed, on specific issues. In addition, in its annual review of each Fund's investment management agreement, the Board reviews information provided by the Advisors relating to its operational capabilities, financial condition and resources. The Board also conducts an annual self-evaluation that includes a review of its effectiveness in overseeing, among other things, the number of funds in the Trust and the effectiveness of the Board's committee structure.

Trustees' Ownership of the Funds' Shares

The following table shows each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Funds and, on an aggregate basis, of shares of all funds within the Trust overseen by the Trustee. Information is provided as of December 31, 2023.

Name of Trustee	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	Westwood Select Income Fund	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	All Funds in Trust Overseen by Trustee
Independent Trustees					
David M. Deptula [^]	None	None	None	None	None
Janine L. Cohen	None	None	None	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Jacqueline A. Williams	None	None	None	None	None
Clifford N. Schireson	None	None	None	None	None
Robert E. Morrison	None	None	None	None	None
Keith Shintani [*]	None	None	None	None	None

[^]Mr. Deptula's term as Trustee ended on December 31, 2023.

^{*} Mr. Shintani's term as Trustee commenced January 1, 2024.

Ownership in Fund Affiliates

As of December 31, 2023, none of the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate families, owned, beneficially or of record, securities of the Advisors, the Distributor or any affiliate of the Advisors or the Distributor.

Trustee Compensation

No director, officer or employee of the Advisors or the Funds' Distributor receives any compensation from the Trust for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Trust. From October 17, 2022 until December 31, 2023 each Trustee received a \$550 per meeting fee and a \$1,300 annual retainer for each series of the Trust, except the Chairperson who received a \$1,700 annual retainer and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee received a \$1,500 annual retainer for serving as such. As of January 1, 2024, each Trustee receives a \$600 per meeting fee and a \$1,300 annual retainer for each series of the Trust, except the Chairperson who receives a \$2,000 annual retainer and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and the Chairperson of the 15(c) Contract Committee receives a \$1,700 annual retainer for serving as such. The Trust reimburses each Trustee and officer for their travel and other expenses incurred by attending meetings. The following table provides the amount of compensation payable to each Trustee during the Funds' fiscal period ended October 31, 2023:

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the						
	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	Westwood Select Income Fund	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From All Funds Within the Trust
David M. Deptula [^]	\$4,250	\$4,250	\$4,250	\$4,250	None	None	\$124,275
Janine L. Cohen	\$4,450	\$4,450	\$4,450	\$4,450	None	None	\$130,725
Jacqueline A. Williams	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050	None	None	\$117,825
Clifford N. Schireson	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050	None	None	\$117,825
Robert E. Morrison	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050	None	None	\$117,825
Keith Shintani [*]	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

[^]Mr. Deptula's term as Trustee ended on December 31, 2023.

^{*}Mr. Shintani's term as Trustee commenced on January 1, 2024.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Board has adopted policies with respect to the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings. These policies generally prohibit the disclosure of information about a Fund's portfolio to third parties prior to (i) the filing of the information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") in a required filing, or (ii) the day after the information is posted to the Fund's website. Each Fund is required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which are sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. Each Fund is also required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. Each Fund must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Fund, upon request, free of charge.

As described below, the policies allow for disclosure of non-public portfolio information to third parties if the following criteria are met, as determined by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO"): (1) there is a legitimate business purpose for the disclosure; (2) the party receiving the portfolio holdings information is subject to one or more Conditions of Confidentiality (as defined below); and (3) disclosure is consistent with the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and, with respect to disclosure made or directed to be made by the Advisors or the Sub-Advisor, the Advisors' or Sub-Advisor's fiduciary duties, as applicable. "Conditions of Confidentiality" include (1) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (2) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), or (3) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships).

Under the policies, the Trust, the Fund, the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor and any service provider to the Trust are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration in connection with disclosing information about a Fund's portfolio to third parties.

Consistent with these policies, a Fund may include in marketing literature and other communications to shareholders or other parties a full schedule of portfolio holdings, top 10 portfolio positions and certain other portfolio characteristics (such as sector or geographic weightings) that have already been made public through the Fund's website or through an SEC filing, provided that, in the case of portfolio information made public solely through the Fund's website, the information is disclosed no earlier than the day after the date of posting to the website.

Each Fund releases non-public portfolio holdings information to certain third-party service providers on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Fund. These service providers include the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor, and each Fund's distributor, transfer agent, fund accounting agent, administrator and custodian. Each Fund also periodically discloses portfolio holdings information on a confidential basis to other third parties that provide services to the Fund, such as the Fund's auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), printers, brokers and pricing services. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the nature of the services provided by the party to whom the information is disclosed. For example, the information may be provided to a Fund's auditors within days after the end of the Fund's fiscal year in connection with the Fund's annual audit, while the information may be given to legal counsel or prospective third-party service providers without any time lag.

Below is a table that lists the service providers that currently receive non-public portfolio information along with information regarding the frequency of access to, and limitations on use of, portfolio information.

Type of Service Provider	Typical Frequency of Access to Portfolio Information	Restrictions on Use
Advisors and Sub-Advisor	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Administrator and Distributor	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Custodian	Daily	Ethical
Accountants	During annual audit	Ethical
Legal counsel	Regulatory filings, board meetings, and if a legal issue regarding the portfolio requires counsel's review	Ethical
Printers/Typesetters	Twice a year – printing of Semi-Annual and Annual Reports	No formal restrictions in place – typesetter or printer would not receive portfolio information until at least 30 days old
Broker/dealers through which the Fund purchases and sells portfolio securities	Daily access to the relevant purchase and/or sale – no broker/dealer has access to the Fund's entire portfolio	Contractual and Ethical
N-PORT and N-CEN Vendors	Monthly or Annually	Contractual and Ethical
Pricing and Liquidity Vendors	Daily	Contractual and Ethical

The Funds may enter into ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings to Morningstar, Inc., Lipper, Inc., Bloomberg, Standard & Poor's, Thompson Financial and Vickers-Stock ("Rating Agencies") in order for those organizations to assign a rating or ranking to the Funds. In these instances, information about a Fund's portfolio would generally be supplied within approximately 25 days after the end of the month. The Rating Agencies may make the Fund's top portfolio holdings and other portfolio characteristics available on their websites and may make the Fund's complete portfolio holdings available to their subscribers for a fee. Neither the Funds, the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor, nor any of their affiliates receive any portion of this fee.

Upon approval of the CCO, a Fund may also disclose portfolio information pursuant to regulatory request, court order or other legal proceeding.

Except as described above, a Fund is prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings without the prior authorization of the CCO. The Advisors and the Sub-Advisor must submit any proposed arrangement pursuant to which it intends to disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings to the CCO, who will review such arrangement to determine whether the arrangement is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. To the extent that the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings information creates a conflict between the Fund, on the one hand, and the Fund's Advisor or Sub-Advisor, principal underwriter, and any other affiliated person of the Funds, their investment advisor, or their principal underwriter on the other hand, the CCO shall determine how to resolve the conflict in the best interests of the Fund, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made.

To oversee the Trust's policy regarding portfolio holdings disclosure, the Trustees consider reports and recommendations by the CCO regarding the adequacy and implementation of the compliance programs of the Trust and its service procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act. The Trustees reserve the right to amend the policy at any time without prior notice to shareholders in its sole discretion.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

General

Westwood Management Corp., a New York corporation formed in 1983, located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201, is a professional investment management firm registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Westwood is a wholly owned subsidiary of Westwood Holdings Group, Inc. (“Westwood Holdings”). As of December 31, 2023, Westwood had approximately \$16.6 billion in assets under management.

Salient Advisors, L.P., a Texas limited partnership conducting business since 2002, located at 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75201, is a professional investment management firm registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. After the Reorganization and acquisition of certain assets from Salient Partners, L.P. (“Salient”) by Westwood Holdings (the “Acquisition”), Salient Advisors became a wholly owned subsidiary of Westwood Holdings. As of December 31, 2023, Salient Advisors had approximately \$75.2 million of assets under management. Salient Advisors is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor, and is a member of the National Futures Association (the “NFA”).

Broadmark Asset Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company conducting business since 1999, located at 1808 Wedemeyer Street, Suite 210, San Francisco, California 94129, is a professional investment management firm registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. Broadmark serves as sub-advisor to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund and the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund (individually a “Sub-Advised Fund” and collectively, the “Sub-Advised Funds”). As a result of the Acquisition and additional purchases of Broadmark shares by Westwood Holdings in January 2023, Broadmark’s principal owners are Westwood Holdings, Broadmark’s employees in the aggregate (as a group) and the Barbara G. Keeley Revocable Trust, with Westwood Holdings owning approximately 80% of Broadmark’s outstanding voting securities. As of December 31, 2023, Broadmark had assets under management of approximately \$935 million. Broadmark is registered with the CFTC as a commodity trading advisor and is a member of the NFA.

Advisory Agreements with the Trust

The Trust and each Advisor have entered into an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) with respect to the applicable Fund. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor serves as the investment advisor to its respective Fund(s) and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the investment programs of the Fund(s), subject to the supervision of, and policies established by, the Trustees. Westwood makes investment decisions for the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund and Westwood Select Income Fund. With respect to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund and the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund, the Advisors are responsible for overseeing the Sub-Advisor’s management of the applicable Fund’s assets. Among other things, the Advisors negotiate the sub-advisory agreement and monitor management of each Fund’s assets in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and related investment policies.

After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund is terminable without penalty on 60 days’ notice by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Each Advisor may also terminate the Advisory Agreement on not less than 30 days’ nor more than 60 days’ written notice to the Trust. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Fees Paid to the Advisors

For its services to their respective Fund(s), the Advisors are entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Funds, as set forth in the table below.

Fund	Advisor	Management Fee
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	Westwood	0.70%*
Westwood Select Income Fund	Westwood	0.70%*
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	Westwood	1.10%
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	Salient Advisors	1.40%

* The Board approved an amendment to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund and the Westwood Select Income Fund, and the Advisor to reduce the management fees payable by the Funds from 0.95% to 0.70% of the average daily net assets of each of the Funds, effective May 1, 2023.

The Advisors have contractually agreed to reduce their fees and reimburse expenses of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund, and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund in order to keep net operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, borrowing expenses such as dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, costs to organize the Fund, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding the Funds’ average daily net assets as follows:

Fund	Class	Expense Cap
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	Institutional Shares	1.10%
	A Class Shares	1.50%
	C Class Shares	2.05%
Westwood Select Income Fund	Institutional Shares	1.10%
	A Class Shares	1.50%
	C Class Shares	2.05%
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	Institutional Shares	1.35%
	A Class Shares	1.60%
	C Class Shares	2.35%
	F Class Shares	1.04%

Except as otherwise noted, unless earlier terminated by the Board, the above contractual fee reductions shall continue in effect until, but may be terminated by each Advisor effective, April 30, 2025.

Prior to May 1, 2023, Westwood contractually agreed to waive its management fee at an annual rate in the amount of 0.25% of the Westwood Select Income and the Westwood Global Real Estate Funds' average daily net assets (the “Management Fee Waiver Agreement”). The Management Fee Waiver Agreement was terminated by the Board effective May 1, 2023 in connection with the approval of the amendment to the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund and the Westwood Select Income Fund, and the Advisor to reduce the management fees payable by the Funds from 0.95% to 0.70% of the average daily net assets of each of the Funds, effective May 1, 2023.

An Advisor may receive from a share class of a Fund the difference between the share class’s total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the share class’s expense cap to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements (other than management fee waivers pursuant to the Management Fee Waiver Agreement) made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the expense cap (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of the recoupment.

For the periods indicated below, the Funds paid the following aggregate management fees to their respective Advisor:

Fund	Fiscal Period Ended 12/31/22^{(a)(b)}	Fiscal Period Ended 12/31/23^(a)
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$244,911	\$127,667
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$2,545,225	\$1,574,496
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$3,345,788	\$2,360,831
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$1,050,299	\$896,984

(a) Expense does not include deductions for waivers.

(b) November 18, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

For the periods indicated below, the Predecessor Funds paid the following aggregate management fees to their respective Advisor:

Predecessor Fund	Fiscal Period 11/18/20 22 through 12/31/22^(a)	Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/21^(a)
Salient Global Real Estate Fund	\$222,250	\$286,574
Salient Select Income Fund	\$2,307,967	\$6,387,865
Salient Tactical Growth Fund	\$3,011,879	\$3,242,340
Salient Tactical Plus Fund	\$934,928	\$1,038,622

(a) Expense does not include deductions for waivers.

Sub-Advisory Agreements

Each Advisor and Broadmark have entered into an investment sub-advisory agreement (each a “Sub-Advisory Agreement” and together the “Sub-Advisory Agreements”) with respect to the Sub-Advised Funds. Under the terms of the Sub-Advisory Agreements, the Sub-Advisor manages the investment and reinvestment of the assets of each Sub-Advised Fund, subject to the supervision of the Board and the Advisors. The Sub-Advisor formulates a continuous investment program for each Sub-Advised Fund consistent with its investment objectives and policies outlined in each respective Sub-Advised Fund’s prospectus and this SAI. The Sub-Advised Funds are not responsible for paying the Sub-Advisor.

After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to each Sub-Advised Fund must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to each Sub-Advised Fund is terminable without penalty on 60 days’ notice by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Sub-Advisor may also terminate the Sub-Advisory Agreements on not less than 30 days’ nor more than 60 days’ written notice to the Trust. The Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Administrative Services Arrangements

Broadmark and Westwood are parties to an Administrative Services Agreement under which Westwood provides Broadmark information technology support services and compliance services.

Sub-Advisory Fees Paid to the Sub-Advisor

The Advisors compensate the Sub-Advisor for services to the Sub-Advised Funds out of the Advisors’ revenues. Westwood retains the entire fee for, and does not pay sub-advisory fees with respect to, the other Funds it advises. All fees paid to the Sub-Advisor by the Advisors are computed and accrued daily and paid monthly based on the net asset value of shares of the respective Funds.

For the services provided pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor is paid an annual fee from the Advisors. The following table sets forth the annual rates the Sub-Advisor is entitled to receive pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement (based on the average daily net assets of the respective Fund).

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	0.60% up to and including \$1 billion 0.55% over \$1 billion
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	0.725%

Portfolio Managers

Conflicts of Interest

The portfolio managers' management of other registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts (collectively referred to as "other accounts") may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Funds. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby a portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing, and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Funds. However, the Advisors and the Sub-Advisor have established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. The Advisors' and Sub-Advisor's trade allocation policy is to aggregate client transactions, including the Funds', where possible when it is believed that such aggregation may facilitate the Advisors' and/or Sub-Advisor's, as appropriate, duty of best execution. Client accounts for which orders are aggregated receive the average price of such transaction. Any transaction costs incurred in the transaction are shared pro-rata based on each client's participation in the transaction. The Advisors and the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, generally allocate securities among client accounts according to each account's pre-determined participation in the transaction. The Advisors' and Sub-Advisor's policy prohibits any allocation of trades that would favor any proprietary accounts, affiliated accounts, or any particular client(s) or group of clients more over any other account(s). The Advisors and the Sub-Advisor prohibit late trading, frequent trading and/or market timing in the Funds and monitors trades daily to ensure this policy is not violated. In managing the Funds' portfolios, the Advisors have an incentive not to incur borrowing expenses, engage in short sales, or incur certain other investment related costs because the Advisor will bear those costs under the terms of the expense limitation agreement.

Portfolio Managers

Westwood Global Real Estate Fund and Westwood Select Income Fund. The Funds are managed by John D. Palmer, Senior Vice President and Portfolio Manager at Westwood.

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund. The Fund is sub-advised by Broadmark. The Fund is team managed by Ricardo Cortez, Chief Executive Officer of Broadmark, Richard Damico, Chief Investment Officer of Broadmark, Adrian Helfert, Chief Investment Officer of Westwood, and J. Dyer Kennedy, Portfolio Manager at Westwood.

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund. The Fund is sub-advised by Broadmark. The Fund is team managed by Ricardo Cortez, Chief Executive Officer of Broadmark, Richard Damico, Chief Investment Officer of Broadmark, Adrian Helfert, Chief Investment Officer of Westwood, and J. Dyer Kennedy, Portfolio Manager at Westwood.

Compensation

Westwood compensates Mr. Palmer and Mr. Helfert. Each of these portfolio managers has entered into an employment agreement with Westwood that provides for a minimum base salary, participation in an incentive compensation plan and a full benefits package. Base salary levels are maintained at levels that Westwood's compensation committee deems to be commensurate with similar companies in the asset management industry based on industry compensation surveys. Incentive compensation is based on a percentage of revenue earned by Westwood on investment strategies managed by the portfolio managers. Incentive awards under the plan may be paid in a combination of cash, deferred cash and/or Westwood restricted stock. In determining incentive compensation and annual merit-based salary increases, employees on the investment team are evaluated according to a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors. Other benefits, such as profit sharing, health insurance, life insurance, short- and long-term disability insurance, and a 401(k) plan with employer matching, are also available.

Broadmark compensates Messrs. Cortez, Damico, and Kennedy. Messrs. Cortez, Damico, and Kennedy each receive a fixed annual salary, discretionary bonus compensation based upon the profitability of Broadmark, in which Messrs. Cortez, Damico, and Kennedy each has significant ownership, and a full benefits package.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

The following tables reflect information regarding accounts other than the Funds for which each portfolio manager to the Funds has day-to-day management responsibilities. Accounts are grouped into three categories: (i) other investment companies, (ii) other pooled investment vehicles, and (iii) other accounts. To the extent that any of these accounts pay advisory fees that are based on account performance ("performance-based fees"), the information on those accounts is specifically broken out. In addition, any assets denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates as of the applicable date. Also shown below is the chart of each portfolio manager's investments in the Fund they manage as of the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023.

Mr. Palmer:

Type of Account	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based	Total Assets Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based (in millions)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	2	\$328.4	0	\$0

Mr. Helfert:

Type of Account	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based	Total Assets Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based (in Millions)
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$37.4	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	5	\$221.22	0	\$0
Other Accounts	15	\$573.6	0	\$0

Mr. Cortez:

Type of Account	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based	Total Assets Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based (in Millions)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	42	\$669.1	1	\$3.5

Mr. Damico:

Type of Account	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based	Total Assets Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based (in Millions)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	42	\$669.1	1	\$3.5

Mr. Kennedy:

Type of Account	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed (in Millions)	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance Based	Total Assets Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based (in Millions)
Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	2	\$669.1	1	\$3.5

Information above is shown as of December 31, 2023 (except as otherwise noted). Asset amounts have been rounded.

Portfolio Manager Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table sets forth information regarding the ownership of the Funds by the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio.

The dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Funds' portfolio managers in the Funds they managed as of December 31, 2023. Asset amounts have been rounded.

<i>Portfolio Manager</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially</i>
John Palmer	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	Westwood Select Income Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	None
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	None
Adrian Helfert	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	None
	Westwood Select Income Fund	None
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	None
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	None
Ricardo Cortez	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	None
	Westwood Select Income Fund	None
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Richard Damico	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	None
	Westwood Select Income Fund	None
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$1 - \$10,000
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000
J. Dyer Kennedy	Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	None
	Westwood Select Income Fund	None
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$1 - \$10,000
	Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$10,001 - \$50,000

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor and Ultimus Fund Distributors (the “Distributor”) have each adopted a Code of Ethics (each a “COE” and collectively, the “COEs”) designed to prevent their respective personnel subject to the COE from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which securities may also be held by persons subject to the COEs). These COEs permit personnel subject to the COEs to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, but prohibit such personnel from engaging in personal investment activities that compete with or attempt to take advantage of the Funds’ planned portfolio transactions. Each of these parties monitors compliance with its respective COE.

Proxy Voting

The Trust, the Advisors and the Sub-Advisor have adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures that describe how the Funds intend to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Trust, the Advisor and Sub-Advisor are attached to this SAI as Appendix B, Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Funds’ complete proxy voting record during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX. This voting record will be available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944) and (ii) on the SEC’s website at sec.gov.

Administrative Services and Transfer Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the administrator (the “Administrator”), the fund accountant (the “Fund Accountant”) and the transfer agent (“Transfer Agent”) to the Funds pursuant to a Master Services Agreement.

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of each Fund (other than those performed by the Advisors under the Advisory Agreements). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Master Services Agreement, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- Prepares and assembles reports required to be sent to each Fund's shareholders and arranges for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- Assembles reports required to be filed with the SEC and files such completed reports with the SEC;
- Files each Fund's federal income and excise tax returns and each Fund's state and local tax returns;
- Assists and advises each Fund regarding compliance with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and
- Makes such reports and recommendations to the Board as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for each Fund, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for each Fund, including calculation of the NAV per share, calculation of the dividend and capital gain distributions, reconciles cash movements with the custodian, verifies and reconciles with the custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains dealer quotations or prices from pricing services used in determining NAV; and prepares an interim balance sheet, statement of income and expense, and statement of changes in net assets for each Fund.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with each Fund's shareholders: maintains records for each Fund's shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes transfers and exchanges of shares of each Fund on the shareholder files and records; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials.

Ultimus receives fees from each Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent, and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Master Service Agreement.

The Master Services Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and Ultimus, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Master Services Agreement, is renewed automatically for successive one-year periods.

The Master Services Agreement provides that Ultimus shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Master Services Agreement relates, except a loss from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or from the reckless disregard by Ultimus of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Prior to the Reorganization, the Forward Funds and the Salient MF Trust, on behalf of their respective Predecessor Funds, entered into servicing agreements with ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("AFS"), whose principal business address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, Colorado 80203, whereby AFS provided administrative and bookkeeping and pricing services, and acted as fund accounting agent for the Predecessor Funds.

For its services under the Master Services Agreement, the Administrator is paid a fee, which varies based on the average daily net assets of the Funds, subject to certain minimums. Administration fees paid to Ultimus for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023 by the Funds were as follows:

Fund	Administration Fees
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$16,186
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$80,827
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$78,070
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$29,974

For the fiscal period ended November 17, 2022 and fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, AFS received from the Predecessor Funds of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund, Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund, fees for administrative services totaling \$380,451, \$594,696 and \$506,070, respectively. For the fiscal period ended November 17, 2022 and fiscal the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, AFS received from the Predecessor Funds to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund, fees for administrative services totaling [\$615,909, \$581,716 and \$451,306], respectively.

The Distributor

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Funds pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (the "Distribution Agreement"). The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Funds on a best-efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Funds are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor is compensated for its services to the Trust under a written agreement for such services. The Distributor is an affiliate of Ultimus. David K. James serves as Executive Vice President and Chief Legal and Risk Officer of Ultimus, as a member of the board of managers of the Distributor and as a Trustee of the Trust.

By its terms, the Distribution Agreement has an initial term of two years and thereafter remains effective for periods of one year so long as such renewal and continuance is approved at least annually by (1) the Board or (2) a vote of the majority of the Funds' outstanding voting shares; provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated at any time, on 60 days written notice, without payment of any penalty, by the Trust or by the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment, as defined by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is paid \$5,000 per annum for its services by each Fund and/or the Fund's Advisor.

Prior to the Reorganization, Foreside Fund Services, LLC ("Foreside") served as the distributor to the Salient Tactical Plus Fund. Prior to the Reorganization, Forward Securities, 244 California Street, Suite 200, San Francisco, California 94111, served as the distributor to the Salient Global Real Estate Fund, Salient Select Income Fund, and Salient Tactical Growth Fund.

DISTRIBUTION PLANS, SHAREHOLDER SERVICES PLAN AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES PLAN

Distribution Plan

The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan with respect to the A Class Shares and C Class Shares (the "Plan") in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of its shares. Continuance of the Plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees and by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or in any agreements related to the Plan ("Qualified Trustees"). The Plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent thereunder without approval by a majority of

the outstanding shares of the affected Fund(s). All material amendments of the Plan will require approval by a majority of the Trustees and of the Qualified Trustees.

The Plan provides a method of paying for distribution and shareholder services, which may help the Funds grow or maintain asset levels to provide operational efficiencies and economies of scale, provided by the Distributor or other financial intermediaries that enter into agreements with the Distributor. The Funds may make payments to financial intermediaries, such as banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, investment counselors, broker-dealers, mutual fund “supermarkets” and the Distributor’s affiliates and subsidiaries, as compensation for services, reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance or provision of shareholder services. The Distributor may, at its discretion, retain a portion of such payments to compensate itself for distribution services and distribution-related expenses such as the costs of preparation, printing, mailing, or otherwise disseminating sales literature, advertising, and prospectuses (other than those furnished to current shareholders of a Fund), promotional and incentive programs, and such other marketing expenses that the Distributor may incur.

Under the Plan, the Distributor or financial intermediaries may receive up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the A Class Shares, up to 0.75% of the average daily net assets of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund’s, Westwood Select Income Fund’s and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund’s C Class Shares, and up to 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund’s C Class Shares as compensation for distribution and shareholder services. The shareholder services component of the foregoing fee for C Class Shares is limited to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the class. The Plan is characterized as a compensation plan since the distribution fee will be paid to the Distributor without regard to the distribution or shareholder service expenses incurred by the Distributor or the amount of payments made to financial intermediaries. A financial intermediary that receives a 1.00% upfront commission on a purchase of A Class Shares of \$250,000 or more or C Class Shares will generally become eligible to receive the Rule 12b-1 Fees with respect to such shares beginning in the 13th month following the date of the purchase. The Funds participate from time to time in joint distribution activities. Fees paid under the Plan may be used to finance sales and/or provide support of other Funds, and expenses will be allocated based on the relative net asset size of the Funds. The Trust intends to operate the Plan in accordance with its terms and with Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules concerning sales charges. David K. James as a part owner of Ultimus and a member of the board of managers of the Distributor may be deemed to receive an indirect benefit from the operation of the Plan.

The following table shows the amounts of fees paid by each Fund and its respective Predecessor Fund under Rule 12b-1 Plans for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023:

Fund	12b-1 Fees Paid		
	A Class Shares	C Class Shares	Investor Shares
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$ 32,880	\$ 6,608	N/A
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$ 215,858	\$ 35,264	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$ 49,978	\$ 43,427	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$ 1,269	\$ 3,381	N/A

The following table shows the amounts of fees paid by each Predecessor Fund under Rule 12b-1 Plans for the fiscal period ended November 18, 2022, and fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021:

Predecessor Fund	12b-1 Fees Paid
	2022*
Salient Global Real Estate Fund	\$54,850
Salient Select Income Fund	\$326,408
Salient Tactical Growth Fund	\$123,115
Salient Tactical Plus Fund	\$4,553

*November 18, 2022 through December 31, 2022.

Administrative Services Plan

The Funds have adopted an Administrative Services Plan under which a shareholder servicing fee of up to the percentages provided in the table below, based on average daily net assets, will be paid to financial intermediaries.

Fund	Institutional Shares	A Class Shares	C Class Shares	F Class Shares
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	0.05%	0.20%	0.25%	N/A
Westwood Select Income Fund	0.05%	0.20%	0.25%	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	0.05%	0.20%	0.25%	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%

Under the plan, financial intermediaries may perform, or may compensate other financial intermediaries for performing, certain shareholder and/or administrative services or similar non-distribution services, including: (i) maintaining shareholder accounts; (ii) arranging for bank wires; (iii) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed by the financial intermediaries; (iv) responding to inquiries from shareholders concerning their investment in the Funds; (v) assisting shareholders in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (vi) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their position in the Funds; (vii) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend and capital gain distribution and tax notices to shareholders; (viii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and placing orders with the Funds or their service providers; (ix) providing sub-accounting services; (x) processing dividend and capital gain payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; (xi) preparing tax reports; and (xii) providing such other similar non-distribution services as the Funds may reasonably request to the extent that the financial intermediary is permitted to do so under applicable laws or regulations. For the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the Funds and the Predecessor Funds paid the following to financial intermediaries under the Administrative Services Plan:

Fund	Institutional	A Class Shares	C Class Shares	F Class Shares	Investor Class
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$2,202	\$3,658	\$2,202	N/A	N/A
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$39,780	\$24,339	\$11,755	N/A	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$56,252	\$10,197	\$14,476	N/A	N/A
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$29,132	\$308	\$288	N/A	N/A

Other Payments by the Funds

The Funds may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution or shareholder

services fees the Funds may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Funds' distribution plan or Administrative Services Plan.

Payments by the Advisors

The Advisors and/or their affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisors, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Funds and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Funds, the Distributor, or shareholders of the Funds through the financial intermediary's retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary's retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Funds in a financial intermediary's retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Funds; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Advisors and/or their affiliates may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Funds by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Advisors and/or their affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Advisor through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

Other Service Providers

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association, 800 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-4302 (the "Custodian"), serves as the custodian of the Funds. The Custodian holds cash, securities, and other assets of the Funds as required by the 1940 Act.

Legal Counsel

Sullivan & Worcester, LLP, located at 1666 K Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20006, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Trust's Independent Trustees.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

BBD, LLP ("BBD"), located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 300, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, served as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and audited the financial statements of the Funds and assisted in the preparation of the Funds' federal, state and excise tax returns for the Funds' fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. As a result of the acquisition of the investment management group

at BBD by the audit firm Cohen & Company, Ltd. (“Cohen”) on March 13, 2023, BBD resigned as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and Cohen, at located at 1835 Market St., Suite 310, Philadelphia, PA 19103, was selected to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and audit the financial statements of the Funds and assist in the preparation of the Funds’ federal, state and excise tax returns for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023. The fiscal year end of the Funds changed from December 31 to October 31.

Compliance Consulting Agreement

Under the terms of a Compliance Consulting Agreement with the Trust, Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC (“NLCS”), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the federal securities laws to serve as the Trust’s CCO and to administer the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures. For these services, each Fund pays Ultimus a base fee of \$12,000 per annum, plus an asset-based fee computed at the annual rate of 0.05% of the average net assets of the Fund over \$500 million up to \$1.5 billion, 0.025% of the average net assets of the Fund over \$1.5 billion up to \$3 billion; and 0.0125% of the average net assets of the Fund over \$3 billion. In addition, the Funds reimburse NLCS for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services. Under a previous Compliance Consulting Agreement between the Trust and Ultimus, an affiliate of NLCS, the Funds paid Ultimus the following for compliance consulting for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023.

Fund	Compliance Consulting Paid
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$424
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$3,949
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$4,404
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$1,356

Other Expenses

In addition to the management fee paid to the Advisors, the Funds pay all expenses not expressly assumed by the Advisors, including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of its independent registered public accounting firm and of its legal counsel; the fees of the Administrator, Distributor, and Transfer Agent; the costs of printing and mailing to shareholders Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, proxy statements, prospectuses, SAs, and supplements thereto; bank transaction charges and custody fees; any costs associated with shareholder meetings, including proxy solicitors’ fees and expenses; registration and filing fees; federal, state or local income or other taxes; interest; membership fees of the Investment Company Institute and similar organizations; fidelity bond and liability insurance premiums; and any extraordinary expenses, such as indemnification payments or damages awarded in litigation or settlements made.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The principal strategies and risks of investing in the Funds are described in the Prospectuses. Unless otherwise indicated in the Prospectus or this SAI, the investment objective and policies of a Fund may be changed without shareholder approval.

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund

Investment Strategies

The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of instruments that provide exposure to U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities. These instruments generally include futures and options on securities, securities indices and shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may also invest in equity securities (such as common stocks, preferred stocks and shares of investment companies, including ETFs) of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, which may include emerging market issuers, in any industry sector and in all market capitalization ranges, including small capitalization stocks, without limitation.

The Board can change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies without shareholder approval. Shareholders will receive written notice at least 60 days prior to any change of the Fund’s investment objective.

Investment Process

The Sub-Advisor’s investment approach begins with identifying securities and other instruments that the Sub-Advisor believes are undervalued, or overvalued, relative to their intrinsic values, and that offer the greatest risk-adjusted potential for returns. In evaluating whether a particular market, sector or industry is undervalued or overvalued, the Sub-Advisor considers a variety of factors, including valuation and monetary conditions, investor sentiment and returns over a calendar year or other time period. The Sub-Advisor seeks to invest in futures, options and options on futures on indices, equity securities, and other instruments in sectors and industries or groups of industries that the Sub-Advisor believes are attractive on a relative basis. Consistent with this approach, the Sub-Advisor may also sell short options and futures on indices, equity securities and other instruments that it believes are less attractive on a relative basis. The Sub-Advisor’s investment process also involves using strategies designed to create less downside volatility than the HFRX Equity Hedge Index. With respect to the Fund, the Fund’s principal investment strategies include seeking to create less market exposure during equity market downturns. If this strategy is successful, having less equity market exposure during equity downturns, as determined by the Sub-Advisor’s investment process, will result in the Fund having less downside volatility than the HFRX Equity Hedge Index.

Investment Types

The Fund may hold a substantial portion of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, including money market instruments, commercial paper and short-term securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, and in fixed-income instruments of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are of investment grade and of any maturity. Such fixed-income instruments include corporate bonds, government securities, and bank debt. The Fund may also invest in futures, options, and swaps on fixed-income instruments, credit indices, and interest rates such as futures on government securities and options on interest rate swaps.

The Fund may also enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts. For hedging and non-hedging (speculative) purposes, the Fund may also invest in options on foreign currencies, foreign currency futures and options and foreign currency exchange-related securities like foreign currency warrants and other instruments linked to foreign currency exchange rates. The Fund may write (sell) covered and uncovered put and call options, and may purchase put and call options, on securities, securities indices, shares of ETFs and other instruments. In addition, for purposes of adjusting risk and return of its investment positions, the Fund may purchase or write a combination of options (*i.e.*, simultaneously writing call options and purchasing put options).

In addition to purchasing, or taking “long” positions in equity securities, the Fund may employ both leveraged investment techniques (*e.g.*, investments in futures and options) as well as short positions on

target securities, which allow the Fund a net exposure which can range from 200% net long to 100% net short in its portfolio. For example, if the Fund invests 130% of its net assets in long positions and 30% of its net assets in short positions, the Fund is “100% net long.” When the Fund’s outstanding short positions equal its net assets, the Fund is “100% net short.” The Fund may employ short positions independently of (and without regard to) its existing long positions and such short positions may not offset, or correlate directly to, long positions.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective.

Temporary Defensive Investing

The Fund can hold uninvested cash or can invest it in cash equivalents such as money market instruments, interests in short-term investment funds, repurchase agreements, or shares of money market or short-term bond funds. Generally, these securities offer less potential for gains than other types of securities.

The Fund also may adopt temporary defensive positions by investing up to 100% of its assets in these instruments, even if the investments are inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. To the extent the Fund invests in these temporary investments in this manner, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Additional Information

The following language is applicable to the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, the Westwood Select Income Fund, and the Westwood Salient Tactical Growth Fund.

The investment objective of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, the Westwood Select Income Fund, and the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund is a fundamental policy and may not be changed without a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the relevant Fund. Non-fundamental policies of each Fund may be changed by the Board of Trustees without a vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund. Any policy not specifically identified as “fundamental” is a non-fundamental policy of the Funds. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any Fund will be achieved.

The following Funds have names which suggest a focus on a particular type of investment: Westwood Global Real Estate Fund and Westwood Select Income Fund. In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, each of these Funds has adopted an investment policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investments of the type suggested by its name. This requirement is applied at the time a Fund invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by a Fund, this requirement is no longer met, the Fund’s future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this requirement. A Fund’s policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in such a manner is non-fundamental, which means that it may be changed without shareholder approval. The 80% investment policy of each of these Funds may be changed at any time by the Board of Trustees. Shareholders will be given written notice at least 60 days prior to any change by one of these Funds of its 80% investment policy covered by Rule 35d-1.

For purposes of a Fund’s policy to invest 80% of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a particular type of investment, “net assets” includes not only the amount of the Fund’s net assets attributable to the particular type of investment, but also a Fund’s net assets that are segregated or “earmarked” on the Fund’s books and records or being used for collateral, in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees and applicable regulatory guidance, or otherwise used to cover such investment exposure.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The percentage restrictions referenced in the associated prospectus or this SAI concerning borrowing must be met at all times. All other percentage restrictions referenced in this SAI or the Prospectus of the Funds are measured at the time of investment, whether or not the particular percentage restriction uses such

language. With the exception of the restrictions on borrowing, if a percentage restriction on investment or use of assets discussed in any prospectus related to the Fund is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from changes in values of securities or loans or amounts of net assets or security characteristics will not be considered a violation of the restriction, except that the Fund will take reasonably practicable steps to attempt to continuously monitor and comply with its liquidity standards. Also, if the Fund receives subscription rights to purchase securities of an issuer whose securities the Fund holds, and if the Fund exercises such subscription rights at a time when the Fund's portfolio holdings of securities of that issuer would otherwise exceed a limit, it will not constitute a violation if, prior to the receipt of the securities from the exercise of such rights, and after announcement of such rights, the Fund sells at least as many securities of the same class and value as it would receive on exercise of such rights.

Each Fund's fundamental policies listed below shall not be changed without an affirmative vote of a majority of the Fund's voting securities, which means the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares. Non-fundamental restrictions are subject to change by the Board without shareholder approval.

When submitting an investment restriction change to the holders of a Fund's outstanding voting securities, the matter shall be deemed to have been effectively acted upon if a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund vote for the approval of the matter, notwithstanding that the matter has not been approved by: (1) the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of any other series of the applicable Trust affected by the matter; and (2) the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the applicable Trust as a whole.

No other policy, including a Fund's investment objective, is a fundamental policy.

The following is applicable to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund:

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

To the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, or interpretations, orders, or other guidance provided by the SEC or its staff, the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund:

1. Can borrow money or issue any senior security, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
2. Cannot invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry or group of industries, except that securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements collateralized by securities issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased without limitation, and the Fund may invest substantially all of its investable assets in one or more registered investment companies. For purposes of this investment restriction, registered investment companies are not considered part of any industry or group of industries. However, for purposes of determining industry concentration, if the Fund invests in affiliated underlying registered investment companies, the Fund will treat the assets of the underlying registered investment companies as if held directly by the Fund. Further, if the Fund invests in unaffiliated underlying investment companies, the Fund will consider the concentration policy of the underlying investment companies for purposes of determining compliance with its own concentration policy.
3. Cannot act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent that in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under the federal securities laws.
4. Cannot purchase or sell real estate except insofar as such transaction is made through a vehicle whereby the risk of loss is not greater than the investment therein, although it may purchase and

sell securities secured by real estate or interests therein, or securities issued by companies which invest in real estate, or interests therein.

5. Can make loans only as permitted under the 1940 Act, and as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
6. Cannot make a direct purchase or sale of physical commodities and commodity contracts, except: (a) insofar as such transaction is made through a vehicle whereby the risk of loss is not greater than the investment therein; and (b) it may: (i) enter into futures contracts and options thereon in accordance with applicable law; and (ii) purchase or sell physical commodities if acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. The Fund will not consider stock index, currency and other financial futures contracts, swaps, or hybrid instruments to be commodities for purposes of this investment policy.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

As a non-fundamental and additional policy, the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund may pursue the investment program through one or more subsidiary vehicles. The establishment of such vehicles and a Fund's utilization thereof is wholly within the discretion of the Board. To the extent applicable to the investment activities of a Fund's respective subsidiary, the subsidiary will be subject to the same fundamental investment restrictions and will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund.

With respect to these policies and other policies and investment restrictions described herein (except each Fund's fundamental policies on borrowings and the issuance of senior securities), if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the values of investments or the value of a Fund's total assets, unless otherwise stated, will not constitute a violation of such policy or restriction.

The following is applicable to the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund, and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund:

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

As a matter of fundamental policy for each of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund:

1. As to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund only, with respect to 75% of its total assets, the Fund may not purchase any security (other than U.S. Government Securities or securities of other investment companies) if as a result: (i) more than 5% of a Fund's total assets immediately after and as the result of such purchase would be invested in the securities of any one issuer, or (ii) a Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. Changes in the market value of a Fund's assets after the time of purchase do not affect the aforementioned calculations.
2. As to the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund only, the Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than U.S. Government Securities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers whose principal business activities are in the same industry. The Westwood Global Real Estate Fund and the Westwood Select Income Fund will each invest their assets such that more than 25% of each Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of issuers in the real estate industry.
3. Each Fund may not issue senior securities or borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.
4. Each Fund may not purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts.

The Funds interpret their policy with respect to the purchase and sale of commodities or commodities contracts under this Restriction to permit a Fund, subject to the Fund's investment objective and general investment policies (as stated in the Prospectuses and elsewhere in this SAI), to invest in options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, securities, or other instruments, including but not limited to, swap agreements and commodity-linked structured notes, that are linked to or backed by commodities or indices, subject to compliance with any applicable provisions of the federal securities or commodities laws.

5. Each Fund may not make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder, as may be amended from time to time.
6. Each Fund may not underwrite the securities of other issuers, except to the extent that a Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in the disposition of restricted securities or in connection with the investment in other investment companies.
7. Each Fund may not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Funds from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate (e.g., REITs) or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).

Other Investment Restrictions

In addition to the fundamental investment restrictions listed above, each of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund have also adopted the non-fundamental investment restrictions set forth below. These non-fundamental restrictions may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund

Each of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund will not invest in securities of other registered investment companies in reliance on subparagraphs (F) or (G) of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund may not: (i) acquire more than 3% of the voting securities of any other investment company, (ii) invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of any one investment company, and (iii) invest more than 10% of its total assets in securities of all investment companies, unless it is able to rely on and meet the requirements of one or more rules under the 1940 Act that permit investments in other investment companies in excess of these limits. A Fund may rely on any rule under the 1940 Act to invest in other investment companies in excess of these limits.

Additional Fund Policies

For purposes of the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund's policy regarding concentration in a particular industry under Fundamental Investment Restriction 2 above, with respect to the Fund's investment in an ETF, the Fund will look through each ETF to the issuer of the securities held by the ETF, as if the Fund had invested in those securities directly. Similarly, pending further regulatory guidance or industry developments, with respect to the Fund's investment in swap agreements, the Fund will look through each swap agreement to the reference issuers (*i.e.*, the issuer of the reference investment) that constitute the swap agreement's reference investment (*i.e.*, the underlying asset or investment to which a swap agreement relates), as if the Fund had invested directly in those issuers in the same proportion to which each issue contributes to the reference investment.

For purposes of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund's, the Westwood Select Income Fund's, and the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund's policy with respect to issuing senior securities or borrowing money under Fundamental Investment Restriction 3 above, the entering into of options, short sales, futures, forwards and other investment techniques or derivatives contracts, and collateral and margin arrangements with respect to such transactions, is not deemed to include the borrowing or the issuance of senior securities provided such transactions are in compliance with the provisions of the 1940 Act applicable to the issuance of senior securities or borrowing money.

Each of the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund interpret its policy with respect to the purchase and sale of commodities or commodities contracts under Fundamental Investment Restriction 4 above to permit the Fund, subject to the Fund's investment objective and general investment policies (as stated in the Prospectuses and elsewhere in this SAI), to invest in options and futures contracts or securities or other instruments backed by commodities, subject to compliance with any applicable provisions of the federal securities or commodities laws.

SECURITY TYPES

The security types in which the Funds may invest (as discussed in each Fund's "Fund Summary" section in the Prospectuses or in this SAI) are as follows:

Asset-Backed Securities

Asset-backed securities are securities backed by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases, and credit card receivables. Asset-backed securities are generally issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Therefore, repayment depends largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities.

Commodity Futures and Options on Commodity Futures

Futures contracts and options on futures contracts allow for the future sale or purchase of a specified amount of a specific commodity at a specified future time and at a specified price. The purchase of a futures contract enables a Fund, during the term of the contract, to lock in a price at which it may purchase a commodity and protect against a rise in prices. Futures contracts enable the seller to lock in a price at which it may sell a commodity and protect against declines in the value of the commodity. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right (in exchange for a premium) to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option.

Commodity Swaps

Commodity swaps are two party contracts in which the parties agree to exchange the return or interest rate on one instrument for the return of a particular commodity, commodity index or commodities futures or options contract. The payment streams are calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional amount. Swaps will normally be entered into on a net basis, *i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with a Fund (whether directly or through a subsidiary) receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. A Fund's obligations (whether directly or through a subsidiary) under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to a Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid securities to avoid any potential leveraging of a Fund.

Commodity-Linked Notes

Commodity-linked notes are derivative debt instruments whose principal and/or interest payments are linked to the price movement of a commodity, commodity index or commodity futures or option contract. Commodity-linked notes are typically issued by a bank or other financial institution and are sometimes referred to as structured notes because the terms of the notes may be structured by the issuer and the purchaser of the notes to accommodate the specific investment requirements of the purchaser.

Debt Instruments

A Fund may invest in short- and/or long-term debt instruments. Debt instruments are used by issuers to borrow money. The issuer usually pays a fixed, variable or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed at the maturity of the security. Some debt instruments, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are sold at a discount from their face values. Debt instruments include corporate bonds (including convertible bonds), government securities, bank debt and mortgage- and other asset-backed securities.

Depository Receipts

Depository receipts are securities issued by banks and other financial institutions that represent interests in the stocks of foreign companies. They include, but are not limited to, American Depository Receipts, European Depository Receipts, Global Depository Receipts, Russian Depository Certificates, Philippine Depository Receipts, and Brazilian Depository Receipts. Depository receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored.

Derivatives

A Fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose value “derives” from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. These instruments include options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, swap agreements, and similar instruments.

Dollar Rolls and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may enter into dollar rolls and reverse repurchase agreements. When a Fund enters into a dollar roll or reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells securities to be delivered in the current month and repurchases substantially similar (same type and coupon) securities to be delivered on a specified future date by the same party. The Fund is paid the difference between the current sales price and the forward price for the future purchase, as well as the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale.

Entering into dollar rolls and reverse repurchase agreements by a Fund may be considered a form of borrowing for some purposes. To the extent that a Fund enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Fund may elect to either treat all of its reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for purposes of the Derivatives Rule or comply (with respect to reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions) with the asset coverage requirements under Section 18 of the 1940 Act.

Emerging Market Securities and Frontier Market Securities

Investment in emerging market securities and frontier market securities includes both direct investment in such securities as well as investment in securities with exposure to the returns of an emerging market or frontier market.

The Fund defines emerging markets as the countries included in the JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index, but they may vary to include other countries with capital markets that are generally recognized as being non-developed or under-developed.

Frontier market countries are those included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index, or similar market indices, and the smaller of the traditionally recognized emerging markets. Generally, frontier market countries are considered to include all countries except the developed markets and the larger traditionally recognized emerging markets.

A security generally will be considered to be an emerging market security or frontier market security if it meets one or more of the following criteria: (i) the issuer is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, emerging market countries or frontier market countries; (ii) during the issuer’s most recent fiscal year, it derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits from goods or services produced or sold, investments made or services performed in emerging market countries or frontier market countries; or (iii) the issuer has at least 50% of its assets in emerging market countries or frontier market countries.

Equity Securities and Convertible Securities

Equity securities, such as common stock and preferred stock, represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of the bankruptcy of the issuer. Certain types of equity securities, such as warrants, are sometimes attached to or acquired in connection with debt securities. Preferred stocks pay dividends at a specified rate and have precedence over common stock as to the payment of dividends.

Convertible securities are generally preferred stocks and other securities, including certain fixed-income securities and warrants, which are convertible into or exercisable for common stock at a stated price. The price of a convertible security will normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying

common stock because of this conversion or exercise feature. However, the value of a convertible security may not increase or decrease as rapidly as the underlying common stock.

Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETFs”)

ETFs are funds whose shares are traded on a national exchange. ETFs may be based on underlying equity or fixed-income securities, as well as commodities or currencies. ETFs do not sell individual shares directly to investors and only issue their shares in large blocks known as “creation units.” The investor purchasing a creation unit then sells the individual shares on a secondary market. Although similar diversification benefits may be achieved through an investment in another investment company, ETFs generally offer greater liquidity and lower expenses. Because an ETF incurs its own fees and expenses, shareholders of a Fund investing in an ETF will indirectly bear those costs. Such Fund will also incur brokerage commissions and related charges when purchasing or selling shares of an ETF. Unlike typical investment company shares, which are valued once daily, shares in an ETF may be purchased or sold on a securities exchange throughout the trading day at market prices that are generally close to the net asset value (“NAV”) of the ETF.

Exchange-Traded Notes (“ETNs”)

ETNs are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities issued by a financial institution, listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market. They are designed to provide investors with a way to access the returns of market benchmarks. ETNs are not equities or index funds, but they do share several characteristics. For example, like equities, they trade on an exchange and can be shorted. Like an index fund, they are linked to the return of a benchmark index.

Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSEs”)

GSEs are privately-owned corporations created by Congress to provide funding and help to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy such as homeowners, students, and farmers. GSE securities are generally perceived to carry the implicit backing of the U.S. Government, but they are not direct obligations of the U.S. Government and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government. As such, GSEs are different from “agencies,” which have the explicit backing of the U.S. Government.

Hybrid Securities

Hybrid securities, including trust preferred securities, are securities that have characteristics of both equity securities and debt securities. Hybrid securities are typically issued by corporate entities or by a trust or partnership affiliated with a corporate entity. Hybrid securities usually pay a fixed, variable or floating rate of interest or dividends and can be perpetual or may have a maturity date. A hybrid security may provide for mandatory conversion into common stock under certain conditions, including conditions imposed by applicable regulations. A hybrid security may permit the issuer to defer the payment of interest or dividends. In the event of the bankruptcy or default of an issuer, holders of hybrid securities typically have claims that are senior to holders of the issuer’s equity securities but subordinate to holders of the issuer’s debt securities. The characteristics and use features of hybrid securities may be subject to change as the regulations governing such securities continue to evolve.

Illiquid Securities

A Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities (*i.e.*, securities that do not have a readily available market or that are subject to resale restrictions). Generally, a security is considered illiquid if a Fund reasonably expects it cannot be disposed of in current market conditions within seven days without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

International Securities (Generally)

International securities include both direct investment in such securities as well as investment in securities with exposure to the returns of an international market. Generally, international countries are considered to include all countries except the United States. For a more detailed description with respect to those Funds which may invest in emerging market or frontier market securities, please see “Emerging Market Securities and Frontier Market Securities” above.

An issuer of a security and a company generally will be considered to be located in a particular country if it meets one or more of the following criteria: (i) the issuer is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, the country; (ii) during the issuer’s most recent fiscal year, it derived at least

50% of its revenues or profits from goods or services produced or sold, investments made or services performed in the country; or (iii) the issuer has at least 50% of its assets in the country.

Investment Grade Debt Securities

Investment grade debt securities are securities rated as investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization (“NRSRO”) (e.g., rated in the “Baa” category or above by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), in the “BBB” category or above by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”) or in the “BBB” category or above by S&P® Global Ratings (“S&P”)) at the time of purchase, or, if unrated, are determined to be of the same quality by a Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate. Generally, debt securities in these categories should have adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Loans

Loans are subject to risks discussed under Debt Securities, Interest Rate, Liquidity and Lower-Rated Debt Securities risks. In addition, although Senior Loans are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the borrower, liquidation of any collateral securing a loan may not satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of default or other non-payment of interest or principal, or such collateral may not be readily liquidated. The specific collateral used to secure a Senior Loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan’s value. Senior Loans typically are of below investment grade quality and have below investment grade credit ratings, which ratings are associated with securities having high risk, speculative characteristics (often referred to as “junk”). Most loans are lower-rated investments. In the event a loan is not rated, it is likely to be the equivalent in quality to a lower-rated investment. The amount of public information available with respect to loans may be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. The Advisors may rely, in whole or in part, on analyses performed by others.

Although the overall size and number of participants in the market for Senior Loans has grown, Senior Loans continue to trade in an unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank secondary market. Purchases and sales of Senior Loans are generally subject to contractual restrictions that must be satisfied before a Senior Loan can be bought or sold. These restrictions may impede the Fund’s ability to buy or sell Senior Loans, may negatively impact the transaction price and/or may result in delayed settlement of Senior Loan transactions or other illiquidity of such investments. In addition, loan investments may not be considered securities for all regulatory purposes and such investments may not have the protections of federal securities as compared to other Fund investments.

Junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment. Due to their lower place in the borrower’s capital structure and possible unsecured status, Junior Loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans of the same borrower.

Lower-Rated Debt Securities (“Junk Bonds”)

Lower-rated debt securities (often referred to as “high yield” or “junk” bonds) are securities rated below investment grade by an NRSRO (e.g., rated below the “Baa” category by Moody’s, or rated below the “BBB” category by S&P or Fitch) at the time of purchase, or, if unrated, are determined to be of the same quality by a Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate. Generally, debt securities in these categories are considered speculative with regard to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and may be in default. Lower-rated debt securities are often issued as a result of corporate restructurings such as leveraged buyouts, mergers, acquisitions, or other similar events. They also may be issued by less creditworthy or highly leveraged companies, which are generally less able than more financially stable firms to make scheduled payments of interest and principal.

Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”) and Energy Infrastructure Companies

MLPs are entities structured as master limited partnerships. Master limited partnerships are limited partnerships and limited liability companies that are publicly traded and are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes.

Energy Infrastructure Companies are companies, including affiliates of MLPs, that own and operate assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting (including marine), transmitting, terminal operation, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal,

electricity, or renewable energy or that provide energy-related services. For purposes of this definition, such companies (i) derive at least 50% of their revenues or operating income from operating such assets or providing services for the operation of such assets or (ii) have such assets that represent the majority of their assets.

Midstream MLPs are MLPs that principally own and operate assets used in energy logistics, including, but not limited to, assets used in transporting (including marine), storing, gathering, processing, distributing or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil or refined products.

Midstream Energy Infrastructure Companies are companies, other than Midstream MLPs, that own and operate assets used in energy logistics, including, but not limited to, assets used in transporting (including marine), storing, gathering, processing, distributing or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil or refined products.

The Funds may invest in equity securities such as common units, preferred units, subordinated units, general partner interests, common shares and preferred shares in MLPs and Energy Infrastructure Companies. The Funds also may invest in debt securities issued by MLPs and Energy Infrastructure Companies of any maturity. The Funds may invest in MLPs and Energy Infrastructure Companies of any market capitalization ranges.

Money Market Securities

Money market securities are high quality, short-term debt securities that pay a fixed, variable or floating interest rate. Securities are often specifically structured so that they are eligible investments for a money market fund. For example, in order to satisfy certain of the maturity restrictions for a money market fund, some money market securities have demand or put features which have the effect of shortening the security's maturity.

Mortgage-Related Securities

Mortgage-related securities are interests in pools of mortgages. Payment of principal or interest generally depends on the cash flows generated by the underlying mortgages. Mortgage-related securities may be U.S. Government Securities or issued by a bank or other financial institution.

Real Estate-Related Companies

A company is considered to be a real estate-related company if at least 50% of its assets, gross income or net profits are attributable to ownership, construction, management or sale of residential, commercial or industrial real estate. These companies include equity real estate investment trusts ("REITs") that own property and mortgage REITs that make short-term construction and development mortgage loans or that invest in long-term mortgages or mortgage pools, or companies whose products and services are related to the real estate industry, such as manufacturers and distributors of building supplies, and financial institutions that issue or service mortgages.

A REIT is a type of U.S. real estate company that is dedicated to owning and usually operating income-producing real estate or to financing real estate. REITs are not subject to U.S. corporate income tax provided they comply with a number of tax requirements, including the annual distribution to stockholders of at least 90% of their net income. A number of countries around the world have adopted, or are considering adopting, similar REIT-like structures pursuant to which these companies are not subject to corporate income tax in their home countries provided they distribute a significant percentage of their net income each year to stockholders and meet certain other requirements.

Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. When a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, the Fund agrees to buy a security at one price and simultaneously agrees to sell it back at an agreed upon price on a specified future date. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered illiquid securities.

Securities Issued by Other Investment Companies

Investment companies are corporations, trusts, or partnerships that invest pooled shareholder dollars in securities appropriate to the organization's objective. Mutual funds, closed-end funds, and unit investment

trusts are the three types of investment companies. Each Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs. By investing in another investment company, a Fund will indirectly bear any asset-based fees and expenses charged by the underlying investment company in which the Fund invests.

Restrictions on Investments – Investments in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act. Absent an available exemption, a Fund may not: (i) acquire more than 3% of the voting securities of any other investment company; (ii) invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of any one investment company; or (iii) invest more than 10% of its total assets in securities of all investment companies, unless it is able to rely on and meet the requirements of one or more rules under the 1940 Act that permit investments in other investment companies in excess of these limits.

Fund of Funds Rule – Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Fund of Funds Rule”), permits funds to invest in shares of ETFs and other investment companies beyond the limitations otherwise imposed by the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. Each Fund intends on relying on Rule 12d1-4 to the extent the Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, deems it necessary or appropriate.

Structured Notes

A structured note is a debt obligation that may contain an embedded derivative component with characteristics that adjust the security’s risk/return profile. The return performance of a structured note will track that of the underlying debt obligation and the derivative embedded within it. A structured note is a hybrid security that attempts to change its profile by including additional modifying structures.

Certain Funds investing in commodities will effect such investment primarily through the purchase of a leveraged structured note. A Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will attempt to provide non-leveraged index-like exposure by investing a separate pool of assets in high quality bonds, such as those issued by the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agencies. The combination of the leveraged structured note and the separate pool of high-quality bonds is designed to replicate the performance of the broad commodities markets and will be managed for the exposure to the commodities market. For example, if a Fund were to hold a structured note with three times exposure to a specified commodity index and the Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, hoped to achieve \$15 million in exposure, the Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, would invest \$5 million in the structured note and \$10 million in high-quality bonds. When the investment performance of the structured note and high-quality bonds is viewed together, the total investment is designed to approximate the unleveraged performance of the index underlying the structured note.

Swaps

OTC swaps are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. Certain swaps are traded on exchanges and subject to central clearing. In a standard OTC swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount” (*i.e.*, a return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index). Credit default swaps are a type of swap agreement in which one party (the “buyer”) is generally obligated to pay the other party (the “seller”) an upfront and/or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no credit event, such as the default of a security, has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the credit default swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the security described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the credit default swap is cash settled. Swaps may be traded OTC or centrally-cleared and exchange-traded. Currently, some, but not all, swap transactions are subject to central clearing. In a centrally-cleared swap, immediately following execution of the swap transaction, the swap is novated to a central counterparty and the Fund’s counterparty on the swap becomes the central counterparty.

TBAs

A TBA (To Be Announced) transaction is a contract for the purchase or sale of a mortgage-backed security for future settlement at an agreed upon date but does not include a specified mortgage pool number, number of mortgage pools, or precise amount to be delivered.

U.S. Government Securities

U.S. Government Securities are high-quality securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, including securities issued by a government-sponsored enterprise. U.S. Government Securities may be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, the right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, or the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security.

When-Issued, Delayed-Delivery and Forward Commitments

A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, may purchase and sell such securities on a delayed-delivery basis, and may enter into contracts to purchase such securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond normal settlement time (*i.e.*, forward commitments). When-issued or forward settling securities transactions that physically settle within 35-days are deemed not to involve a senior security; otherwise, when-issued or forward settling securities transactions must comply with the requirements of Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Derivatives Rule"). Typically, no income accrues on securities a Fund has committed to purchase prior to the time delivery of the securities is made, although a Fund may earn income on securities it has segregated or "earmarked" to cover these positions.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND RISKS

All securities investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. No assurance can be given that the Funds' investment activities will be successful or that the Funds' shareholders will not suffer losses.

Additional information concerning investment techniques and risks associated with certain of the Funds' investments is set forth below. Unless otherwise indicated above in "Investment Restrictions" or below, the following discussion pertains to each of the Funds. From time to time, particular Funds may purchase these securities or enter into these strategies to an extent that is more than incidental. Certain of the Funds may be restricted or prohibited from using certain of the investment techniques described below, as indicated under the heading "Investment Restrictions."

Bank Obligations Risk

Each Fund may invest in bank obligations such as bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, and time deposits. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange typically drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Bankers' acceptances, along with notes issued by banking institutions, are only as secure as the creditworthiness of the issuing or accepting depository institution. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank or a savings and loan association for a definite period of time and earning a specified return.

Borrowing Risk

Each Fund may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time. This borrowing may be unsecured. The 1940 Act precludes a fund from borrowing if, as a result of such borrowing, the total amount of all money borrowed by a fund exceeds 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) at the time of such borrowings. This means that the 1940 Act requires a fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of 300% of the amount borrowed. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, a Fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time, and could cause the Fund to be unable to meet certain requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Code. In addition, certain types of

borrowings by a Fund may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage, portfolio composition requirements and other matters. It is not anticipated that observance of such covenants would impede the respective Fund's Advisor or Sub-Advisor from managing the Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. However, a breach of any such covenants not cured within the specified cure period may result in acceleration of outstanding indebtedness and require the Fund to dispose of portfolio investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Borrowing has a leveraging effect because it tends to exaggerate the effect on a Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share of any changes in the market value of its portfolio securities. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs and other fees, which may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities purchased. Each Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. Unless the appreciation and income, if any, on assets acquired with borrowed funds exceed the costs of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of a fund compared with what it would have been without leverage.

The SEC takes the position that other transactions that have a leveraging effect on the capital structure of a fund can be viewed as constituting a form of "senior security" of the fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. These transactions may include selling securities short, buying and selling certain derivatives (such as futures contracts), selling (or writing) put and call options, engaging in when-issued, delayed-delivery, forward-commitment or reverse repurchase transactions and other trading practices that have a leveraging effect on the capital structure of a fund or may be viewed as economically equivalent to borrowing. Such a transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance of a "senior security" by a Fund if the Fund (1) maintains an offsetting financial position, (2) maintains liquid assets in a sufficient value to cover the Fund's potential obligation under the transaction not offset or covered as provided in (1) and (3), or (3) otherwise "covers" the transaction in accordance with applicable SEC guidance (collectively, "covers" the transaction). The Funds' holdings in such instruments are marked-to-market daily to ensure proper coverage. A Fund may have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price in order to cover such transaction. In addition, assets being maintained to cover such transactions may not be available to satisfy redemptions or for other purposes or obligations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk

Each Fund may, at times, hold a substantial portion of its assets in cash and/or cash equivalents, including money market instruments. Under certain market conditions, such as during a rising stock market, this strategy could have a negative effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. To the extent that the Fund invests in a money market fund, the Fund will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the money market fund's expenses, in addition to the operating expenses of the Fund, which are borne directly by Fund shareholders.

Renewable Energy Companies Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in renewal energy companies. Renewable energy companies may be more volatile than companies operating in more established industries. Renewable energy companies are subject to specific risks, including, among others: fluctuations in commodity prices and/or interest rates; changes in governmental or environmental regulation; reduced availability of renewable energy sources or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; seasonal weather conditions, extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on certain renewable energy assets. Renewable energy companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular energy products, which may result in overproduction or underproduction. Additionally, changes in the regulatory environment for renewable energy companies may adversely impact their profitability. Obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions can significantly affect renewable energy companies. Certain investments may be dependent on U.S. and foreign government policies, including tax incentives and subsidies. The above factors could also impact the ability of renewable energy companies to pay dividends comparable to those paid by other

Energy Infrastructure Companies. Certain valuation methods used to value renewable energy companies have not been in widespread use for a significant period of time and may further increase the volatility of certain renewable energy company share prices.

Because many renewable energy infrastructure companies enter into long-term contracts for energy output, if their counterparties experience economic stress, there could be subsequent concerns regarding such long-term contracts. As increased capital enters the renewable energy space, combined with decreasing costs, there may be pressure on power pricing, which in turn could result in lower rates of returns on certain projects. The renewable energy sector can also be significantly affected by changes in the prices and supplies of other energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, tax and other government regulations.

Commercial Paper and Variable Amount Demand Master Notes Risk

Each Fund may invest in commercial paper, which represent short-term unsecured promissory notes issued (in bearer form) by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies. A Fund may also invest in variable amount demand master notes, which are corporate obligations of issuing organizations that share the credit profile of commercial paper (e.g., banks or corporations). The distinct difference between commercial paper and variable amount demand master notes is in the liquidity characteristics of the issuance. While commercial paper is mostly negotiable, with a robust secondary trading market for rated issuers, variable amount demand master notes are issued by a bank or corporation and liquidated on demand. Further, there is no secondary market for variable amount demand master notes. Typically, the issuance of a variable amount demand master note consists of two parts, an “A” note and a “B” note. Both carry an interest rate higher than the commercial paper issued by the same issuer, meant to compensate for the increased liquidity risk. Most often the “A” note is for a fixed investment amount, and can only be redeemed with a fixed notice, such as six to 12 months. The “B” note can be redeemed at any time for any amount presently outstanding.

In selecting commercial paper and other corporate obligations for investment by a Fund, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, also considers information concerning the financial history and condition of the issuer and its revenue and expense prospects. If commercial paper or another corporate obligation held by a Fund is assigned a lower rating or ceases to be rated, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will promptly reassess whether that security presents credit risks consistent with the Fund’s credit quality restrictions and whether the Fund should continue to hold the security in its portfolio. If a portfolio security no longer presents credit risks consistent with the Fund’s credit quality restrictions or is in default, the Fund will dispose of the security as soon as reasonably practicable unless the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, determines that to do so is not in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Variable amount demand master notes with demand periods of greater than seven days will be deemed to be liquid and only if they are determined to be so in compliance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees.

Commodities Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in commodities. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of energy, industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture and livestock sector commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies. The energy sector can be significantly affected by changes in the prices and supplies of oil and other energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, natural disasters or other extreme weather conditions, and tax and other government regulations, policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) and relationships among OPEC members and between OPEC and oil importing nations. The metals sector can be affected by sharp price volatility over short periods caused by global economic, financial and political factors, resource availability, government regulation, economic cycles, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation in various

countries, interest rates, currency fluctuations, metal sales by governments, central banks or international agencies, investment speculation and fluctuations in industrial and commercial supply and demand. The commodity-linked securities in which a Fund invests may be issued by companies in the financial services sector, including the banking, brokerage and insurance sectors. As a result, events affecting issuers in the financial services sector may cause the Fund's share value to fluctuate.

Commodities markets generally, and the energy sector specifically, have been adversely impacted by, among other things, the reduced demand for oil and other commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity resulting from the spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, public opinion regarding the use of oil and other commodities, and global events affecting the production of oil and other commodities. The continued and future impact on such commodities markets is unknown and may last for an extended period of time.

Commodity-Linked Securities Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investments in commodity-linked derivative securities, such as structured notes, discussed below which are designed to provide this exposure without direct investment in physical commodities or commodities futures contracts. A Fund may also seek to provide exposure to the investment returns of real assets that trade in the commodity markets through investments in a subsidiary. Real assets are assets such as oil, gas, industrial and precious metals, livestock, and agricultural or meat products, or other items that have tangible properties, as compared to stocks or bonds, which are financial instruments. In choosing investments, the Advisors, and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, seek to provide exposure to various commodities and commodity sectors. The value of commodity-linked derivative securities held by a Fund and/or a subsidiary may be affected by a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, overall market movements and other factors affecting the value of particular industries or commodities, such as weather, disease, embargoes, acts of war or terrorism, or political and regulatory developments.

The prices of commodity-linked derivative securities may move in different directions than investments in traditional equity and debt securities when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions. As an example, during periods of rising inflation, debt securities have historically tended to decline in value due to the general increase in prevailing interest rates. Conversely, during those same periods of rising inflation, the prices of certain commodities, such as oil and metals, have historically tended to increase. Of course, there cannot be any guarantee that these investments will perform in that manner in the future, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked instruments have been parallel to those of debt and equity securities. Commodities have historically tended to increase and decrease in value during different parts of the business cycle than financial assets. Nevertheless, at various times, commodities prices may move in tandem with the prices of financial assets and thus may not provide overall portfolio diversification benefits. Under favorable economic conditions, a Fund's investments may be expected to underperform an investment in traditional securities. Over the long term, the returns on a Fund's investments are expected to exhibit low or negative correlation with stocks and bonds.

Conflicts of Interest of the Advisors

Conflicts of interest may arise because the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor and their affiliates generally carry on substantial investment activities for other clients in which the Funds will have no interest. The Advisors, the Sub-Advisor or their affiliates may have financial incentives to favor certain of such accounts over the Funds. Any of their proprietary accounts and other customer accounts may compete with the Funds for specific trades. The Advisors, the Sub-Advisor or their affiliates may buy or sell securities for a Fund which differ from securities bought or sold for other accounts and customers, although their investment objectives and policies may be similar to those of a Fund. Situations may occur when a Fund could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor or their affiliates for their other accounts. Such situations may be based on, among other things, legal or internal restrictions on the combined size of positions that may be taken for a Fund and the other accounts, thereby limiting the size

of a Fund's position, or the difficulty of liquidating an investment for a Fund and the other accounts where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined position. In addition, to the extent that the Westwood sources and structures private investments in MLPs, Energy Infrastructure Companies or Other Energy Companies, certain employees of Westwood may become aware of actions planned by these companies, such as acquisitions, which may not be announced to the public. Although Westwood maintains procedures to ensure that any material non-public information available to certain Westwood employees not be shared with those employees responsible for the purchase and sale of publicly traded securities, it is possible that the Funds could be precluded from investing in a company about which the Advisor has material non-public information.

Each Fund's Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, also manages other funds that have investment objectives and strategies that are similar to and/or overlap with those of the Funds (collectively, "Affiliated Funds"). In particular, certain Affiliated Funds invest in MLPs, Midstream MLPs, Energy Infrastructure Companies and/or Other Energy Companies. Furthermore, the Advisors and/or Sub-Advisor may, at some time in the future, manage other investment funds with the same investment objective as the Funds. Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of the Advisors' and/or Sub-Advisor's other clients; however, from time to time, the same investment decision may be made for more than one fund or account. When two or more clients advised by the Advisors, the Sub-Advisor or their affiliates seek to purchase or sell the same publicly traded securities, the securities actually purchased or sold are allocated among the clients on a good faith equitable basis by the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, in their discretion in accordance with the clients' various investment objectives and procedures adopted by the Advisors and the Sub-Advisor and approved by the Board. In some cases, this system may adversely affect the price or size of the position that a Fund may obtain. In other cases, however, the Funds' ability to participate in volume transactions may produce better execution for the Funds.

Each Fund and its affiliates, including Affiliated Funds, may be precluded from co-investing in private placements of securities, including in any portfolio companies that the Advisors or the Sub-Advisor control. The Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will allocate private investment opportunities among their clients, including the Funds, based on allocation policies that take into account several suitability factors, including the size of the investment opportunity, the amount of funds that each client has available for investment and the client's investment objectives. These allocation policies may result in the allocation of investment opportunities to an Affiliated Fund rather than to a Fund. The policies contemplate that the Advisors will exercise discretion, based on several factors relevant to the determination, in allocating the entirety, or a portion, of such investment opportunities to an Affiliated Fund, in priority to other prospectively interested advisory clients, including the Funds. In this regard, when applied to specified investment opportunities that would normally be suitable for the Funds, the allocation policies may result in certain Affiliated Funds having greater priority than the Funds to participate in such opportunities depending on the totality of the considerations, including, among other things, a Fund's available capital for investment, its existing holdings, applicable tax and diversification standards to which a Fund may then be subject and the ability to efficiently liquidate a portion of its existing portfolio in a timely and prudent fashion in the time period required to fund the transaction.

The investment management fee paid to a Fund's Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor is based on the value of the Fund's assets, as periodically determined. A percentage of the Fund's assets may be illiquid securities acquired in private transactions for which market quotations will not be readily available. Although the Fund has adopted valuation procedures designed to determine valuations of illiquid securities in a manner that reflects their fair value, there typically is a range of prices that may be established for each individual security.

Convertible Securities Risk

Each Fund may invest in convertible securities, which may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible. Typically, convertible securities are callable by the company, which may, in effect, force conversion before the holder would otherwise choose.

The convertible securities in which a Fund may invest consist of bonds, notes, debentures, and preferred stocks that may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. A Fund may be required to permit the issuer of a convertible security to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Thus, such Fund may not be able to control whether the issuer of a convertible security chooses to force conversion of that security. If the issuer chooses to do so, this action could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

In carrying out this policy, a Fund may purchase convertible bonds and convertible preferred stock which may be exchanged for a stated number of shares of the issuer's common stock at a price known as the conversion price. The conversion price is usually greater than the price of the common stock at the time of purchase of the convertible security. The interest rate of convertible bonds and the yield of convertible preferred stock will generally be lower than that of the non-convertible securities. While the value of the convertible securities will usually vary with the value of the underlying common stock and will normally fluctuate inversely with interest rates, it may show less volatility in value than the non-convertible securities. A risk associated with the purchase of convertible bonds and convertible preferred stock is that the conversion price of the common stock will not be attained. The Funds will purchase only those convertible securities which have underlying common stock with potential for long-term growth in the opinion of an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate. Certain Funds will only invest in investment-grade convertible securities (those rated in the top four categories by Moody's).

Counterparty Risk

In general, a derivative contract typically involves leverage, i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Many of these derivative contracts will be privately negotiated in the OTC market. These contracts also involve exposure to credit risk, since contract performance depends in part on the financial condition of the counterparty. If a privately negotiated OTC contract calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, a Fund may not receive payments owed under the contract, or such payments may be delayed under such circumstances and the value of agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Fund.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of the security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of a Fund's investment in that issuer. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. Measures such as average credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of a Fund. This is especially the case if the Fund consists of securities with widely varying credit ratings. Therefore, if a Fund has an average credit rating that suggests a certain credit quality, the Fund may in fact be subject to greater credit risk than the average would suggest. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. Securities rated in the four highest categories (Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") (AAA, AA, A and BBB) or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") (Aaa, Aa, A and Baa)) by the rating agencies are considered investment grade but they may also have some speculative characteristics, meaning that they carry more risk than higher-rated securities and may have problems making principal and interest payments in difficult economic climates. Investment grade ratings do not guarantee that bonds will not lose value.

Currency Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in foreign securities. The value of foreign assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency rates and exchange control regulations. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency

exchange market or through entering into derivative currency transactions. Currency futures contracts are exchange-traded and change in value to reflect movements of a currency or a basket of currencies. Settlement must be made in a designated currency.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Such contracts may be used to gain exposure to a particular currency or currencies as a part of the Funds' investment strategies, when a security denominated in a foreign currency is purchased or sold, or when the receipt in a foreign currency of dividend or interest payments on such a security is anticipated. A forward contract can then "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest payment, as the case may be. Additionally, when an Advisor or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the securities held that are denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against long-term currency changes. Cross-hedging may be used by using forward contracts in one currency (or basket of currencies) to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency. Use of a different foreign currency magnifies exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Forward contracts may also be used to shift exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes from one currency to another. Short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of portfolio assets.

Currency transactions are subject to the risk of a number of complex political and economic factors applicable to the countries issuing the underlying currencies. Furthermore, unlike trading in most other types of instruments, there is no systematic reporting of last sale information with respect to the foreign currencies underlying the derivative currency transactions. As a result, available information may not be complete. In an OTC trading environment, there are no daily price fluctuation limits. There may be no liquid secondary market to close out options purchased or written, or forward contracts entered into, until their exercise, expiration or maturity. There is also the risk of default by, or the bankruptcy of, the financial institution serving as a counterparty. Currency swaps involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies and are individually negotiated. The entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. A Fund's performance may be adversely affected as an Advisor or the Sub-Advisor may be incorrect in its forecasts of market value and currency exchange rates.

Cybersecurity Risk

The use of technology has become more prevalent in the Funds' management and operations. As a result, the Funds have become more susceptible to risks associated with breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Funds to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction, or lose operational capacity. Cybersecurity breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Funds' digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking," "phishing," or malicious software coding), or attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cyber-attacks can also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Additionally, the Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. A cybersecurity or operational breach may result in financial losses to the Funds; the inability of the Funds to process transactions or conduct trades; delays or mistakes in materials provided to shareholders or the calculation of Funds' net asset values; violations of privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties and reputational damage; and compliance and remediation costs, legal fees and other expenses. In addition, the foregoing risks may adversely impact the Investment Advisor, the distributor and other service providers to the Funds, as well as financial intermediaries, companies in which the Funds invest and parties with which the Funds do business, which could result in losses to the Funds and shareholders and disruptions to the conduct of business between the Funds, shareholders, the Funds' service providers and/or financial intermediaries.

Cybersecurity breaches of the Funds' third-party service providers or issuers that the Funds invest in can also subject the Funds to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. While measures have been developed that are designed to reduce cybersecurity risks, there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since the Funds do not directly control the cybersecurity defenses or plans of their service providers, financial intermediaries and other parties with which the Funds transact, including companies in which the Funds invest.

In light of recent broad-based cybersecurity attacks, legislators and regulators at both the federal and state levels continue to propose new and more robust privacy-related laws, including the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018. Such privacy-related laws could expose the Funds to the risks of legal or regulatory proceedings against the Funds by governmental authorities, third-party vendors, or others, which could adversely affect the Funds.

In addition, other disruptive events, including (but not limited to) natural disasters and public health crises (such as the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic), may adversely affect a Fund's ability to conduct business, in particular if a Fund's employees or the employees of its service providers are unable or unwilling to perform their responsibilities as a result of any such event. Even if a Fund's employees and the employees of its service providers are able to work remotely, those remote work arrangements could result in a Fund's business operations being less efficient than under normal circumstances, could lead to delays in its processing of transactions, and could increase the risk of cyber-events.

With the increased use of technologies, such as mobile devices and "cloud"-based service offerings and the dependence on the internet and computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Funds' service providers are susceptible to operational and information or cybersecurity risks that could result in losses to the Funds and their shareholders. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws).

A cybersecurity breach could result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause a Fund, an Advisor, the Sub-Advisor, a manager, or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, litigation costs or financial loss. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a Fund invests, and thereby cause the Fund's investments to lose value.

The Funds are exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Funds' service providers, counterparties, or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

In addition, other disruptive events, including (but not limited to) natural disasters and public health crises (such as the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic), may adversely affect the Funds' ability to conduct business, in particular if the Funds' employees or the employees of its service providers are unable or unwilling to perform their responsibilities as a result of any such event. Even if the Funds' employees and the employees of its service providers are able to work remotely, those remote work arrangements could result in the Funds' business operations being less efficient than under normal circumstances, could lead to delays in its processing of transactions, and could increase the risk of cyber-events.

Debt Instruments Risk

Each Fund may invest in debt instruments. The market value of debt securities generally varies in response to changes in interest rates and the financial condition of each issuer. During periods of declining interest rates, the value of debt securities generally increases. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of such instruments generally declines. These changes in market value will be reflected in a Fund's net asset value and could also impact the amount of income a Fund generates through debt investments. The rate of interest on a corporate debt instrument may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate. See "Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk." The rate

of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies. An issuer of a debt instrument may repay principal prior to an instrument's maturity, which can adversely affect a Fund's yield, particularly during periods of declining interest rates. Rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at slower than expected rates, which effectively lengthens the maturities of the affected instruments, making them more sensitive to interest rate changes and making a Fund's net asset value more volatile.

The Funds may invest in debt instruments that are rated between "Baa" and as low as "Caa" by Moody's or, if unrated, are of equivalent investment quality as determined by an Advisor and/or a Fund's sub-advisor. Such debt instruments may include preferred stocks, investment-grade corporate bonds, debentures and notes, and other similar corporate debt instruments, convertible securities, municipal bonds, and high-quality short-term debt instruments such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies, and demand and time deposits of domestic banks, U.S. branches and subsidiaries of foreign banks and foreign branches of U.S. banks. Debt instruments may be acquired with warrants attached. Corporate income-producing instruments may also include forms of preferred or preference stock. Investments in corporate debt instruments that are rated below investment grade (rated below "Baa" by Moody's) are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay principal.

Rating agencies may periodically change the rating assigned to a particular security. If a debt instrument satisfies a Fund's minimum rating requirement when purchased, a subsequent downgrade does not require the sale of the instrument, but an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will consider which action is in the best interest of a Fund and its shareholders, including the sale of the instrument.

Bonds that are rated "Baa" by Moody's are considered as medium grade obligations, *i.e.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well. Bonds that are rated C by Moody's are the lowest rated class of bonds and can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of attaining any real investment standing.

Although they may offer higher yields than higher-rated securities, high-risk, low-rated debt instruments (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") and unrated debt instruments generally involve greater volatility of price and risk of principal and income, including the possibility of default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of the instruments. In addition, the markets in which low-rated and unrated debt instruments are traded are more limited than those in which higher-rated securities are traded. The existence of limited markets for particular securities may diminish a Fund's ability to sell the securities at fair value either to meet redemption requests or to respond to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. Reduced secondary market liquidity for certain low-rated or unrated debt instruments may also make it more difficult for a Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for the purposes of valuing their portfolios. Market quotations are generally available on many low-rated or unrated securities only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of low-rated debt instruments, especially in a thinly traded market. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of low-rated debt instruments may be more complex than for issuers of higher-rated instruments, and the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective may, to the extent of investment in low-rated debt instruments, be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analysis than would be the case if the Fund were investing in higher-rated instruments. In addition, the use of credit ratings as the sole method of evaluating low-rated instruments can involve certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of low-rated instruments. In addition, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the instrument was most recently rated.

Low-rated debt instruments may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of low-rated debt instruments have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more

sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in low-rated debt instruments prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt instruments. If the issuer of low-rated debt instruments defaults, a Fund may incur additional expenses seeking recovery.

Depository Receipts Risk

Each Fund may purchase sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) (collectively, “Depository Receipts”). ADRs are Depositary Receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. EDRs and GDRs are typically issued by foreign banks or foreign trust companies, although they also may be issued by U.S. banks or trust companies, and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by either a foreign or a U.S. corporation. Generally, Depositary Receipts in registered form are designed for use in the U.S. securities market and Depositary Receipts in bearer form are designed for use in securities markets outside the U.S. Depositary Receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities into which they may be converted. Depositary Receipts may be issued pursuant to sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, the underlying issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of Depositary Receipts. In un-sponsored programs, the underlying issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases, it may be easier to obtain financial information from an underlying issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program. Accordingly, there may be less information available regarding underlying issuers of securities in unsponsored programs and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts. Depositary Receipts also involve the risks of other investments in foreign securities, as further discussed below in this section. For purposes of each Fund’s investment policies, a Fund’s investments in Depositary Receipts will be deemed to be investments in the underlying securities.

Derivatives Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may purchase and write call and put options on securities, securities indices and foreign currencies, and enter into futures contracts and use options on futures contracts as further described below. A Fund may also enter into swap agreements with respect to foreign currencies, interest rates and securities indices. A Fund may use these techniques to hedge against changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates or securities prices or to attempt to achieve investment returns as part of its overall investment strategies. A Fund may also purchase and sell options relating to foreign currencies for purposes of increasing exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. A Fund will segregate or “ earmark ” assets determined to be liquid by an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees (or, as permitted by applicable regulation, enter into certain offsetting positions) to cover its obligations under options, futures, and swaps to avoid leveraging the portfolio of the Fund as described below.

The Funds consider derivative instruments to consist of securities or other instruments whose value is derived from or related to the value of some other instrument or asset, and not to include those securities whose payment of principal and/or interest depends upon cash flows from underlying assets, such as mortgage-related or asset-backed securities. The value of some derivative instruments in which a Fund invests may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of a Fund, the ability of a Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, to correctly forecast interest rates and other economic factors. If an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, the Fund could be exposed to the risk of loss. In addition, while the use of derivatives for hedging purposes can reduce losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains, and hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and security it is hedging, which means that a hedge might not be effective. A Fund might not employ any of the strategies described above, and no assurance can be given that any strategy used will

succeed. A decision as to whether, when and how to utilize derivative instruments involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived derivatives strategy may be unsuccessful. The use of derivative instruments involves brokerage fees and/or other transaction costs, which will be borne by the Fund.

Privately negotiated derivatives typically may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the original parties and subject to agreement on individually negotiated terms. Therefore, it may not be possible for a Fund to modify, terminate, or offset the Fund's obligations or the Fund's exposure to the risks associated with a privately negotiated derivative prior to its scheduled termination date, which creates a possibility of increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity for the Fund.

Investment in futures-related and commodity-linked derivatives may subject a Fund to additional risks, and in particular may subject a Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of futures-related and commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment available to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code, a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain specified types of investments. It is currently unclear which types of commodities-linked derivatives fall within these specified investment types. As a result, if a Fund's investment in commodities-linked derivatives were to exceed a certain threshold, the Fund could fail to qualify for the special tax treatment available to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code.

The Derivatives Rule regulates the use of derivatives by registered funds. Among other things, the Derivatives Rule requires certain funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount (generally greater than 10% of a Fund's net assets) to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. To the extent a Fund uses derivative instruments (excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount (up to 10% of a Fund's net assets), it will not be subject to the full requirements of the Derivatives Rule. In addition, to the extent that a Fund enters into reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, the Fund may elect to either treat all of its reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for purposes of the Derivatives Rule or comply (with respect to reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions) with the asset coverage requirements under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. In addition, under the Derivatives Rule, when-issued or forward settling securities transactions that physically settle within 35-days are deemed not to involve a senior security.

Dividend-Harvesting Strategy Risk

Each Fund may use a dividend-harvesting strategy. A dividend-harvesting strategy is an income-producing strategy in which a particular security that is expected to pay a dividend in the near-term is purchased, the security is held until its dividend is paid, and then the security is sold in order to purchase another security about to pay a dividend.

Duration Risk

Duration is one of the fundamental tools used by an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, in security selection for certain Funds. Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a security or a portfolio to relative changes in interest rates. For instance, a duration of "three" means that a portfolio's or security's price would be expected to change by approximately 3% with a 1% change in interest rates. Assumptions generally accepted by the industry concerning the probability of early payment and other factors may be used in the calculation of duration for debt securities that contain put or call provisions, sometimes resulting in a duration different from the stated maturity of the security. With respect to certain mortgage-backed securities, duration is likely to be substantially less than the stated maturity of the mortgages in the underlying pools. The maturity of a security measures only the time until final payment is due and, in the case of a mortgage-backed security, does not take into account the factors included in duration.

A Fund's duration directly impacts the degree to which asset values fluctuate with changes in interest rates. For every 1% change in interest rate, a Fund's net asset value is expected to change inversely by approximately 1% for each year of duration. For example, a 1% increase in interest rate would be expected to cause a fixed-income portfolio with an average dollar weighted duration of five years to decrease in value by approximately 5% (1% interest rate increase multiplied by the five-year duration).

Emerging Market and Frontier Market Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in emerging markets investments, which have exposure to the risks discussed below relating to foreign instruments more generally, as well as certain additional risks. A high proportion of the shares of many issuers in emerging market countries may be held by a limited number of persons and financial institutions, which may limit the number of shares available for investment. The prices at which investments may be acquired may be affected by trading by persons with material non-public information and by securities transactions by brokers in anticipation of transactions by a Fund in particular securities. In addition, emerging market investments are susceptible to being influenced by large investors trading significant blocks of securities.

Emerging market stock markets are undergoing a period of growth and change which may result in trading volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant law and regulations. The securities industries in these countries are comparatively underdeveloped. Stockbrokers and other intermediaries in the emerging markets may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets.

Political and economic structures in many emerging market countries are undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of the United States. Certain of such countries may have, in the past, failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. As a result, the risks described above, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, may be heightened. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the values of investments in those countries and the availability of additional investments in those countries. The laws of countries in emerging markets relating to limited liability of corporate shareholders, fiduciary duties of officers and directors, and the bankruptcy of state enterprises are generally less well developed than or different from such laws in the United States. It may be more difficult to obtain or enforce a judgment in the courts of these countries than it is in the United States. Emerging securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States. Although some governments in emerging markets have instituted economic reform policies, there can be no assurances that such policies will continue or succeed.

Energy Company Risk

Each Fund may invest in energy companies. Certain risks inherent in investing in energy and Energy Companies (including MLPs, Energy Infrastructure Companies and Other Energy Companies) include the following:

Supply and Demand Risk. A decrease in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, coal or other energy commodities, a decrease in the volume of such commodities available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution or a sustained decline in demand for such commodities, may adversely impact the financial performance of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies. Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies are subject to supply and demand fluctuations in the markets they serve which will be impacted by a wide range of factors, including economic conditions, fluctuating commodity prices, weather, increased conservation or use of alternative fuel sources, increased governmental or environmental regulation, depletion, rising interest rates, declines in domestic or foreign production, accidents or catastrophic events, among others.

Depletion and Exploration Risk. Energy reserves naturally deplete as they are produced over time. Many Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies are either engaged in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, or coal, or are engaged in transporting, storing, distributing and processing these items and refined products on behalf of the owners of such commodities. To maintain or

grow their revenues, these companies or their customers need to maintain or expand their reserves through exploration of new sources of supply, through the development of existing sources or through acquisitions. The financial performance of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies may be adversely affected if they, or the companies to whom they provide the service, are unable to cost-effectively acquire additional reserves sufficient to replace the natural decline. If an Energy Company or Energy Infrastructure Company fails to add reserves by acquiring or developing them, its reserves and production will decline over time as they are produced. If an Energy Company or Energy Infrastructure Company is not able to raise capital on favorable terms, it may not be able to add to or maintain its reserves.

Reserve Risks. Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies engaged in the production of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil and other energy commodities are subject to the risk that the quantities of their reserves are overstated, or will not be produced in the time periods anticipated, for a variety of reasons including the risk that no commercially productive amounts of such energy commodities can be produced from estimated reserves because of the curtailment, delay or cancellation of production activities as a result of unexpected conditions or miscalculations, title problems, pressure or irregularities in formations, equipment failures or accidents, adverse weather conditions, compliance with environmental and other governmental requirements and cost of, or shortages or delays in the availability of, drilling rigs and other equipment, and operational risks and hazards associated with the development of the underlying properties, including natural disasters, blowouts, explosions, fires, leakage of such energy commodities, mechanical failures, cratering and pollution.

Regulatory Risk. Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies are subject to significant federal, state and local government regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations, including (i) how facilities are constructed, maintained and operated, (ii) how and where wells are drilled, (iii) how services are provided, (iv) environmental and safety controls, and, in some cases (v) the prices they may charge for the products and services they provide. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the financial performance of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies.

Commodity Pricing Risk. The operations and financial performance of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies may be directly affected by energy commodity prices, especially those Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies which own the underlying energy commodity or receive payments for services that are based on commodity prices. Such impact may be a result of changes in the price for such commodity or a result of changes in the price of one energy commodity relative to the price of another energy commodity (i.e., the price of natural gas relative to the price of natural gas liquids). Commodity prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in market and economic conditions, the impact of weather on demand, levels of domestic production and imported commodities, energy conservation, domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation and the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems. Volatility of commodity prices may also make it more difficult for Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies to raise capital to the extent the market perceives that their performance may be directly or indirectly tied to commodity prices. In addition to the volatility of commodity prices, extremely high commodity prices may drive further energy conservation efforts which may adversely affect the performance of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies.

Acquisition Risk. The ability of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies to grow operating cash flow and increase such company's enterprise value can be highly dependent on their ability to make accretive acquisitions. In the event that Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies are unable to make such acquisitions because they are unable to identify attractive acquisition candidates and negotiate acceptable purchase contracts, because they are unable to raise financing for such acquisitions on economically acceptable terms, or because they are outbid by competitors, their future growth will be limited. Furthermore, even if Energy Companies or Energy Infrastructure Companies do consummate acquisitions that they believe will be accretive, the acquisitions may instead result in a decrease in operating cash flow or a decrease in enterprise value. Any acquisition involves risks, including, among other things:

mistaken assumptions about revenues and costs, including synergies; the assumption of unknown liabilities; limitations on rights to indemnity from the seller; the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; unforeseen difficulties operating in new product or geographic areas; and customer or key employee losses at the acquired businesses.

Affiliated Party Risk. Certain Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies are dependent on their parents or sponsors for a majority of their revenues. Any failure by such company's parents or sponsors to satisfy their payments or obligations would impact such company's revenues and operating cash flows and ability to make interest payments and/or distributions.

Catastrophe Risk. The operations of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies are subject to many hazards inherent in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting, transmitting, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal or electricity, including: damage to pipelines, storage tanks, plants or related equipment and surrounding properties caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires and other natural disasters or by acts of terrorism; inadvertent damage from construction and farm equipment; well blowouts; leaks of such energy commodities; fires and explosions. These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage and may result in the curtailment or suspension of their related operations. Not all Energy Companies or Energy Infrastructure Companies are fully insured against all risks inherent to their businesses. If a significant accident or event occurs that is not fully insured, it could adversely affect the Energy Company's or Energy Infrastructure Company's operations and financial condition.

The Funds expect that insurance premiums to operate certain assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting, transmitting, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal, electricity or renewable energy may increase due to operational risks (such as the Macondo oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010). Further increased government regulations to mitigate such catastrophe risk could increase insurance and other operating costs for Energy Infrastructure Companies and adversely affect the financial performance of such companies.

Terrorism/Market Disruption Risk. Terrorist attacks may have a disruptive effect on the economy and the securities markets. Global events, including particularly in the Middle East and including government stability specifically, could have significant adverse effects on the U.S. economy, and financial and commodities markets. Assets that are used in the energy sector, including assets used in exploring, developing, producing, generating, transporting, transmitting, storing, gathering, processing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined products, coal, electricity or renewable energy could be direct targets, or indirect casualties, of an act of terror. The U.S. Government has issued warnings that such assets, specifically the United States' pipeline infrastructure, may be the future target of terrorist organizations.

Weather Risk. Extreme weather conditions, such as hurricanes, (i) could result in substantial damage to the facilities of certain Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies located in the affected areas, (ii) significantly increase the volatility in the supply of energy commodities and (iii) adversely affect the financial performance of Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies, and could therefore adversely affect their securities. The damage done by extreme weather also may serve to increase many insurance premiums paid by Energy Companies and Energy Infrastructure Companies and could adversely affect such companies' financial condition.

Master Limited Partnership Risks. An investment in master limited partnership units involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. Holders of master limited partnership units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. In addition, there are certain tax risks associated with an investment in master limited partnership units and conflicts of interest exist between common unit holders and the general partner, including those arising from incentive distribution payments.

Equity Securities Risk

Each Fund may invest in equity securities without regard to market capitalization. Equity securities consist of exchange-traded, OTC and unlisted common and preferred stocks, warrants, rights, convertible debt securities, trust certificates, limited partnership interests, private investments in public equities, depository receipts, warrants and equity participations.

Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in a company. This interest often gives a Fund the right to vote on measures affecting the company's organization and operations. Equity securities have a history of long-term growth in value, but their prices tend to fluctuate in the shorter term. Preferred stock generally does not exhibit as great a potential for appreciation or depreciation as common stock, although it ranks above common stock in its claim on income for dividend payments.

Investments in equity securities are subject to a number of risks, including the financial risk of selecting individual companies that do not perform as anticipated, the risk that the stock markets in which a Fund invests may experience periods of turbulence and instability, and the general risk that domestic and global economies may go through periods of decline and cyclical change. Many factors affect an individual company's performance, such as the strength of its management or the demand for its products or services, and the value of a Fund's equity investments may change in response to stock market movements, information or financial results regarding the issuer, general market conditions, general economic and/or political conditions, and other factors.

In addition, each Fund may have exposure to or invest in equity securities of companies with small or medium capitalization. Investments in securities of companies with small or medium capitalization involve certain risks that may differ from, or be greater than, those for larger companies, such as higher volatility, lower trading volume, lack of liquidity, fewer business lines and lack of public information (see "Small and Medium Capitalization Stocks Risk").

The market value of all securities, including equity securities, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measure of a company's worth.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk

Each Fund may invest in shares of ETFs. ETFs are baskets of securities that, like stocks, trade on exchanges such as the American Stock Exchange or New York Stock Exchange. ETFs are priced continuously and trade throughout the day. Each share represents an undivided ownership interest in the portfolio of stocks held by an ETF. ETFs acquire and hold either:

- Shares of all of the companies that are represented by a particular index in the same proportion that is represented in the index itself;
- Shares of a sampling of the companies that are represented by a particular index in a proportion meant to track the performance of the entire index; or
- Shares of companies included in a basket of securities.

The value of shares of ETFs that are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the corresponding market index or basket of securities, should, under normal circumstances, closely track the value of the underlying component stocks. Such ETFs generally do not buy or sell securities, except to the extent necessary to conform their portfolios to the corresponding index. Because an ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index or basket of securities does not, ETFs that track particular indices or baskets of securities typically will be unable to match the performance of the index or basket of securities exactly. A Fund's investment in ETFs will be subject to the risks of investing in the ETFs' underlying securities.

In connection with its investment in ETF shares, a Fund will incur various costs. A Fund may also realize capital gains when ETF shares are sold, and the purchase and sale of the ETF shares may include a

brokerage commission that may result in costs. In addition, a Fund is subject to other fees as an investor in ETFs. Generally, those fees include, but are not limited to, Trustees' fees, operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees, and marketing expenses.

ETFs that are organized as unit investment trusts are registered under the 1940 Act as investment companies. Examples of such ETFs include iShares and Standard & Poor's Depositary Receipts ("SPDRs"). These ETFs generally do not sell or redeem their shares for cash, and most investors do not purchase or redeem shares directly from an ETF at all. Instead, these ETF issues and redeems its shares in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called "creation units." Creation units are issued to anyone who deposits a specified portfolio of these ETFs' underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit, and creation units are redeemed in kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF's net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Most ETF investors, however, purchase and sell these ETF shares in the secondary trading market on a securities exchange, in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. ETF investors generally must pay a brokerage fee for each purchase or sale of these ETF shares, including purchases made to reinvest dividends. Because these ETF shares are created from the stocks of an underlying portfolio and can be redeemed into the stocks of an underlying portfolio on any day, arbitrage traders may move to profit from any price discrepancies between the shares and the ETF's portfolio, which in turn helps to close the price gap between the two. Of course, because of the forces of supply and demand and other market factors, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its net asset value.

Aggressive ETF Investment Technique Risk. These ETFs may use investment techniques and financial instruments that could be considered aggressive, including the use of futures contracts, options on futures contracts, securities and indices, forward contracts, swap agreements, and similar instruments. An ETF's investment in financial instruments may involve a small investment relative to the amount of investment exposure assumed and may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested in those instruments. Such instruments, particularly when used to create leverage, may expose the ETF to potentially dramatic changes (losses or gains) in the value of the instruments and imperfect correlation between the value of the instruments and the relevant security or index. The use of aggressive investment techniques also exposes an ETF to risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities contained in an index underlying the ETF's benchmark.

Inverse Correlation ETF Risk. ETFs benchmarked to an inverse multiple of an index should lose value as the index or security underlying such ETF's benchmark is increasing (gaining value), a result that is the opposite from traditional mutual funds.

Leveraged ETF Risk. Leverage offers a means of magnifying market movements into larger changes in an investment's value and provides greater investment exposure than an unleveraged investment. While only certain ETFs employ leverage, many may use leveraged investment techniques for investment purposes. The ETFs that employ leverage will normally lose more money in adverse market environments than ETFs that do not employ leverage. Trading in leveraged ETFs can be relatively illiquid, which means that they may be hard to purchase or sell at a fair price.

Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETNs") Risk

Each Fund may invest in ETNs. ETNs are generally notes representing debt of the issuer, usually a financial institution. ETNs combine both aspects of bonds and ETFs. An ETN's returns are based on the performance of one or more underlying assets, reference rates or indexes, minus fees and expenses. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market. However, unlike an ETF, an ETN can be held until the ETN's maturity, at which time the issuer will pay a return linked to the performance of the specific asset, index or rate ("reference instrument") to which the ETN is linked minus certain fees. Unlike regular bonds, ETNs do not make periodic interest payments, and principal is not protected.

The value of an ETN may be influenced by, among other things, time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, the performance of the reference instrument, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the reference instrument. An ETN that is tied to a reference

instrument may not replicate the performance of the reference instrument. ETNs also incur certain expenses not incurred by their applicable reference instrument. Some ETNs that use leverage can, at times, be relatively illiquid and, thus, they may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price. Levered ETNs are subject to the same risk as other instruments that use leverage in any form. While leverage allows for greater potential return, the potential for loss is also greater. Finally, additional losses may be incurred if the investment loses value because, in addition to the money lost on the investment, the loan still needs to be repaid.

Because the return on the ETN is dependent on the issuer's ability or willingness to meet its obligations, the value of the ETN may change due to a change in the issuer's credit rating, despite no change in the underlying reference instrument. The market value of ETN shares may differ from the value of the reference instrument. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the assets underlying the reference instrument that the ETN seeks to track.

There may be restrictions on a Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are generally meant to be held until maturity. A Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. An investor in an ETN could lose some or the entire amount invested.

ETFs and ETNs Risk

ETFs or ETNs that are based on a specific index may not be able to replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weighting of securities in the applicable index and will incur certain expenses not incurred by their applicable index. Certain securities comprising the index tracked by an ETF or ETN may, at times, be temporarily unavailable, which may impede an ETF's or ETN's ability to track its index. Leveraged ETFs and ETNs are subject to the risk of a breakdown in the futures and options markets they use. Leveraged ETFs or ETNs are subject to the same risk as instruments that use leverage in any form. While leverage allows for greater potential return, the potential for loss is also greater. Finally, additional losses may be incurred if the investment loses value because, in addition to the money lost on the investment, the loan still needs to be repaid. The market value of ETF or ETN shares may differ from their net asset value per share. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF or ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying securities that the ETF or ETN holds. There may be times when an ETF or ETN share trades at a premium or discount to its net asset value.

Foreign Currencies Risk

Investments in foreign currencies are subject to numerous risks, not the least of which is the fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to the U.S. dollar. Exchange rates fluctuate for a number of reasons.

Inflation. Exchange rates change to reflect changes in a currency's buying power. Different countries experience different inflation rates due to different monetary and fiscal policies, different product and labor market conditions, and a host of other factors.

Trade Deficits. Countries with trade deficits tend to experience a depreciating currency. Inflation may be the cause of a trade deficit, making a country's goods more expensive and less competitive and so reducing demand for its currency.

Interest Rates. High interest rates may raise currency values in the short term by making such currencies more attractive to investors. However, since high interest rates are often the result of high inflation long-term results may be the opposite.

Budget Deficits and Low Savings Rates. Countries that run large budget deficits and save little of their national income tend to suffer a depreciating currency because they are forced to borrow abroad to finance their deficits. Payments of interest on this debt can inundate the currency markets with the currency of the debtor nation. Budget deficits also can indirectly contribute to currency depreciation if a government chooses inflationary measures to cope with its deficits and debt.

Political Factors. Political instability in a country can cause a currency to depreciate. Demand for a certain currency may fall if a country appears a less desirable place in which to invest and do business.

Government Control. Through their own buying and selling of currencies, the world's central banks sometimes manipulate exchange rate movements. In addition, governments occasionally issue statements to influence people's expectations about the direction of exchange rates, or they may instigate policies with an exchange rate target as the goal. The value of a Fund's investments is calculated in U.S. dollars each day that the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. As a result, to the extent that a Fund's assets are invested in instruments denominated in foreign currencies and the currencies appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar, the Fund's net asset value as expressed in U.S. dollars should increase. If the U.S. dollar appreciates relative to the other currencies, the opposite should occur. The currency-related gains and losses experienced by a Fund will be based on changes in the value of portfolio securities attributable to currency fluctuations only in relation to the original purchase price of such securities as stated in U.S. dollars. Gains or losses on shares of a Fund will be based on changes attributable to fluctuations in the net asset value of such shares, expressed in U.S. dollars, in relation to the original U.S. dollar purchase price of the shares. The amount of appreciation or depreciation in a Fund's assets also will be affected by the net investment income generated by the money market instruments in which a Fund invests and by changes in the value of the securities that are unrelated to changes in currency exchange rates. A Fund may incur currency exchange costs when it sells instruments denominated in one currency and buys instruments denominated in another.

Investments in foreign securities are normally denominated and traded in foreign currencies. The value of a Fund's assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by currency exchange rates, currency exchange control regulations, and restrictions or prohibitions on the repatriation of foreign currencies. Some countries in which a Fund may invest may also have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. Further, certain currencies may not be internationally traded. Certain of these currencies have experienced a steady devaluation relative to the U.S. dollar. Any devaluation in the currencies in which a Fund's portfolio securities are denominated may have a detrimental impact on the Fund.

Foreign Currency Transactions Risk

Each Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions, including foreign currency forward contracts, options, swaps, and other strategic transactions in connection with investments in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Funds will conduct their foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

Each Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts (forward contracts) in order to protect against possible losses on foreign investments resulting from adverse changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies, as well as to increase or decrease exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. A forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency for an agreed price on a future date which is individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers. Although foreign exchange dealers typically do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (spread) between the price at which they are buying and selling various currencies. However, forward contracts may limit the potential gains which could result from a positive change in such currency relationships. Eventually some but not all forward contracts will be centrally-cleared and exchanged-traded. Although these changes are expected to decrease the counterparty risk involved in bilaterally negotiated contracts and increase market liquidity, exchange-trading and clearing would not make the contracts risk-free.

Each Fund may purchase and write put and call options on foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting against declines in the U.S. dollar value of foreign portfolio securities and against increases in the U.S. dollar cost of foreign securities to be acquired. As with other kinds of options, however, the writing of an option on foreign currency may constitute only a partial hedge, and a Fund could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. The purchase of an option on foreign currency may constitute an effective hedge against fluctuation in exchange rates although,

in the event of rate movements adverse to a Fund's position, the Fund may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs. See generally the discussion below on "Forwards, Futures, Swaps and Options Risk."

Each Fund may enter into interest rate swaps on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether it is hedging its assets or its liabilities, and will enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlement with respect to each interest rate swap will be calculated on a daily basis and an amount of cash or other liquid assets (marked to market daily) having an aggregate net asset value at least equal to the accrued excess will be segregated or "earmarked." an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will monitor the creditworthiness of all counterparties on an ongoing basis. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, a Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. There is no limit on the amount of interest rate swap transactions that may be entered into by a Fund, subject to the segregation requirement described above. These transactions may in some instances involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets by a Fund to collateralize obligations under the swap. Under the documentation currently used in those markets, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amount of the payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make.

While certain Fund portfolio managers are authorized to hedge against currency risk, they are not required to do so. Furthermore, the Sub-Advisor generally chooses, in accordance with its investment philosophies, not to hedge currency exposure.

Forwards, Futures, Swaps and Options Risk

As described below, each Fund may purchase and sell in the U.S. or abroad futures contracts, put and call options, forward contracts, swaps and options on securities, swaptions, futures, broadly-based stock indices and currencies. In the future, a Fund may employ instruments and strategies that are not presently contemplated, but which may be subsequently developed, to the extent such investment methods are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and are legally permissible. There can be no assurance that an instrument, if employed, will be successful.

Each Fund may buy and sell these investments for a number of purposes, including hedging, investment or speculative purposes. For example, it may do so to try to manage its exposure to the possibility that the prices of its portfolio securities may decline, or to establish a position in the securities market as a substitute for purchasing individual securities. Some of these strategies, such as selling futures, buying puts and writing covered calls, may be used to hedge a Fund's portfolio against price fluctuations. Other hedging strategies, such as buying futures and call options, tend to increase a Fund's exposure to the securities market.

Special Risk Factors Regarding Forwards, Futures, Swaps and Options

Transactions in derivative instruments (e.g., futures, options, forwards, swaps, and swaptions) involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to: unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, interest rates, indices, the other financial instruments' prices or currency exchange rates; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge; tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing positions. Derivative instruments may increase or leverage exposure to a particular market risk, thereby increasing price volatility of derivative instruments a Fund holds. A Fund's success in using derivative instruments to hedge portfolio assets depends on the degree of price correlation between the derivative instruments and the hedged asset. Imperfect correlation may be caused by several factors, including temporary price disparities among the trading markets for the derivative instrument, the assets underlying the derivative instrument and a Fund's assets.

OTC derivative instruments involve an increased risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations. Some derivative instruments are not readily marketable or may become illiquid under adverse market conditions. In addition, during periods of market volatility, a commodity exchange may suspend or limit trading in an exchange-traded derivative instrument, which may make the contract temporarily illiquid and difficult to price. Commodity exchanges may also establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or futures option can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. This may prevent the closing out of positions to limit losses. Certain purchased OTC options, and assets used as cover for written OTC options, may be considered illiquid. The ability to terminate OTC derivative instruments may depend on the cooperation of the counterparties to such contracts. For thinly traded derivative instruments, the only source of price quotations may be the selling dealer or counterparty. In addition, certain provisions of the Code limit the use of derivative instruments. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves skills different from conducting ordinary portfolio securities transactions. There can be no assurance that an Advisor's or the Sub-Advisor's use of derivative instruments will be advantageous to a Fund.

Regulatory Matters Regarding Forwards, Futures, Swaps and Options

With respect to the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund, and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund, the respective Advisor of each Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under CFTC Regulation 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). As such, the Westwood Global Real Estate Fund, Westwood Select Income Fund, and Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund are not currently subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool under the CEA.

The Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund is subject to regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool, and its Advisor is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor with respect to this Fund, and the Sub-Advisor Broadmark is registered with the CFTC as a commodity trading advisor with respect to this Fund.

The CFTC has adopted final regulations designed to harmonize the obligations of registered CPOs for commodity pools that are also registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act (the "Harmonization Rules"). Under the Harmonization Rules, the CFTC generally will accept the SEC's disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping regime as "substituted compliance" for substantially all of the CFTC's regulations as long as the CPO complies with applicable requirements under the SEC's statutory and regulatory compliance regime to which it or the pool is already subject. Salient Advisors intends to operate the Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund in compliance with the CFTC's Harmonization Rules. Historically, the CFTC has mandated that CPOs keep required records at their main business office. The Harmonization Rules provide relief to CPOs by permitting them to maintain books and records with certain third parties, rather than at the main business office, subject to certain conditions. One of these conditions requires the Fund to disclose the location of the Fund's books and records. Such information is included in the Fund's registration statement.

Transactions in futures and options by the Funds are subject to limitations established by futures and option exchanges governing the maximum number of futures and options that may be written or held by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the futures or options were written or purchased on the same or different exchanges or are held in one or more accounts or through one or more different exchanges or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of futures or options which a Fund may write or hold may be affected by futures or options written or held by other entities, including other investment companies advised by its Advisor or the Sub-Advisor (or an advisor that is an affiliate of the Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor). An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of those limits and may impose certain other sanctions.

Forward Contracts

A forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific security, currency or other instrument for an agreed price at a future date that is individually negotiated and privately traded by traders and their customers. In contrast to contracts traded on an exchange (such as futures contracts), forward contracts are not guaranteed by any exchange or clearinghouse and are subject to the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the trade. Forward contracts are highly leveraged and highly volatile, and a relatively small price movement in a forward contract may result in substantial losses to a Fund. To the extent a Fund engages in forward contracts to generate total return, the Fund will be subject to these risks.

Forward contracts are not always standardized and are frequently the subject of individual negotiation between the parties involved. By contrast, futures contracts are generally standardized, and futures exchanges have central clearinghouses that keep track of all positions.

Because there is no clearinghouse system applicable to forward contracts, there is no direct means of offsetting a forward contract by purchase of an offsetting position on the same exchange as one can with respect to a futures contract. Absent contractual termination rights, a Fund may not be able to terminate a forward contract at a price and time that it desires. In such event, such Fund will remain subject to counterparty risk with respect to the forward contract, even if the Fund enters into an offsetting forward contract with the same, or a different, counterparty. If a counterparty defaults, such Fund may lose money on the transaction.

Depending on the asset underlying the forward contract, forward transactions can be influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, government commercial and trade programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, weather and climate conditions, insects and plant disease, purchases and sales by foreign countries and changing interest rates.

Futures Contracts

U.S. futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges regulated by the CFTC. Transactions on such exchanges are cleared through a clearing corporation, which guarantees the performance of the parties to each contract.

There are several risks in connection with the use of futures by the Funds. In the event futures are used by a Fund for hedging purposes, one risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the price of futures and movements in the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge. The price of futures may move more than or less than the price of the instruments being hedged. If the price of futures moves less than the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge, the hedge will not be fully effective, but, if the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in an unfavorable direction, a Fund would be in a better position than if it had not hedged at all. If the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in a favorable direction, this advantage will be partially offset by the loss on the futures. If the price of the futures moves more than the price of the hedged instruments, the Fund involved will experience either a loss or gain on the futures which will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge.

To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of instruments being hedged and movements in the price of futures contracts, a Fund may buy or sell futures contracts in a greater dollar amount than the dollar amount of instruments being hedged if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of such instruments has been greater than the volatility over such time period of the futures, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate. Conversely, a Fund may buy or sell fewer futures contracts if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of the instruments being hedged is less than the volatility over such time period of the futures contract being used, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by its Advisor or the Sub-Advisor. It is also possible that, when a Fund sells futures to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the market may advance, and the value of the futures instruments held in the Fund may decline.

Where futures are purchased to hedge against a possible increase in the price of securities before a Fund is able to invest its cash (or cash equivalents) in an orderly fashion, it is possible that the market may decline

instead; if the Fund then concludes not to invest its cash at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, the Fund will realize a loss on the futures contract that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the securities that were to be purchased.

Each Fund may also use futures to attempt to gain exposure to a particular market, index or instrument or for speculative purposes to increase return. One or more markets, indices or instruments to which a Fund has exposure through futures may go down in value, possibly sharply and unpredictably. This means the Funds may lose money.

With respect to futures contracts that are not contractually required to “cash-settle,” the Funds must cover their open positions by designating or segregating on its records cash or liquid assets equal to the contract’s full, notional value. With respect to futures that are contractually required to “cash-settle,” however, a Fund is permitted to designate cash or liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily marked-to-market (net) obligation, if any (i.e., the Fund’s daily net liability) rather than the notional value. By designating assets equal to only its net obligation under cash-settled forwards or futures a Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts. Each Fund may contractually agree to close positions prior to physical settlement and/or otherwise agree to avoid non-cash settlement.

The price of futures may not correlate perfectly with movement in the cash market due to certain market distortions. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, with respect to financial futures contracts, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortions. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion in the futures market, and because of the imperfect correlation between the movements in the cash market and movements in the price of futures, a correct forecast of general market trends or interest rate movements by an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may still not result in a successful hedging transaction over a short time frame.

Positions in futures may be closed out only on an exchange or board of trade which provides a secondary market for such futures. Although the Funds intend to purchase or sell futures only on exchanges or boards of trade where there appear to be active secondary markets, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on any exchange or board of trade will exist for any particular contract or at any particular time. When there is no liquid market, it may not be possible to close a futures investment position, and in the event of adverse price movements, a Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin (as described below).

In such circumstances, an increase in the price of the securities, if any, may partially or completely offset losses on the futures contract. However, as described above, there is no guarantee that the price of the securities will in fact correlate with the price movements in the futures contract and thus provide an offset on a futures contract.

Further, it should be noted that the liquidity of a secondary market in a futures contract may be adversely affected by “daily price fluctuation limits” established by commodities exchanges, which limit the amount of fluctuation in a futures contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open futures positions. The trading of futures contracts is also subject to the risk of trading halts, suspensions, exchange or clearing house equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house or other disruptions of normal activity, which could at times make it difficult or impossible to liquidate existing positions or to recover equity.

Successful use of futures to hedge portfolio securities protects against adverse market movements but also reduces potential gain. For example, if a Fund has hedged against the possibility of a decline in the market adversely affecting securities held by it and securities prices increase instead, the Fund will lose part or all

of the benefit to the increased value of its securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, in such situations, if a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. Such sales of securities may be, but will not necessarily be, at increased prices which reflect the rising market. The Funds may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Stock Index Futures

Each Fund may invest in stock index futures. A stock index assigns relative values to the common stocks included in the index and fluctuates with the changes in the market value of those stocks.

Stock index futures are contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the underlying stock index. The contracts obligate the seller to deliver and the purchaser to take cash to settle the futures transaction or to enter into an obligation contract. No physical delivery of the securities underlying the index is made on settling the futures obligation. No monetary amount is paid or received by a Fund on the purchase or sale of a stock index future. At any time prior to the expiration of the future, each Fund may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position, at which time a final determination of variation margin is made and additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund. Any gain or loss is then realized by a Fund on the future for tax purposes. Although stock index futures by their terms call for settlement by the delivery of cash, in most cases the settlement obligation is fulfilled without such delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction. All futures transactions are effected through a clearing house associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded.

Futures Contracts on Securities

Each Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts on securities. A futures contract sale creates an obligation by a Fund, as seller, to deliver the specific type of financial instrument called for in the contract at a specific future time for a specified price. A futures contract purchase creates an obligation by a Fund, as purchaser, to take delivery of the specific type of financial instrument at a specific future time at a specific price. The specific securities delivered or taken, respectively, at settlement date, would not be determined until or near that date. The determination would be in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the futures contract sale or purchase was made.

Although futures contracts on securities by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of securities, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the settlement date without making or taking delivery of securities. A Fund may close out a futures contract sale by entering into a futures contract purchase for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument and the same delivery date. If the price of the sale exceeds the price of the offsetting purchase, a Fund is immediately paid the difference and thus realizes a gain. If the offsetting purchase price exceeds the sale price, a Fund pays the difference and realizes a loss. Similarly, a Fund may close out of a futures contract purchase by entering into a futures contract sale. If the offsetting sale price exceeds the purchase price, the Fund realizes a gain, and if the purchase price exceeds the offsetting sale price, the Fund realizes a loss. Accounting for futures contracts will be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Swap Agreements

Each Fund may enter into interest rate, total return, equity and other swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease a Fund's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names.

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested

at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange.

An option on a swap agreement, also called a “swaption,” is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on a future date in exchange for paying a market-based “premium.” A receiver swaption gives the owner the right to receive the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. A payer swaption gives the owner the right to pay the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. Swaptions also include options that allow an existing swap to be terminated or extended by one of the counterparties.

Some swap agreements entered into by a Fund would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a “net” basis. Consequently, the Fund’s obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). A Fund’s obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of liquid assets in accordance with SEC staff positions on the subject.

Forms of swap agreements also include cap, floor and collar agreements. In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level, while the seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund’s investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Fund agreed to pay fixed rates in exchange for floating rates while holding fixed-rate bonds, the swap would tend to decrease the Fund’s exposure to long-term interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund’s investments and its share price and yield. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due.

Each Fund’s use of swap agreements may not be successful in furthering its investment objective, as its Advisor or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may not accurately predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Because they are two party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid. If such instruments are determined to be illiquid, then the Fund will limit its investment in these instruments subject to its limitation on investments in illiquid securities. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. Certain restrictions imposed on a Fund by the Code may limit the Fund’s ability to use swap agreements. A Fund may be able to eliminate its exposure under a swap agreement either by assignment or other disposition, or by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party. The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Funds’ ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Credit Default Swap Agreement (“CDS”) and Credit Default Index Swap Agreement Risk (“CDX”)

The Funds do not currently intend to, but could in the future, enter into credit default swap agreements, credit default index swap agreements and similar agreements as a protection “seller” in order to gain exposure to the credit risk of U.S. and non-U.S. fixed-income securities and sovereign debt, as well as mortgage-backed securities. The Funds may also be a “buyer” of credit protection. Credit default swap agreements involve special risks because they may be difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an

actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

Credit default swap agreements or similar instruments may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not then held by the involved Fund. The protection “buyer” in a credit default swap agreement is generally obligated to pay the protection “seller” a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement, provided generally that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. In addition, at the inception of the agreement, the protection “buyer” may receive or be obligated to pay an additional up-front amount depending on the current market value of the contract. Except as noted in the next sentence, with respect to credit default swap agreements that are contractually required to cash settle, a Fund sets aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily marked-to-market net obligations under the contracts. In connection with credit default swaps in which a Fund is the seller, the Fund will segregate or “ earmark” cash or liquid assets, or enter into offsetting positions, with a value at least equal to the full notional amount of the swap. For credit default swap agreements that are contractually required to physically settle, a Fund sets aside the full notional value of such contracts. If a credit event occurs, an auction process is used to determine the “recovery value” of the contract. The seller then must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the swap contract minus the “recovery value” as determined by the auction process. If a Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund’s net cash flows over the life of the contract will be the initial up-front amount paid or received minus the sum of the periodic payments made over the life of the contract. However, if a credit event occurs, the Fund may elect to receive a cash amount equal to the “par value” (full notional value) of the swap contract minus the “recovery value” as determined by the auction process. Credit default swaps could result in losses if an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the underlying instrument on which the credit default swap is based.

Equity Swaps

An equity swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates one party to pay the positive return and the other party to pay the negative return on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component (“asset”) during the period of the swap. The payments based on the reference asset may be adjusted for transaction costs, interest payments, the amount of dividends paid on the referenced asset or other economic factors.

Equity swap contracts may be structured in different ways. For example, when a Fund takes a long position, the counterparty may agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap would have increased in value had it been invested in a particular stock (or group of stocks), plus the dividends that would have been received on the stock. In these cases, the Fund may agree to pay to the counterparty interest on the notional amount of the equity swap plus the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stock.

Therefore, in this case, the return to the Fund on the equity swap should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stock less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount. In other cases, when a Fund takes a short position, a counterparty may agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap would have decreased in value had the Fund sold a particular stock (or group of stocks) short, less the dividend expense that the Fund would have paid on the stock, as adjusted for interest payments or other economic factors. In these situations, the Fund may be obligated to pay the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap would have increased in value had it been invested in such stock.

Equity swaps normally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to equity swaps is normally limited to the net amount of payments that a Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an equity swap defaults, a Fund’s risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any. Inasmuch as these transactions are offset by segregated cash or liquid assets to cover a Fund’s current obligations (or are otherwise covered as permitted by applicable law), the Fund and its Advisor or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believe that these transactions do not constitute senior securities under the Act.

Equity swaps are derivatives, and their value can be very volatile. To the extent that a Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as applicable, does not accurately analyze and predict future market trends, the values of assets or economic factors, the Fund may suffer a loss, which may be substantial. The swap markets in which many types of swap transactions are traded have grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents. As a result, the markets for certain types of swaps have become relatively liquid.

Total Return and Interest Rate Swaps

In a total return swap, the buyer receives a periodic return equal to the total return of a specified security, securities or index, for a specified period of time. In return, the buyer pays the counterparty a variable stream of payments, typically based upon short term interest rates, possibly plus or minus an agreed upon spread.

Interest rate swaps are financial instruments that involve the exchange of one type of interest rate for another type of interest rate cash flow on specified dates in the future. Some of the different types of interest rate swaps are "fixed-for-floating rate swaps," "termed basis swaps" and "index amortizing swaps." Fixed-for-floating rate swaps involve the exchange of fixed interest rate cash flows for floating rate cash flows. Termed basis swaps entail cash flows to both parties based on floating interest rates, where the interest rate indices are different. Index amortizing swaps are typically fixed-for-floating swaps where the notional amount changes if certain conditions are met. Like a traditional investment in a debt security, a Fund could lose money by investing in an interest rate swap if interest rates change adversely. For example, if a Fund enters into a swap where it agrees to exchange a floating rate of interest for a fixed rate of interest, the Fund may have to pay more money than it receives. Similarly, if a Fund enters into a swap where it agrees to exchange a fixed rate of interest for a floating rate of interest, the Fund may receive less money than it has agreed to pay.

Interest rate and total return swaps entered into in which payments are not netted may entail greater risk than a swap entered into a net basis. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, a Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Combined Transactions

Each Fund may enter into multiple transactions, including multiple options transactions, multiple futures transactions, multiple currency transactions including forward currency contracts and multiple interest rate transactions, and any combination of futures, options, currency and interest rate transactions ("component transactions"), instead of a single transaction, as part of a single or combined strategy when, in the opinion of the Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, it is in the best interests of the Fund to do so. A combined transaction will usually contain elements of risk that are present in each of its component transactions. Although combined transactions are normally entered into based on an Advisor's and/or Sub-Advisor's, as appropriate, judgment that the combined strategies will reduce risk or otherwise more effectively achieve the desired portfolio management goal, it is possible that the combination will instead increase such risks or hinder achievement of the portfolio management objective.

Geographic and Sector Focus Risk

Each Fund may, from time to time, focus on certain geographical areas or sectors. When a Fund's investments are focused in one or a few sectors of the economy or geographic regions, they are not as diversified as the investments of most funds and are far less diversified than the broad securities markets. This means that focused funds tend to be more volatile than other funds, and the values of their investments tend to go up and down more rapidly. In addition, a fund which invests in particular sectors or geographic regions is particularly susceptible to the impact of market, economic, political, regulatory, and other factors affecting those sectors or regions. From time to time, a small number of companies may represent a large portion of a particular sector or a group of related sectors as a whole.

Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSEs”) Risk

Each Fund may invest in GSEs. Certain GSEs (such as Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, and FHLB), although sponsored or chartered by the U.S. Government, are not funded by the U.S. Government and the securities they issue are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government. GSE debt is generally considered to be of high credit quality due to the implied backing of the U.S. Government, but ultimately it is the sole obligation of its issuer. For that reason, securities issued by GSEs are considered to carry somewhat greater credit risk than securities issued by the U.S. Treasury or government agencies that carry the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Growth Stocks Risk

Each Fund may invest in growth stocks. Growth-oriented stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than other stocks. The market prices of companies believed to have good prospects for revenues and earnings growth tend to reflect those expectations. When it appears those expectations will not be met, the prices of these securities typically fall. In addition, if the market does not come to share a Fund’s Advisor’s and/or the Sub-Advisor’s assessment of an investment’s long-term growth, a Fund may underperform other mutual funds or stock indices.

Hedging Risk

Each Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, from time to time, may employ various hedging techniques. The success of a Fund’s hedging strategy will be subject to its Advisor’s and/or the Sub-Advisor’s ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of a Fund’s hedging strategy will also be subject to its Advisor’s or Sub-Advisor’s ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner.

Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of those portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of those positions decline. Rather, it establishes other positions designed to gain from those same declines, thus seeking to moderate the decline in the portfolio position’s value. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. For a variety of reasons, an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs. Each Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor may determine, in its sole discretion, not to hedge against certain risks and certain risks may exist that cannot be hedged. Furthermore, an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may not anticipate a particular risk so as to hedge against it effectively. Hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of a hedged portfolio position should increase.

Hybrid Instruments Risk

A hybrid instrument is a type of potentially high-risk derivative that combines a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some commodity, currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a “benchmark”). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed-income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. An example of a hybrid could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation to the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a hybrid instrument would be a combination of a bond and a call option on oil.

Hybrids can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging and increased total return. Hybrids may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a hybrid

or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a hybrid. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid could be zero. Thus, an investment in a hybrid may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of hybrids also exposes a Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the hybrids. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the net asset value of a Fund.

Certain hybrid instruments may provide exposure to the commodities markets. These are derivative instruments with one or more commodity-linked components that have payment features similar to commodity futures contracts, commodity options, or similar instruments. Commodity-linked hybrid instruments may be either equity or debt securities and are considered hybrid instruments because they have both security and commodity-like characteristics. A portion of the value of these instruments may be derived from the value of a commodity, futures contract, index or other economic variable. A Fund will only invest in commodity-linked hybrid instruments that qualify for an exemption from the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act under applicable rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Certain issuers of structured products such as hybrid instruments may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, a Fund's investments in these products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act. Income from certain hybrid instruments may not constitute qualifying income for purposes of Subchapter M. Accordingly, a Fund will monitor the income produced from such investments so that when such income is combined with the Fund's other non-qualifying income, the Fund will not have more than 10% non-qualifying income.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Funds' shares and distributions declines.

Infrastructure-Related Investments Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in the securities of infrastructure-related companies. The Funds consider a company to be an infrastructure-related company if at least 50% of its assets, gross income or net profits are attributable to infrastructure operations. These companies include businesses involved in the ownership, operation or financing of the physical structures and networks used to provide essential services to society. Infrastructure-related companies may include, but are not necessarily limited to, those companies that are active in transportation services (including toll roads, bridges, tunnels, parking facilities, railroads, rapid transit links, airports, refueling facilities and seaports), utilities (including electricity, electricity transmission, electricity generation, gas and water distribution, sewage treatment, broadcast and wireless towers, cable and satellite networks), social assets (including courthouses, hospitals, schools, correctional facilities, stadiums and subsidized housing), and those companies whose products and services are related to the infrastructure industry (such as manufacturers and distributors of building supplies and financial institutions that issue or service debt secured by infrastructure assets).

Infrastructure-related companies are subject to a variety of factors that may affect their business or operations including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown and surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies, and other factors. These companies may also be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps, and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies, and accounting standards.

Other factors that may affect the operations of infrastructure-related companies include changes in technology that could render the way in which a company delivers a product or service obsolete, significant changes to the number of ultimate end-users of a company's products, increased susceptibility to terrorist acts or political actions, and risks of environmental damage due to a company's operations or an accident.

Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Holding Risk

Each Fund may invest in IPO. IPO holding is the practice of participating in an IPO with the intent of holding the security for investment purposes. Because an IPO is an equity security that is new to the public market, the value of IPOs may fluctuate dramatically. Because of the cyclical nature of the IPO market, from time to time there may not be any IPOs in which a Fund can participate. Even when a Fund requests to participate in an IPO, there is no guarantee that the Fund will receive an allotment of shares in an IPO sufficient to satisfy the Fund's desired participation. Due to the volatility of IPOs, these investments can have a significant impact on performance, which may be positive or negative.

International Sanctions Risk

From time to time, certain of the companies in which a Fund may invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. Government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. Government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. Government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, a Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Investment in Foreign and Developing Markets Risk

Each Fund may purchase securities of companies domiciled in any foreign country, developed or developing. Potential investors in these Funds should consider carefully the substantial risks involved in securities of companies and governments of foreign social instability, or diplomatic developments which could affect investments in securities of issuers in foreign nations, which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in domestic investments.

There may be less publicly available information about foreign companies comparable to the reports and ratings published about U.S. companies. Most foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, and auditing practices and requirements may not be comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. A Fund, therefore, may encounter difficulty in obtaining market quotations for purposes of valuing its portfolio and calculating its net asset value. Foreign markets have substantially less volume than the New York Stock Exchange and securities of some foreign companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Commission rates in foreign countries are generally subject to negotiation, as in the U.S., but they are likely to be higher. Transaction costs and custodian expenses are likely to be higher in foreign markets. In many foreign countries there may be less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S. Furthermore, securities in which a Fund invests may be held in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized and subject to limited or no regulatory oversight.

Throughout the last decade many emerging markets have experienced, and continue to experience, high rates of inflation. In certain countries, inflation has accelerated rapidly at times to hyper inflationary levels, creating a negative interest rate environment and sharply eroding the value of outstanding financial assets in those countries.

Investments in businesses domiciled in developing countries may be subject to potentially higher risks than investments in developed countries. These risks include: (i) less social, political, and economic stability; (ii) the small current size of the markets for such securities and the currently low or nonexistent volume of trading, which result in a lack of liquidity and in greater price volatility; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict the Funds' investment opportunities, including restrictions on investments in issuers or

industries deemed sensitive to national interests; (iv) foreign taxation; (v) the absence of developed structures governing private or foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property; (vi) the absence, until recently in certain Eastern European countries, of a capital market structure or market-oriented economy; (vii) the possibility that recent favorable economic developments in Eastern Europe may be slowed or reversed by unanticipated political or social events in such countries; (viii) currency fluctuations; and (ix) the contagious effect of market or economic setbacks in one country on another developing country.

A Fund will attempt to buy and sell foreign currencies on as favorable a basis as practicable. Some price spread on currency exchanges (to cover service charges) may be incurred, particularly when a Fund changes investments from one country to another or when proceeds of the sale of shares in U.S. dollars are used for the purchase of securities in foreign countries. Also, some countries may adopt policies which would prevent a Fund from transferring cash out of the country or withholding portions of interest and dividends at the source. There is the possibility of cessation of trading on national exchanges, expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation, exit levies, withholding and other foreign taxes on income or other amounts, foreign exchange controls (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), default in foreign government securities, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments which could affect investments in securities of issuers in foreign nations.

Investments in foreign securities and deposits with foreign banks or foreign branches of U.S. banks may be subject to nationalization, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country), government approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital, or the sale of securities, delays in settlement of transactions, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad, or other political, diplomatic, and economic developments that could adversely affect a Fund's investments. In the event of nationalization, expropriation, or other confiscation, a Fund could lose its entire investment in a foreign security.

European Economic Risk. European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns about rising government debt levels, credit rating downgrades, and possible default on or restructuring of government debt. These events have affected the value and exchange rate of the euro, which subjects a Fund's investments tied economically to Europe or the euro to additional risks. Investing in euro-denominated (or other European currency-denominated) securities also entails the risk of being exposed to a currency that may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the disparate European economies. The governments of several member countries of the European Union (EU) have experienced large public budget deficits, which have adversely affected the sovereign debt issued by those countries and may ultimately lead to declines in the value of the euro.

It is possible that EU member countries that have already adopted the euro could abandon the euro and return to a national currency and/or that the euro will cease to exist as a single currency in its current form. The effects of such an abandonment or a country's forced expulsion from the euro on that country, the rest of the EU, and global markets are impossible to predict, but are likely to be negative and may include, but are not limited to: (i) flight of capital from perceived weaker countries to stronger countries in the EU; (ii) default on the domestic debt of any exiting country; (iii) collapse of the domestic banking system of any exiting country; (iv) seizure of cash or assets in the effected countries; (v) imposition of capital controls that may discriminate in particular against foreigners' asset holdings; and (vi) political or civil unrest. Uncertainties surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union ("EU") countries and the viability of the EU have disrupted and may in the future disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") withdrew from the European Union ("EU") (commonly referred to as Brexit). An agreement between the UK and the EU governing their future trade relationship became effective January 1, 2021. Brexit has resulted in volatility in European and global markets and could have potentially significant negative long-term impacts on financial markets in the UK and throughout Europe. There remains significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere, and may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries.

In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty, and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit may also adversely affect UK-based financial firms that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU.

Investing through Stock Connect. Certain Funds may invest in eligible securities (“Stock Connect Securities”) listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (“SSE”) through the Hong Kong – Shanghai Stock Connect (“Stock Connect”) program. Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing program developed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”), SSE, Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited for the establishment of mutual market access between SEHK and SSE. In contrast to certain other regimes for foreign investment in Chinese securities, no individual investment quotas or licensing requirements apply to investors in Stock Connect Securities through Stock Connect. In addition, there are no lock-up periods or restrictions on the repatriation of principal and profits.

However, trading through Stock Connect is subject to a number of restrictions that may affect a Fund’s investments and returns. For example, a primary feature of the Stock Connect program is the application of the home market’s laws and rules to investors in a security. Thus, investors in Stock Connect Securities are generally subject to the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) securities regulations and SSE listing rules, among other restrictions. In addition, Stock Connect Securities generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with applicable rules. While Stock Connect is not subject to individual investment quotas, daily and aggregate investment quotas apply to all Stock Connect participants, which may restrict or preclude a Fund’s ability to invest in Stock Connect Securities. Trading in the Stock Connect Program is subject to trading, clearance and settlement procedures that are untested in the PRC, which could pose risks to the Funds. Finally, the withholding tax treatment of dividends and capital gains payable to overseas investors currently is unsettled.

Restrictions on Investments. There may be unexpected restrictions on investments in companies located in certain foreign countries. For example, on November 12, 2020, the President of the United States signed an Executive Order prohibiting U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in publicly traded securities of companies identified by the U.S. Government as “Communist Chinese military companies,” or in instruments that are derivative of, or are designed to provide investment exposure to, such securities. In addition, to the extent that a Fund holds such a security, one or more Fund intermediaries may decline to process customer orders with respect to such Fund unless and until certain representations are made by the Fund or the prohibited holdings are divested. As a result of forced sales of a security, or inability to participate in an investment the manager otherwise believes is attractive, a Fund may incur losses.

Leverage Risk

Each Fund may, from time to time, use leverage for investment purposes. The SEC takes the position that other transactions that have a leveraging effect on the capital structure of a fund can be viewed as constituting a form of “senior security” of a Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. These transactions may include selling securities short, buying and selling certain derivatives (such as futures contracts), selling (or writing) put and call options, engaging in when-issued, delayed-delivery, forward-commitment or reverse repurchase transactions and other trading practices that have a leveraging effect on the capital structure of a Fund or may be viewed as economically equivalent to borrowing. The Derivatives Rule regulates certain transactions that create leverage.

LIBOR Transition Risk

The London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) was the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between major international banks who were members of the British Bankers Association. It historically was used throughout global banking and financial industries to determine interest rates for a variety of financial instruments (such as debt instruments and derivatives) and borrowing arrangements. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), the United Kingdom financial regulatory body,

announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR. The ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publishing certain LIBOR settings on December 31, 2021, and ceased publishing the remaining LIBOR settings on June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Market participants have transitioned or are in the process of transitioning to the use of alternative reference or benchmark rates.

The FCA has compelled the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the “IBA”) to publish a subset of U.S. and non-U.S. LIBOR maturities using a “synthetic” methodology that is not based on panel bank contributions. However, regulators have advised that, as these synthetic publications are expected to be published for a limited period of time and would be considered non-representative of the underlying market, they should be used only in limited circumstances.

The impact of the transition away from LIBOR on certain debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments that utilize LIBOR remains uncertain. The transition away from LIBOR and the use of replacement rates may adversely affect transactions that used LIBOR as a reference rate, financial institutions, funds and other market participants that engaged in such transactions, and the financial markets generally. The transition may result in changes in (i) the value of certain instruments held by the Funds, (ii) the cost of temporary or other borrowing for the Funds (if applicable), or (iii) the effectiveness of related Fund transactions such as hedges, as applicable.

While many LIBOR-based instruments contemplated a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative or “fallback” rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all LIBOR-based instruments had such fallback provisions. In March 2022, the U.S. government enacted legislation (the Adjustable Rate Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act) to establish a process for replacing LIBOR in certain existing contracts governed by U.S. law that do not already provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate as described in the legislation. Generally, for contracts that did not contain a fallback provision as described in the legislation, a benchmark replacement, based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), including certain spread adjustments and benchmark replacement conforming changes, would effectively automatically replace the USD LIBOR benchmark in the contract after June 30, 2023. Despite ongoing efforts among global government entities and other organizations to address transition-related uncertainties, the ultimate effectiveness of such efforts and the impact of the transition is not yet known.

Liquidity Management Practices Risk

Certain Funds may periodically enter into Letter of Credit or Line of Credit arrangements with banks and other financial intermediaries for the specific purpose of providing liquidity to the Fund. As capital markets are not always liquid or efficiently priced, it may from time to time be necessary for the Funds to borrow money or put securities to banks or other financial intermediaries in order to meet shareholder liquidity demands. The percentage of net assets of which a Fund may enter into a Letter of Credit or Line of Credit arrangement are limited to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and rules and interpretations thereunder.

In the case of a Letter of Credit arrangement, for a fee paid by a Fund, a bank or other suitable financial intermediary would agree to assume ownership (irrevocably) of securities held in the portfolio for the amortized cost of those securities. In the case of a Line of Credit arrangement, a Funds enters into agreements with banks or other financial intermediaries to supply loan availability to the Fund, where the Fund pledges securities positions within the Fund as collateral.

Liquidity Risk

Certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies due to their smaller capitalizations. In the event certain securities experience limited trading volumes, the prices may display abrupt or erratic movements at times. Additionally, it may be more difficult for a Fund to buy and sell significant amounts of such securities without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. As a result, these securities may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when an Advisor and/or the

Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believes it is desirable to do so. A Fund's investment in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict its ability to take advantage of other market opportunities or to dispose of securities. This also may affect adversely a Fund's ability to make dividend distributions. A Fund will not purchase or otherwise acquire any security if, as a result, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in illiquid investments.

Loans Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in loans. Loans are subject to risks discussed under Debt Instruments Risk. In addition, although senior loans are typically secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the borrower, as compared to subordinated debtholders and stockholders of the borrower, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral securing a loan would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. The specific collateral used to secure a senior loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan's value. Senior loans typically are of below investment grade quality and have below investment grade credit ratings, which ratings are associated with securities having high risk, speculative characteristics (often referred to as "junk"). Most loans are lower-rated investments. In the event a loan is not rated, it is likely to be the equivalent in quality to a lower-rated investment. The amount of public information available with respect to loans may be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of loans may carry more risk than exchange-listed instruments. A Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may rely in whole or in part on analyses performed by others. Although the overall size and number of participants in the market for senior loans has grown, senior loans continue to trade in an unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank secondary market. Purchases and sales of senior loans are generally subject to contractual restrictions that must be satisfied before a senior loan can be bought or sold. These restrictions may impede the Fund's ability to buy or sell senior loans, may negatively impact the transaction price and/or may result in delayed settlement of senior loan transactions or other illiquidity of such investments. As a result, transactions in senior loans that settle on a delayed basis may limit a Fund's ability to make additional investments or satisfy the Fund's redemption obligations. A Fund may seek to satisfy any short-term liquidity needs resulting from an extended trade settlement process by, among other things, selling portfolio assets, holding additional cash or entering into temporary borrowing arrangements with banks and other potential funding sources. In addition, loan investments may not be considered securities for all regulatory purposes and such investments may not have the protections of the federal securities as compared to other Fund investments. Junior loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment. Due to their lower place in the borrower's capital structure and possible unsecured status, junior loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower.

Loan Participations and Assignments Risk

Each Fund may invest in fixed- and floating-rate loans arranged through private negotiations between an issuer of debt instruments and one or more financial institutions ("lenders"). Generally, a Fund's investments in loans are expected to take the form of loan participations and assignments of loans from third parties. Large loans to corporations or governments may be shared or syndicated among several lenders, usually banks. A Fund may participate in such syndicates or can buy part of a loan. Participations and assignments involve special types of risk, including limited marketability and the risks of being a lender. See "Restricted and Illiquid Securities Risk" for a discussion of the limits on the Funds' investments in loan participations and assignments with limited marketability. If a Fund purchases a participation, it may only be able to enforce its rights through the lender and may assume the credit risk of the lender in addition to that of the borrower. In assignments, a Fund's rights against the borrower may be more limited than those held by the original lender.

In addition, loan investments are subject to a number of other risks, including but not limited to the following: (1) non-payment of interest and/or principal; (2) to the extent a loan is collateralized, a decline in the value of collateral and difficulty or delay in obtaining or selling collateral in the event of the borrower's default or bankruptcy; (3) lack of publicly available information about borrowers; and (4) the highly speculative nature

of indebtedness of companies with poor creditworthiness, including the risk that companies will never pay off their indebtedness.

Manager Risk

Each Fund's portfolio is subject to management risk because it is actively managed. Each Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that they will produce the desired results.

Certain securities of other instruments in which a Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, an Advisor, the Sub-Advisor or individual portfolio managers, may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund.

A Fund depends upon its Advisor's and Sub-Advisor's, as appropriate, key personnel for its future success and upon the Fund's access to certain individuals and investments. In particular, each Fund depends on the diligence, skill and network of business contacts of its portfolio managers, who evaluate, negotiate, structure, close and monitor Fund investments. Each Fund also depends on the senior management of its Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate. The departure of any of a Fund's portfolio managers or the senior management of its Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, the Funds can offer no assurance that its respective Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will remain its investment advisor or sub-advisor or that a Fund will continue to have access to the Advisors' or Sub-Advisor's industry contacts and deal flow.

Margin Deposits and Cover Requirements for Futures Contracts Risk

Unlike the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, no price is paid or received by a Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Initially, a Fund will be required to deposit with the broker an amount of cash or cash equivalents, known as initial margin, based on the value of the contract. The nature of initial margin in futures transactions is different from that of margin in securities transactions in that futures contract margin does not involve the borrowing of funds by the customer to finance the transactions. Rather, the initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract, which is returned to the Fund upon termination of the futures contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, called variation margin, to and from the broker, will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying instruments fluctuates, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as "marking to the market." For example, when a Fund has purchased a futures contract and the price of the contract has risen in response to a rise in the price of the underlying instruments, that position will have increased in value and the Fund will be entitled to receive from the broker a variation margin payment equal to that increase in value. Conversely, where a Fund has purchased a futures contract and the price of the futures contract has declined in response to a decrease in the underlying instruments, the position would be less valuable and the Fund would be required to make a variation margin payment to the broker. At any time prior to expiration of the futures contract, a Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position, subject to the availability of a secondary market, which will operate to terminate the Fund's position in the futures contract. A final determination of variation margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund, and the Fund realizes a loss or gain.

When entering into a futures contract that must be cash settled, a Fund will cover (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) liquid assets that, when added to the amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract. When entering into a futures contract that does not need to be settled in cash, a Fund will maintain with its custodian (and mark to market on a daily basis) liquid assets that, when added to the amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the full notional value of the contract. Alternatively, a Fund may "cover" its position by purchasing an option on the same futures contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held by the Fund. The Fund may contractually agree to close positions prior to settlement and/or otherwise agree to avoid non-cash settlement.

Master Limited Partnership (“MLP”) Risk

Certain Funds may invest in MLPs, which are limited partnerships in which ownership units are publicly traded. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners (like a Fund that invests in an MLP) are not involved in the day-to-day management of the partnership. Investments in MLPs are generally subject to many of the risks that apply to partnerships. For example, holders of the units of MLPs may have limited control and limited voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. There may be fewer corporate protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Conflicts of interest may exist among unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of an MLP, including those arising from incentive distribution payments. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. Investments held by MLPs may be illiquid. MLP units may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies. The Funds are not eligible for a deduction from income received from MLPs that is available to individuals who invest directly in MLPs.

Reduced demand for oil and other energy commodities as a result of the slowdown in economic activity resulting from the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Global oil prices declined significantly and experienced significant volatility, including a period where an oil-price futures contract fell into negative territory for the first time in history, as demand for oil slowed and oil storage facilities reached their storage capacities. Varying levels of production and continued oil price volatility may adversely impact MLPs and energy infrastructure companies.

Momentum Style Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may, from time to time, use a momentum style of investment. Investing in momentum entails establishing long positions in securities that have had positive recent returns, and short positions in securities that have had negative recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of a fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Money Market Instruments Risk

Each Fund may invest in the following instruments which are commonly referred to as “money market instruments”:

- (i) Obligations (including certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances) maturing in 13 months or less of (a) banks organized under the laws of the U.S. or any state thereof (including foreign branches of such banks) or (b) U.S. branches of foreign banks or (c) foreign banks and foreign branches thereof; provided that such banks have, at the time of acquisition by the Fund of such obligations, total assets of not less than \$1 billion or its equivalent. The term “certificates of deposit” includes both Eurodollar certificates of deposit, for which there is generally a market, and Eurodollar time deposits, for which there is generally not a market. “Eurodollars” are dollars deposited in banks outside the U.S.; the Funds may invest in Eurodollar instruments of foreign and domestic banks; and
- (ii) Commercial paper, variable amount demand master notes, bills, notes, and other obligations issued by a U.S. company, a foreign company or a foreign government, its agencies or instrumentalities, maturing in 13 months or less, and denominated in U.S. dollars. If such obligations are guaranteed or supported by a letter of credit issued by a bank, such bank (including a foreign bank) must meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (i) above. If such obligations are guaranteed or insured by an insurance company or other non-bank entity, such insurance company or other non-bank entity must represent a credit of high quality, as determined by an Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk

Each Fund may invest in mortgage-related or other asset-backed securities. The value of some mortgage-related or asset-backed securities in which a Fund invests may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of a Fund, the ability of a Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, to correctly forecast interest rates and other economic factors.

Mortgage pass-through securities are securities representing interests in “pools” of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property in which payments of both interest and principal on the securities are generally made monthly, in effect “passing through” monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the mortgage loans that underlie the securities (net of fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities). Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities (arising from prepayments of principal due to sale of the underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure, net of fees and costs that may be incurred) may expose a Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment. Like other fixed-income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed-income securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. To the extent that unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of such securities can be expected to increase.

Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities (but not the market value of the securities themselves) may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by GNMA); or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association or “FNMA” or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or “FHLMC”), which are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations. Mortgage-related securities created by non-governmental issuers (such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers, and other secondary market issuers) may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities, private insurers or the mortgage poolers.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) are hybrid mortgage-related instruments. Interest and pre-paid principal on a CMO are paid, in most cases, on a monthly basis. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC or FNMA. CMOs are structured into multiple classes, with each class bearing a different stated maturity. Monthly payments of principal, including prepayments, are first returned to investors holding the shortest maturity class; investors holding the longer maturity classes receive principal only after the first class has been retired. CMOs that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by any of its agencies or instrumentalities will be considered U.S. Government Securities by a Fund, while other CMOs, even if collateralized by U.S. Government Securities, will have the same status as other privately issued securities for purposes of applying a Fund’s diversification tests. Certain Funds will only invest in privately-issued CMOs that are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by GNMA Certificates, FNMA or FHLMC or CMOs issued by FHLMC.

A real estate mortgage investment conduct (“REMIC”) must elect to be, and must qualify for treatment as such, under the Code. A REMIC must consist of one or more classes of “regular interests,” some of which may be adjustable rate, and a single class of “residual interests.” To qualify as a REMIC, substantially all the assets of the entity must be in assets directly or indirectly secured, principally by real property. Certain Funds do not intend to invest in residual interests. Congress intended for REMICs to ultimately become the exclusive vehicle for the issuance of multi-class securities backed by real estate mortgages. If a trust or

partnership that issues CMOs does not elect and qualify for REMIC status, it will be taxed at the entity level as a corporation.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. The market for commercial mortgage-backed securities developed more recently and in terms of total outstanding principal amount of issues is relatively small compared to the market for residential single-family mortgage-backed securities. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-related or asset-backed securities. Certain commercial mortgage-backed securities are issued in several classes with different levels of yield and credit protection. A Fund's investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities with several classes may be in the lower classes that have greater risks than the higher classes, including greater interest rate, credit, and prepayment risks.

Mortgage-related securities include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, such as mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS"), and may be structured in classes with rights to receive varying proportions of principal and interest.

A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the interest-only, or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a Fund may not fully recoup its investment in IOs. Conversely, if the underlying mortgage assets experience less than anticipated prepayments of principal, the yield on POs could be materially adversely affected. A Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities that have been offered to investors. Additionally, the security will be treated as illiquid unless: (i) it is rated at least "BBB"/"Baa" or a comparable rating from another nationally recognized statistical ratings organization, (ii) at least two dealers make a market in the security, (iii) there are at least three sources from which a price for the security is readily available; and (iv) the security is U.S. Government issued and backed by fixed-rate mortgages.

The yield characteristics of mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities differ from traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans or other assets generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if a Fund purchases such a security at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity. Alternatively, if a Fund purchases these securities at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase, while slower than expected prepayments will reduce, yield to maturity.

Although the extent of prepayments in a pool of mortgage loans depends on various economic and other factors, as a general rule prepayments on fixed-rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. Accordingly, amounts available for reinvestment by a Fund are likely to be greater during a period of declining interest rates and, as a result, likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than during a period of rising interest rates. Asset-backed securities, although less likely to experience the same prepayment rates as mortgage-related securities, may respond to certain of the same factors influencing prepayments, while at other times different factors will predominate. Mortgage-related securities and asset-backed securities may decrease in value as a result of increases in interest rates and may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates because of the risk of prepayment.

Asset-backed securities involve certain risks that are not posed by mortgage-related securities, because asset-backed securities do not usually have the type of security interest in the related collateral that mortgage-related securities have. For example, credit card receivables generally are unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, some of which may reduce a creditor's ability to realize full payment. In the case of automobile receivables, due to various legal and economic factors, proceeds from repossessed collateral may not always be sufficient to support payments on these securities.

At times the value of mortgage- or asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage- or asset-backed securities may expose the Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When the general level of interest rates rises, the value of a mortgage- or asset-backed securities generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage or asset-backed securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages or assets will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage- or asset-backed securities and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages or assets increase the effective maturity of these securities, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. The value of these securities may also fluctuate in response to other idiosyncratic circumstances.

Municipal Bonds Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in municipal bonds. Interest rates on tax exempt municipal bonds are generally lower than taxable bonds. If tax exempt shareholders invest in a Fund, they would not obtain any benefit from the potential to receive tax exempt dividends, and the return on their investment may be lower than an investment in another fund that does not invest in tax exempt municipal obligations. In addition, if a Fund invests less than 50% of its total assets (including borrowings for investment purposes and proceeds from short selling, if any) in federally tax-exempt municipal bonds, no portion of the Fund's distributions would be designated as tax exempt dividends.

Generally, municipal bonds are issued as general obligations of a state or local government that are secured by the issuer's taxing power, or as revenue bonds that are secured by user fees and other revenues pledged to pay debt service on such bonds. The major portion of municipal bonds are issued to fund public projects, including economic development, education, electric power, healthcare, housing, transportation, water and sewer, and pollution control. The value of municipal bonds can be significantly affected by the political, economic, legal, and legislative realities of the particular issuer's locality, and a municipal issuer may be fiscally unstable or exposed to large liabilities that could impair its ability to honor its obligations. There is no guarantee that an active and robust market will exist for municipal bonds, and a Fund may find it difficult to purchase or sell such bonds at opportune times.

In addition, U.S. federal tax law has enabled governmental issuers to issue billions of dollars of tax-exempt municipal bonds on behalf of certain corporate entities for various qualified purposes. Corporate-backed municipal bonds are typically issued as limited obligations of a governmental issuer payable from revenues derived pursuant to a loan, lease, installment sale or financing agreement with a corporate entity (including, but not limited to, entities such as airlines, electric utilities, healthcare facilities, and industrials). Such bonds are typically treated as a long-term debt on a parity with senior unsecured bonds issued by such corporate entity, except that interest payable on corporate-backed municipal bonds is federally tax exempt. In addition, corporate credits in the municipal bond market generally trade at a higher pre-tax yield than an equivalent corporate credit in the corporate bond market and, therefore, it is possible for investments in corporate-backed municipal bonds to achieve higher relative returns than comparable investments in corporate bonds.

Operational Risk

An investment in the Funds involve operational risk 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. Any of these failures or errors could result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund. While the Funds seek to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there is no guarantee that the Funds will not suffer losses due to operational risk.

Participation Notes (“P-Notes”) Risk

Each Fund may invest in P-Notes. P-Notes are participation interest notes that are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market. The P-Notes in which a Fund may invest will typically have a maturity of one year. When purchasing a P-Note, the posting of margin is not required because the full cost of the P-Note (plus commission) is paid at the time of purchase. When the P-Note matures, the issuer will pay to, or receive from, the purchaser the difference between the minimal value of the underlying instrument at the time of purchase and that instrument’s value at maturity. Investments in P-Notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies of foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the trading price of P-Notes will equal the underlying value of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate. The holder of a participation note that is linked to a particular underlying security is entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with an underlying security or instrument. However, the holder of a participation note does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. P-Notes are generally traded OTC. P-Notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them and the counterparty. There is also counterparty risk associated with these investments because a Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such counterparty and has no rights under a participation note against the issuer of the underlying security. In addition, a Fund will incur transaction costs as a result of investment in P-Notes.

Preferred Stock Risk

Each Funds may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, offers a stated dividend rate payable from the issuer’s earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating, or auction rate. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of the preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as call/redemption provisions prior to maturity, a negative feature when interest rates decline. A Fund may purchase preferred stock of companies which have also issued other classes of preferred stock or debt obligations that may take priority as to payment of dividends over the preferred stock held by the Fund.

In addition, preferred stock often has special redemption rights allowing issuers to redeem such securities at par earlier than scheduled. If these rights are exercised, a Fund may have to reinvest proceeds in less attractive securities. Among other risks described in the Prospectuses and this SAI, the following issues are particularly associated with investments in preferred stock.

- **Deferral and Omission of Distributions.** Preferred stock may include features permitting or requiring the issuer to defer or omit distributions. Among other things, such deferral or omission may result in adverse tax consequences for a Fund.
- **Limited Voting Rights.** Preferred stock generally does not have voting rights with respect to the issuer unless dividends have been in arrears for certain specified periods of time. In the future, preferred stock may be offered with features different from those described above, and as such, may entail different risks. Over longer periods of time, certain types of preferred stock may become more scarce or less liquid as a result of legislative changes. Such events may result in losses to a Fund as the prices of securities it holds may be negatively affected. Revisions to bank capital requirements by international regulatory bodies, to the extent they are adopted in the United States, may also negatively impact the market for certain preferred stock.

Private Investment Funds Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in private investment funds, also known as hedge funds, which will pursue alternative investment strategies. An investment in a private investment fund involves certain risks relating to, among other things, the nature of the investments and investment techniques to be employed by the private investment fund. Because of the speculative nature of the investments and trading strategies of private investment funds, there is a risk that a Fund may suffer a significant or complete loss of its invested capital in one or more private investment funds. Private investment funds may utilize a variety of special investment instruments and techniques to hedge the portfolios of the funds against various risks (such as changes in interest rates or other factors that affect security values) or for non-hedging purposes to pursue a fund's investment objective. Certain of the special investment instruments and techniques that the fund may use are speculative and involve a high degree of risk, particularly in the context of non-hedging transactions. Interests in a private investment fund are not generally registered under the 1933 Act and the transferability or withdrawal of such interests is substantially restricted.

Privately Issued Stripped Securities Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in principal portions or coupon portions of U.S. Government Securities that have been separated (stripped) by banks, brokerage firms, or other entities. Stripped securities are usually sold separately in the form of receipts or certificates representing undivided interests in the stripped portion and are not considered to be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government. Stripped securities may be more volatile than nonstripped securities.

Privatizations Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in privatizations. The Funds believe that foreign government programs of selling interests in government-owned or controlled enterprises ("privatizations") may represent opportunities for significant capital appreciation. The ability of U.S. entities, such as a Fund, to participate in privatizations may be limited by local law, or the terms for participation may be less advantageous than for local investors. There can be no assurance that privatization programs will be available or successful.

Quantitative Strategy Risk

A quantitative strategy means that investments are selected based upon a customized group of proprietary models designed by a Fund's Advisor. A model attempts to enhance returns, within defined risk parameters, relative to a benchmark by analyzing relevant market related information. The success of certain Funds' principal investment strategies depends on the skill of the Fund's Advisor in designing and using its analytical model as a tool for selecting investments.

Trading Judgment

The success of the proprietary valuation techniques and trading strategies employed by each Fund is subject to the judgment and skills of the Advisor and the research team that it oversees. Additionally, the trading abilities of the portfolio management team with regard to execution and discipline are important to the return of the Funds. There can be no assurance that the investment decisions or actions of an Advisor, as appropriate, will be correct. Incorrect decisions or poor judgment may result in substantial losses.

Models and Data Risk

Given the complexity of the investments and strategies of the Funds, the Advisors rely on quantitative models (both proprietary models developed by an Advisor and those supplied by third-party vendors) and information and data supplied by third-party vendors ("Models and Data"). Models and Data are used to construct sets of transactions and investments and to provide risk management insights.

When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Funds to potential risks. The success of relying on such models may depend on the accuracy and reliability of historical data supplied by third-party vendors.

All models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded model, the resulting information will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, “model prices” will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for securities with complex characteristics, such as derivative securities.

Obsolescence Risk

The Funds are unlikely to be successful unless the assumptions underlying the models are realistic and either remain realistic and relevant in the future or are adjusted to account for changes in the overall market environment. If such assumptions are inaccurate or become inaccurate and are not promptly adjusted, it is likely that profitable trading signals will not be generated. If and to the extent that the models do not reflect certain factors, and an Advisor does not successfully address such omission through its testing and evaluation and modify the models accordingly, major losses may result. The Advisors will continue to test, evaluate and add new models, as a result of which the existing models may be modified from time to time. Any modification of the models or strategies will not be subject to any requirement that shareholders receive notice of the change or that they consent to it. There can be no assurance as to the effects (positive or negative) of any modification of the models or strategies on a Fund’s performance.

Crowding/Convergence

There is significant competition among quantitatively focused managers, and the ability of an Advisor to deliver returns consistent with the Funds’ objectives and policies is dependent on its ability to employ models that are simultaneously profitable and differentiated from those employed by other managers. To the extent that the Advisors’ models used for a Fund come to resemble those employed by other managers, the risk that a market disruption that negatively affects predictive models will adversely affect the Fund is increased, and such a disruption could accelerate reductions in liquidity or rapid repricing due to simultaneous trading across a number of funds in the marketplace.

Risk of Programming and Modelling Errors

The research and modelling process engaged in by the Advisors is extremely complex and involves financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, research and modelling; the results of that process must then be translated into computer code. Although the Advisors seek to hire individuals skilled in each of these functions and to provide appropriate levels of oversight, the complexity of the individual tasks, the difficulty of integrating such tasks, and the limited ability to perform “real world” testing of the end product raises the chances that the finished model may contain an error; one or more of such errors could adversely affect a Fund’s performance and, depending on the circumstances, would generally not constitute a trade error under the Trust’s policies.

Involuntary Disclosure Risk

As further described in the Prospectuses, the ability of an Advisor to achieve its investment goals for a Fund is dependent in large part on its ability to develop and protect its models and proprietary research. The models and proprietary research and the Models and Data are largely protected by the Advisors through the use of policies, procedures, agreements, and similar measures designed to create and enforce robust confidentiality, non-disclosure, and similar safeguards. However, public disclosure obligations (or disclosure obligations to exchanges or regulators with insufficient privacy safeguards) could lead to opportunities for competitors to reverse-engineer the Advisors’ Models and Data, and thereby impair the relative or absolute performance of a Fund.

Proprietary Trading Methods

Because the trading methods employed by an Advisor on behalf of the Funds are proprietary, a shareholder will not be able to determine any details of such methods or whether they are being followed.

Real Estate Securities and REITs Risk

Certain Funds may invest in the common and senior securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and other real estate companies, including preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, and corporate debt. (The Westwood Global Real Estate Fund invests primarily in non-U.S. securities of real estate and real-estate-related companies). A REIT is a corporation or a business trust that would otherwise be taxed as a corporation, which meets the definitional requirements of the Code. The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct dividends paid, thereby effectively eliminating corporate level federal income tax and making the REIT a pass-through vehicle for federal income tax purposes. To meet the definitional requirements of the Code, a REIT must, among other things, invest substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate (including mortgages and other REITs) or cash and government securities, derive most of its income from rents from real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property; and distribute to shareholders annually 90% or more of its otherwise taxable income.

REITs are sometimes informally characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, and hybrid REITs. An equity REIT invests primarily in the fee ownership of land and buildings and derives its income primarily from rental income. An equity REIT may also realize capital gains (or losses) by selling real estate properties in its portfolio and have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. A mortgage REIT invests primarily in mortgages on real estate, which may secure construction, development or long-term loans. A mortgage REIT generally derives its income primarily from interest payments on the credit it has extended. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate.

Investments in REITs and real estate securities may be subject to certain of the same risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include: declines in the value of real estate generally; changes in neighborhood or property appeal; environmental cleanup costs; condemnation or casualty losses; risks related to general and local economic conditions; legislative or regulatory changes; overbuilding and competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; high or extended vacancy rates; and rent controls or variations in rental income. The general performance of the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. Rising interest rates may cause REIT investors to demand a higher annual return, which may cause a decline in the prices of REIT equity securities. Rising interest rates also generally increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could cause the value of a Fund’s investments to decline. During periods of declining interest rates, certain mortgage REITs may hold mortgages that the mortgagors may elect to prepay, and such prepayment may diminish the yield on securities issued by those REITs. In addition, mortgage REITs may be affected by the borrowers’ ability to repay their debt to the REIT when due. Equity REIT securities may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REIT and the ability of tenants to pay rent. In addition, REITs may not be diversified and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and self-liquidation. REITs are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income and failing to maintain exemption under the 1940 Act. Also, equity REITs may be dependent upon management skill and may be subject to the risks of obtaining adequate financing for projects on favorable terms. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than more widely held securities.

In the event that an issuer of real estate-related securities suffers adverse changes in its financial condition, this could lower the credit quality of the securities it has issued, leading to greater volatility in the price of the securities and in the shares of a Fund. A change in the quality rating of a security can also affect its liquidity and make it more difficult for a Fund to sell. To the extent that an issuer has exposure to sub-prime investments, this may further affect the liquidity and valuation risk associated with the issuer.

A Fund’s investment in a REIT may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received or may result in the Fund making distributions that constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 generally allows individuals and certain non-corporate entities, such as partnerships, a deduction for 20% of qualified REIT dividends. Proposed regulations (having

immediate effect) allow a RIC to pass the character of its qualified REIT dividends through to its shareholders provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Regulation S Securities Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in equity or fixed-income securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers that are issued through private offerings without registration with the SEC, including offerings outside the United States, pursuant to Regulation S under the 1933 Act (“Regulation S Securities”). Because Regulation S Securities are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, these securities may be considered illiquid. Furthermore, as these securities are generally less liquid than registered securities traded on established secondary markets, a Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although Regulation S Securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. Accordingly, Regulation S Securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses.

Regulatory and Market Developments Risk

Recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. Government to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Federal, state, and non-U.S. governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which a Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could diminish or preclude a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation, and performance of a Fund’s portfolio holdings.

Although the long-term economic fallout of COVID-19 is difficult to predict, it has contributed to, and may continue to contribute to, market volatility, inflation and systemic economic weakness. COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risks. In addition, the U.S. government and other central banks across Europe, Asia, and elsewhere announced and/or adopted economic relief packages in response to COVID-19. The end of any such program could cause market downturns, disruptions and volatility, particularly if markets view the ending as premature. The U.S. federal government ended the COVID-19 public emergency declaration on May 11, 2023, however, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are expected to continue and the risk that new variants of COVID-19 may emerge remains. Therefore the economic outlook, particularly for certain industries and businesses, remains inherently uncertain. Any economic fallout could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Funds invest, which in turn could negatively impact the Funds’ performance and cause losses on your investment in the Funds.

Repurchase Agreements Risk

Securities held by a Fund may be subject to repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a contract under which a Fund acquires a security for a relatively short time period (usually not more than one week) subject to the obligation of the seller to repurchase and the Fund to resell such security at a fixed time and price which represents the Fund’s cost plus interest. The arrangement results in a fixed rate of return that is not subject to market fluctuations during the period that the underlying security is held by the Fund. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks, including seller’s default on its obligation to repurchase or seller’s bankruptcy.

The Funds will enter into such agreements only with commercial banks and registered broker-dealers, as well as other financial institutions which an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, deems creditworthy under guidelines approved by the Board of Trustees. In these transactions, the securities

issued by the Funds will have a total value in excess of the value of the repurchase agreement during the term of the agreement. If the seller defaults, the respective Fund could realize a loss on the sale of the underlying security to the extent that the proceeds of the sale, including accrued interest, are less than the resale price provided in the agreement including interest, and it may incur expenses in selling the security. In addition, if the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code of 1983 or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral for a loan by the Fund not within the control of the Fund and therefore the Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement. While the Funds' management acknowledges these risks, it is expected that they can be controlled through careful monitoring procedures.

In a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases a security and simultaneously commits to sell that security back to the original seller at an agreed-upon price. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed-upon incremental amount that is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. To protect a Fund from risk that the original seller will not fulfill its obligations, the securities are held in accounts of the Fund at a bank, marked-to-market daily, and maintained at a value at least equal to the sale price plus the accrued incremental amount. If a seller defaults on its repurchase obligations, a Fund may suffer a loss in disposing of the security subject to the repurchase agreement. While it does not presently appear possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions (particularly the possibility that the value of the underlying security will be less than the resale price, as well as costs and delays to a Fund in connection with bankruptcy proceedings), it is the current policy of the Funds to engage in repurchase agreement transactions with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by an Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate.

Restricted and Illiquid Securities Risk

Each Fund may invest in illiquid or restricted securities if a Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believes that they present an attractive investment opportunity. A Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid or restricted securities. Generally, a security is considered illiquid if a Fund reasonably expects it cannot be disposed of in current market conditions within seven days without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Its illiquidity might prevent the sale of such a security at a time when a Fund's Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor might wish to sell, and these securities could have the effect of decreasing the overall level of a Fund's liquidity. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, requiring a Fund to rely on judgments that may be somewhat subjective in determining value, which could vary from the amount that a Fund could realize upon disposition.

Illiquid securities generally include, among other things, written OTC options, securities or other liquid assets being used as cover for such options, repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, certain loan participation interests, fixed-time deposits which are not subject to prepayment or provide for withdrawal penalties upon prepayment (other than overnight deposits), securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and other securities whose disposition is restricted under the federal securities laws (other than securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and certain commercial paper that a Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, has determined to be liquid under procedures approved by the Board of Trustees).

A Fund's investments may include privately placed securities, which are sold directly to a small number of investors, usually institutions. Unlike public offerings, such securities are not registered under the federal securities laws. Although certain of these securities may be readily sold, for example, under Rule 144A, others may be illiquid, and their sale may involve substantial delays and additional costs.

Restricted securities, including private placements, are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. They can be eligible for purchase without SEC registration by certain institutional investors known as "qualified institutional buyers," and under the Funds' procedures, restricted securities may be treated as liquid. However, some restricted securities may be illiquid and restricted securities that are treated as liquid could be less liquid than registered securities traded on established secondary markets.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. A Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with the same parties with whom it may enter into repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund sells securities to another party and agrees to repurchase them at a particular date and price. A Fund may enter into a reverse repurchase agreement when it is anticipated that the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the transaction is greater than the interest expense of the transaction.

The use of reverse repurchase agreements may be regarded as leveraging and, therefore, speculative. To the extent that a Fund enters into reverse repurchase agreements, the Fund may elect to either treat all of its reverse repurchase agreements as derivatives transactions for purposes of the Derivatives Rule or comply (with respect to reverse repurchase agreements) with the asset coverage requirements under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Furthermore, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks that (i) the interest income earned in the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense, (ii) the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale by the Fund may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase, (iii) the market value of the securities sold will decline below the price at which the Fund is required to repurchase them and (iv) the securities will not be returned to the Fund.

In addition, if the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Fund's obligations to repurchase the securities and the Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision.

Rule 144A Securities Risk

Each Fund may purchase securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, but that can be sold to "qualified institutional buyers" in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act ("Rule 144A Securities"). In addition to an adequate trading market, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will also consider factors such as trading activity, availability of reliable price information, and other relevant information in determining whether a Rule 144A Security is liquid. This investment practice could have the effect of increasing the level of illiquidity in the Funds to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested for a time in purchasing Rule 144A Securities.

Rule 144A securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk and may result in substantial losses. These securities may be less liquid than publicly traded securities, and a Fund may take longer to liquidate these positions than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the price realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund.

Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded.

Rule 144A under the 1933 Act allows for a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restriction on resale to the general public by establishing a "safe harbor" from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers (as such term is defined under Rule 144A). The Advisors anticipate that the market for certain restricted securities such as institutional commercial paper will expand further as a result of this regulation and the development of automated systems for the trading, clearance and settlement of unregistered securities of domestic and foreign issuers, such as the PORTAL System sponsored by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A eligible restricted securities held by a Fund, however, could affect adversely the marketability of such Fund's securities and, consequently, the Fund might be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at favorable prices. An Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will monitor the liquidity of such restricted securities under the supervision of the Board.

All securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A are not deemed to be illiquid. An Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will monitor the liquidity of such restricted securities subject to the supervision of the Board. In reaching liquidity decisions, an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, must first find that the security can be sold within seven days at approximately the same amount at which it is valued by the Fund and that there is reasonable assurance that the security will remain marketable throughout the period it is expected to be held by the Fund, taking into account the actual frequency of trades and quotations for the security (expected frequency in the case of initial offerings). Furthermore, the security will be considered liquid if the following criteria are met: (i) at least two dealers make a market in the security; (ii) there are at least three sources from which a price for the security is readily available; and (iii) settlement is made in a “regular way” for the type of security at issue.

Securities Issued by Other Investment Companies Risk

Each Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including investment companies which may not be registered under the 1940 Act. Certain Funds may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated no-load, open-end money market funds and short-term bond funds for cash management purposes. By investing in another investment company, a Fund is exposed to the risks of the underlying investment company in which it invests in proportion to the amount of assets the Fund allocates to the underlying investment company. In addition, a Fund’s investment in other investment companies is limited by the 1940 Act and will involve the indirect payment of a portion of the expenses, including advisory fees, of such other investment companies.

A Fund’s investments in other investment companies may include investments in various ETFs, subject to the Fund’s investment objective, policies, and strategies as described in the prospectus. ETFs are discussed above in greater detail.

Generally, a Fund will not purchase securities of another investment company if, as a result: (i) more than 10% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in securities of other investment companies, (ii) such purchase would result in more than 3% of the total outstanding voting securities of any such investment company being held by the Fund, or (iii) more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in any one such investment company, unless it is able to rely on and meet the requirements of one or more rule under the 1940 Act that permit investments in other investment companies in excess of these limits.

Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Fund of Funds Rule”) allows funds to invest in other investment companies in excess of some of the limitations discussed above, subject to certain limitations and conditions. An acquiring fund relying on the Fund of Funds Rule must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement with the acquired fund. The Fund of Funds Rule outlines the requirements for fund of funds agreements and specifies certain reporting responsibilities of the acquiring fund’s advisor. The Funds expect to rely on the Fund of Funds Rule to the extent an Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, deems such reliance necessary or appropriate.

Securities Lending Risk

In order to generate additional income, each Fund may, from time to time, lend portfolio securities to broker-dealers, banks or institutional borrowers of securities, provided that outstanding loans do not exceed in the aggregate the maximum allowable percentage of the value of the Fund’s net assets under applicable laws and regulations, currently 33 1/3%. A Fund may lend securities if such loans are secured continuously by liquid assets consisting of cash, U.S. Government Securities or other liquid, high-grade debt securities, or by a letter of credit in favor of the Fund in a separate account maintained by the custodian at least equal at all times to 100% of the market value of the securities loaned, plus accrued interest. This collateral must be valued daily and, should the market value of the loaned securities increase, the borrower must furnish additional collateral to the lending Fund. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the lending Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities. Loans are subject to termination by the lending Fund or the borrower at any time. While the lending Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, it intends to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that is considered important with respect to the investment. In the event the borrower defaults on its obligation to the lending Fund, the lending Fund could experience delays in recovering its securities and possible capital losses. A Fund may pay reasonable finders’ and custodial fees in connections with loans. In addition, a Fund will consider all

facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the borrowing financial institution, and a Fund will not lend its securities to any director, officer, employee, or affiliate of the Advisor, the Administrator or the Distributor, unless permitted by applicable law.

The Funds did not engage in the lending of portfolio securities during the past fiscal year.

Short Sale Risk

Each Fund may engage in short sales, including short sales against the box. Short sales (other than against the box) are transactions in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. A short sale against the box is a short sale where at the time of the sale, a Fund owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amounts. To complete a short sale transaction, a Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund then is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay to the lender amounts equal to any interest or dividends which accrue during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. There will also be other costs associated with short sales.

A Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Unlike taking a long position in a security by purchasing the security, where potential losses are limited to the purchase price, short sales have no cap on maximum loss. A Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. This result is the opposite of what one would expect from a cash purchase of a long position in a security.

Until a Fund replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, the Fund will (a) designate on its records as collateral cash or liquid assets at such a level that the designated assets plus any amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current value of the security sold short or (b) otherwise cover its short position in accordance with applicable law. The amount designated on such Fund's records will be marked to market daily. This may limit the Fund's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

There is no guarantee that the Funds will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. During the time that a Fund is short a security, it is subject to the risk that the lender of the security will terminate the loan at a time when the Fund is unable to borrow the same security from another lender. If that occurs, the Fund may be "bought in" at the price required to purchase the security needed to close out the short position, which may be a disadvantageous price. Thus, there is a risk that the Fund may be unable to fully implement its investment strategy due to a lack of available stocks or for some other reason. It is possible that the market value of the securities a Fund holds in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the securities the Fund has sold short increases, thereby increasing the Fund's potential volatility. Short sales also involve other costs. A Fund must normally repay to the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while the loan is outstanding. In addition, to borrow the security, a Fund may be required to pay a premium. The Funds also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales. The amount of any ultimate gain for a Fund resulting from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any ultimate loss will be increased, by the amount of premiums, dividends, interest or expenses a Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

In addition to the short sales discussed above, each Fund may make short sales "against the box," a transaction in which the Fund enters into a short sale of a security that the Fund owns or has the right to obtain at no additional cost. The Fund does not immediately deliver the securities sold and is said to have a short position in those securities until delivery occurs. If the Fund effects a short sale of securities against the box at a time when it has an unrealized gain on the securities, it may be required to recognize that gain as if it had actually sold the securities (as a "constructive sale") on the date it effects the short sale. However, such constructive sale treatment may not apply if the Fund closes out the short sale with securities other than the appreciated securities held at the time of the short sale and if certain other conditions are satisfied.

A Fund may also take a short position in a derivative instrument, such as a future, forward or swap. A short position on a derivative instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument.

Small and Medium Capitalization Stocks Risk

Each Fund may invest its assets in the common stocks and other equity securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies with smaller market capitalizations. While an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believes these investments may provide significant potential for appreciation, they involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in common stocks and other equity securities of larger companies. For example, prices of such investments are often more volatile than prices of large capitalization stocks and other equity securities. In addition, due to thin trading in some such investments, an investment in these common stocks and other equity securities may be more illiquid than that of common stocks or other equity securities of larger market capitalization issuers (see "Liquidity Risk"). Smaller capitalization companies also fail more often than larger companies and may have more limited management and financial resources than larger companies.

Sub-Advisor Risk

A Fund with a sub-advisor is subject to management risk because it relies on the Sub-Advisor's ability to pursue the Fund's objective. The Sub-Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

Structured Notes Risk

Each Fund may invest in structured notes, which are debt obligations that also contain an embedded derivative component with characteristics that adjust the obligation's risk/return profile. Generally, the performance of a structured note will track that of the underlying debt obligation and the derivative embedded within it. A Fund has the right to receive periodic interest payments from the issuer of the structured notes at an agreed-upon interest rate and a return of the principal at the maturity date.

Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. A Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default or become bankrupt. A Fund bears the risk of the loss of its principal investment and periodic interest payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment in the structured notes.

In the case of structured notes on credit default swaps, a Fund is also subject to the credit risk of the corporate credits underlying the credit default swaps. If one of the underlying corporate credits defaults, a Fund may receive the security that has defaulted, or alternatively a cash settlement may occur, and the Fund's principal investment in the structured note would be reduced by the corresponding face value of the defaulted security.

A Fund may invest in equity-linked structured notes (which would be linked to an equity index) to a significant extent. A highly liquid secondary market may not exist for the structured notes a Fund invests in, and there can be no assurance that a highly liquid secondary market will develop. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may make it difficult for a Fund to sell the structured notes it holds at an acceptable price or accurately value such notes.

The market for structured notes may be, or suddenly can become, illiquid. The other parties to the transaction may be the only investors with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for structured notes. In certain cases, a market price for a credit-linked security may not be available. The collateral for a structured note may be one or more credit default swaps, which are subject to additional risks.

Structured Securities Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in structured securities. Structured securities are securities whose value is determined by reference to changes in the value of specific

currencies, interest rates, commodities, indexes or other financial indicators (each, a “Reference”) or the relative change in two or more References. The interest rate or the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption may be increased or decreased depending upon changes in the applicable Reference. Structured securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the Reference may produce an increase or decrease in the interest rate or value of the security at maturity. In addition, changes in the interest rates or the value of the security at maturity may be a multiple of changes in the value of the Reference. Consequently, structured securities may present a greater degree of market risk than other types of fixed-income securities and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than less complex securities.

Swap Agreements Risk

Each Fund may enter into interest rate, index, equity, currency exchange rate, total return and credit default swap agreements as well as purchase and sell options to enter into such swap agreements, for hedging and non-hedging purposes. The Funds may enter into swap agreements that are traded OTC and swap agreements that are centrally-cleared and exchange-traded. These transactions would be entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost to a Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in the asset that yielded the desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard OTC swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index.

Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or “cap”; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified level, or “floor”; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa, in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. Credit default swaps are a type of swap agreement in which the protection “buyer” is generally obligated to pay the protection “seller” an upfront and/or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no credit event, such as a default, on a reference obligation has occurred. The credit default swap agreement may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by a Fund. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the swap is cash settled. A Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If a Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund may recover nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer generally may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity whose value may have significantly decreased. As a seller, a Fund generally receives an upfront payment and/or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap provided that there is no credit event. As the seller, a Fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, a Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. Credit default swap agreements involve greater risks than if a Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly since, in addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. A Fund will enter into OTC credit default swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness as determined by an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate.

A Fund may enter into total return swap agreements. Total return swap agreements are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments based on the change in market value of underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities, defined portfolios of bonds, loans and mortgages, or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Total return swap agreements

may be used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or market. Total return swap agreements may effectively add leverage to a Fund's portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. Total return swaps are a mechanism for the user to accept the economic benefits of asset ownership without utilizing the balance sheet. The other leg of the swap is spread to reflect the non-balance sheet nature of the product. Total return swaps can be designed with any underlying asset agreed between two parties. Typically, no notional amounts are exchanged with total return swaps. Total return swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to a Fund thereunder. Swap agreements also entail the risk that a Fund will not be able to meet its obligation to the counterparty. Generally, a Fund will enter into total return swaps on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments).

Most swap agreements entered into by a Fund calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net present value of amounts to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). A Fund's current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against amounts owed to the Fund), and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated or "earmarked" account consisting of assets determined to be liquid by the Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees, to limit any potential leveraging of the Fund's portfolio.

Whether a Fund's use of swap agreements will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the ability of the Fund's Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid investments. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. A Fund will enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards for creditworthiness. Currently, some, but not all, interest rate swaps and credit default swaps are subject to central clearing. In a centrally cleared swap, immediately following execution of the swap agreement, the swap agreement is novated to a central counterparty and the Fund's counterparty on the swap agreement becomes the central counterparty. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of certain OTC derivative contracts including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps. Although these changes are expected to decrease the counterparty risk involved in bilaterally negotiated contracts and increase market liquidity, exchange-trading and clearing would not make the contracts risk-free. Certain restrictions imposed on the Funds by the Code may limit a Fund's ability to use swap agreements and/or require a Fund to trade its swaps in its respective wholly-owned subsidiary. It is possible that developments in the swap market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements. In addition, a Fund's use of swaps may reduce the Fund's returns and increase volatility.

Tender Option Bonds Risk

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may invest in trust certificates issued in tender option bond programs. In these programs, a trust typically issues two classes of certificates and uses the proceeds to purchase municipal securities having relatively long maturities and bearing interest at a fixed interest rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term tax-exempt rates.

The holders of floating rate certificates have the benefit of the agreement of a creditworthy third-party agent, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, to remarket and/or purchase the floating rate certificates at face value upon tender by the holder. The agent receives periodic fees to remarket and provide liquidity for the floating rate certificates. As a result of this agreement, the holder of a floating rate certificate effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term, tax-exempt rate. The remarketing/liquidity agent normally will not be obligated to remarket or purchase tendered floating certificates in the event of certain defaults of the issuer of the municipal securities, a determination of

taxability on the underlying municipal securities or a downgrading below agreed levels in the credit rating assigned to the underlying municipal securities. There is a risk that a Fund investing in a tender option bond program will not be considered the owner of a tender option bond for federal income tax purposes, and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from federal income tax. Certain tender option bonds may be illiquid or may become illiquid as a result of, among other things, a credit rating downgrade, a payment default or a disqualification from tax-exempt status.

These programs are intended to provide the holders of certificates with tax-exempt income at a variable rate. One class of investors earns interest at a rate based on current short-term tax-exempt interest rates and may tender its holdings at par to a remarketing agent at agreed-upon intervals. In the event of a failed remarketing, except in limited circumstances, a liquidity provider steps in to provide for the purchase of the certificates. A second class of investors has a residual income interest (earning any net income produced by the underlying bonds that exceeds the variable income paid to the other class of investors) and bears first loss risk that the underlying bonds decline in value because of changes in market interest rates or for other reasons. Under the terms of such programs, both investor classes bear the risk of loss that would result from a payment default on the underlying bonds as well as from other potential, yet remote, credit or structural events. If the trust in a tender option bond program would fail to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the trust could become subject to entity level tax and the certificate holders could receive taxable ordinary income.

Section 619 (the “Volcker Rule”) and Section 941 (the “Risk Retention Rules”) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act effectively preclude banking entities from: (i) sponsoring or acquiring interests in the trusts used to hold a municipal bond in the creation of tender option bond trusts; and (ii) continuing to service or maintain relationships with existing programs involving such trusts to the same extent and in the same capacity as existing programs. In response to these rules, industry participants have begun using various structuring alternatives for existing and new trusts. For example, under a new tender option bond structure, a municipal fund would structure and sponsor a tender option bond trust. As a result, a municipal fund would be required to assume certain responsibilities and risks as the sponsor of the tender option bond trust. Because of the important role that tender option bond programs play in the municipal bond market, it is possible that implementation of these rules and any resulting impact may adversely impact the municipal bond market and the municipal funds. For example, as a result of the implementation of these rules, the municipal bond market may experience reduced demand or liquidity and increased financing costs.

TIPS and Inflation-Linked Bonds Risk

The value of inflation-protected securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in real interest rates, which are in turn tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in the value of inflation-protected securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in the value of inflation-protected securities. If a Fund purchases inflation-protected securities in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation. The inflation protected securities markets are generally much smaller and less liquid than the nominal bonds from the same issuers and as such can suffer losses during times of economic stress or illiquidity.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk

Each Fund may invest in U.S. government obligations. Obligations of certain agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, such as GNMA, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those of FNMA, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations; still others, such as those of the Federal Farm Credit Banks or FHLMC, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Regarding certain federal agency securities or government-sponsored entity securities (such as debt securities or mortgage-backed securities issued by FHLMC, FNMA, Federal Home Loan Banks, and other government-sponsored entities), you should be aware that although the issuer may be chartered or sponsored by Acts of Congress, the issuer is not funded by Congressional appropriations, and its securities are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Valuation Risk

Market prices may not be readily available for any restricted or unregistered investments in public companies or investments in private companies made by the Funds. The value of such investments will ordinarily be determined based on fair valuations pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. Restrictions on resale or the absence of a liquid secondary market may adversely affect a Fund's ability to determine its net asset value. The sale price of securities that are not readily marketable may be lower or higher than a Fund's most recent determination of their fair value. In addition, the value of these securities typically requires more reliance on the judgment of an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, than that required for securities for which there is an active trading market. Due to the difficulty in valuing these securities and the absence of an active trading market for these investments, a Fund may not be able to realize these securities' carrying value or may have to delay their sale in order to do so.

Value Style Risk

Although each Fund may invest in securities that the Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believes to be undervalued, such securities may, in fact, be appropriately priced. There is no guarantee that the price of a security believed to be undervalued will not decline. Investing in "value" stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what an Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what an Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, considers to be the companies' true business values or because an Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, misjudged those values. In addition, value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during given periods.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk

Each Fund may invest in variable or floating rate securities. Variable and floating rate securities are instruments that have a coupon or interest rate that is adjusted periodically due to changes in a base or benchmark rate. Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily to annually, or may be event-based, such as based on a change in the prime rate.

A Fund may engage in credit spread trades and invest in floating rate debt instruments ("floaters"). A credit spread trade is an investment position relating to a difference in the prices or interest rates of two securities or currencies, where the value of the investment position is determined by movements in the difference between the prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities or currencies. The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate that is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. Because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide a Fund with a certain degree of protection against a rise in interest rates, although a Fund will participate in any declines in interest rates as well.

A Fund also may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality, and a Fund accordingly may be forced to hold such an instrument for long periods of time and/or may experience losses of principal in such investment. In particular, when interest rates are declining, coupon payments will rise at periodic intervals. This rise in coupon payments causes rapid dramatic increases in prices compared to those expected from conventional fixed-income instruments of similar maturity. Conversely, during times of rising interest rates, the coupon payments will fall at periodic

intervals. This fall in coupon payments causes rapid dramatic decreases in prices compared to those expected from conventional fixed-income instruments of similar maturity. See “Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk” for a discussion of IOs and POs.

Variable and floating rate notes are frequently not rated by credit rating agencies; however, unrated variable and floating rate notes purchased by a Fund will be determined by the Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, under guidelines approved by the Board of Trustees to be of comparable quality at the time of purchase to rated instruments eligible for purchase under the Fund’s investment policies. In making such determinations, a Fund’s Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will consider the earning power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuers of such notes (such issuers include financial, merchandising, bank holding, and other companies) and will continuously monitor their financial condition. Although there may be no active secondary market with respect to a particular variable or floating rate note purchased by a Fund, the Fund may resell the note at any time to a third party. The absence of an active secondary market, however, could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of a variable or floating rate note in the event the issuer of the note defaulted on its payment obligations and the Fund could, as a result or for other reasons, suffer a loss to the extent of the default. Variable or floating rate notes may be secured by bank letters of credit.

Warrants and Rights Risk

Each Fund may invest in warrants and rights or acquire a warrant or right through ownership of equity issues of a company. A Fund may purchase warrants issued by domestic and foreign companies to purchase newly created equity securities consisting of common and preferred stock. Warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation to purchase equity issues of the company issuing the warrants, or a related company, at a fixed price either on a date certain or during a set period. The equity security underlying a warrant is authorized at the time the warrant is issued or is issued together with the warrant. Rights are similar to warrants but generally have a short duration and are distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders.

Investing in warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security, and, thus, can be a speculative investment. At the time of issue, the cost of a warrant is substantially less than the cost of the underlying security itself, and price movements in the underlying security are generally magnified in the price movements of the warrant. This leveraging effect enables the investor to gain exposure to the underlying security with a relatively low capital investment.

This leveraging increases an investor’s risk, however, in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying security and can result in a complete loss of the amount invested in the warrant. In addition, the price of a warrant tends to be more volatile than, and may not correlate exactly to, the price of the underlying security. If the market price of the underlying security is below the exercise price of the warrant on its expiration date, the warrant will generally expire without value. The value of a warrant or right may decline because of a decline in the value of the underlying security, the passage of time, changes in interest rates or in the dividend or other policies of the company whose equity underlies the warrant or right or a change in the perception as to the future price of the underlying security, or any combination thereof. Warrants and rights generally pay no dividends and confer no voting or other rights other than to purchase the underlying security.

When-Issued Securities and Firm Commitment Agreements Risk

Each Fund may purchase securities on a delayed delivery or “when-issued” basis and enter into firm commitment agreements (transactions whereby the payment obligation and interest rate are fixed at the time of the transaction but the settlement is delayed). A Fund will not purchase securities the value of which is greater than 15% of its net assets on a when-issued or firm commitment basis. A Fund, as purchaser, assumes the risk of any decline in value of the security beginning on the date of the agreement or purchase, and no interest accrues to a Fund until it accepts delivery of the security. A Fund will not use such transactions for leveraging purposes and, accordingly, will segregate or “ earmark” cash, cash equivalents, or liquid securities in an amount sufficient to meet its payment obligations thereunder. Although these transactions will not be entered into for leveraging purposes, to the extent a Fund’s aggregate commitments under these transactions exceed its holdings of cash and securities that do not fluctuate in value (such as

short-term money market instruments), the Fund temporarily will be in a leveraged position (*i.e.*, it will have an amount greater than its net assets subject to market risk). Should market values of a Fund's portfolio securities decline while the Fund is in a leveraged position, greater depreciation of its net assets would likely occur than were it not in such a position. As a Fund's aggregate commitments under these transactions increase, the opportunity for leverage similarly increases. A Fund will not borrow money to settle these transactions and, therefore, will liquidate other portfolio securities in advance of settlement if necessary to generate additional cash to meet its obligations thereunder.

Zero-Coupon Securities Risk

Each Fund may invest in zero-coupon securities. A zero-coupon security has no cash coupon payments. Instead, the issuer sells the security at a substantial discount from its maturity value. The interest equivalent received by the investor from holding this security to maturity is the difference between the maturity value and the purchase price. Zero-coupon securities are more volatile than cash pay securities. A Fund accrues income on these securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. A Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders to qualify for pass-through treatment under the tax laws and may, therefore, need to use its cash reserves to satisfy distribution requirements.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

Generally, equity securities, both listed and OTC, are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down. Money market securities and other debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Generally, the Funds will not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer's mark up or reflect a dealer's mark down. When the Funds execute transactions in the OTC market, they will generally deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

In addition, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may place a combined order for two or more accounts it manages, including a Fund, engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security if, in its judgment, joint execution is in the best interest of each participant and will result in best price and execution. Transactions involving commingled orders are allocated in a manner deemed equitable to each account or Fund. Although it is recognized that, in some cases, the joint execution of orders could adversely affect the price or volume of the security that a particular account or Fund may obtain, it is the opinion of the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, that the advantages of combined orders outweigh the possible disadvantages of combined orders.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the Funds paid the following aggregate brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions as noted below:

Fund	2022	2023
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$13,626	\$20,003**
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$395,130	\$287,870^
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$159,619	\$211,190^
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$68,764	\$31,849^

** The increase in brokerage commissions is due to an increase in trading.

^ The decrease in brokerage commissions is due to a decrease in trading.

Brokerage Selection. The Trust does not expect to use one particular broker or dealer, and when one or more brokers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate. The Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for such

services only if a good faith determination is made that the commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act permits the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, under certain circumstances, to cause the Funds to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. In addition to agency transactions, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may receive brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, in accordance with applicable SEC guidance. Brokerage and research services include: (1) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (2) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (3) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement, and custody). In the case of research services, the Advisors and the Sub-Advisor believe that access to independent investment research is beneficial to its investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to the Funds.

To the extent that research services may be a factor in selecting brokers, such services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic, or institutional areas and information which assists in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which the Advisors and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, might utilize Fund commissions include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance, and other analysis. The Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may use research services furnished by brokers in servicing all client accounts, and not all services may necessarily be used by the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, in connection with the Funds or any other specific client account that paid commissions to the broker providing such services. Information so received by the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor will be in addition to, and not in lieu of, the services required to be performed by the Advisors and/or Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, under their Advisory Agreement or Sub-Advisory Agreement. Any advisory, sub-advisory or other fees paid to the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may receive a service from a broker that has both a “research” and a “non-research” use. When this occurs, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, make a good faith allocation, under all the circumstances, between the research and non-research uses of the service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with client commissions, while the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, will use their own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor face a potential conflict of interest, but the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor believe that their allocation procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that it appropriately allocates the anticipated use of such services to their research and non-research uses.

From time to time, the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, may purchase new issues of securities for clients, including the Funds, in a fixed price offering. In these situations, the seller may be a member of the selling group that will, in addition to selling securities, provide the Advisors and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, with research services. FINRA has adopted rules expressly permitting these types of arrangements under certain circumstances. Generally, the seller will provide research “credits” in these situations at a rate that is higher than that which is available for typical secondary market transactions. These arrangements may not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

For the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the Funds paid the following commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research services to an advisor:

Fund	Total Dollar Amount of Brokerage Commissions for Research Services	Total Dollar Amount of Transactions Involving Brokerage Commissions for Research Services
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	\$16,152.07	\$23,446.09
Westwood Select Income Fund	\$296,296.54	\$395,062.36
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	\$164,758.00	\$749,131,480.00
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	\$28,731.00	\$51,366,097.00

PURCHASING AND REDEEMING SHARES

Shares of the Funds are offered for sale on a continuous basis. Shares are sold and redeemed at their NAV, as next determined after receipt of the purchase or redemption order in proper form. The Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase request and/or suspend the offering of their shares at any time.

The Funds may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during a period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted these suspensions; or (d) an emergency exists as a result of which: (i) disposal by a Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to determine the value of its assets.

Each Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a “redemption in kind”. Redemptions in kind will be made only under extraordinary circumstances and if a Fund deems it advisable for the benefit of its shareholders, such as a very large redemption that could affect Fund operations (for example, more than 1% of a Fund's net assets). A redemption in kind will consist of liquid securities equal in market value to a Fund's shares being redeemed, using the same valuation procedures that a Fund uses to compute its NAV. Redemption in kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro rata amount of a Fund's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after a Fund's receipt of the redemption order in proper form. If a Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear the market risks associated with maintaining or selling the securities paid as redemption proceeds. In addition, when you sell these securities, you bear the risk that the securities have become less liquid and are difficult to sell. You also will be responsible for any taxes and brokerage charges associated with selling the securities.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

As noted in the Prospectuses, the Funds offer the following shareholder services:

Regular Account

The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions to and withdrawals from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor's registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or a redemption, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction.

Automatic Investment Plan

The automatic investment plan enables investors to make regular periodic investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking account. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the Transfer Agent will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum)

which will be automatically invested in shares at the NAV on or about the fifteenth and/or the last business day of the month, or both. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to their Fund.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to Westwood Funds, 4221 N. 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022. Your request should include the following: (i) the Fund name and existing account registration; (ii) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (iii) if it is for a new account, a completed account application, or if it is an existing account, the account number; (iv) Medallion signature guarantees (see the heading “How to Sell Your Fund Shares” in the Prospectuses); and (v) any additional documents that are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Fund.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

Net Asset Value

The share price or NAV of shares of each Fund is determined as of the close of the regular session of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) on each day the NYSE is open for trading. Currently, the NYSE is open for trading on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year’s 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.

For purposes of computing a Fund’s NAV, securities are valued at market value as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each business day the NYSE is open. Securities listed on the NYSE or other exchanges are valued based on their last sale prices on the exchanges on which they are primarily traded. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and ask prices on the NYSE or other primary exchange for that day. National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (“NASDAQ”) listed securities are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the mean of the most recently quoted bid and ask prices as reported by NASDAQ. Securities traded in the OTC market are valued at the last sale price, if available, otherwise at the mean of the most recently quoted bid and ask prices.

In the event that market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable due to market or other events, securities and other assets are valued at fair value as determined by the applicable Advisor, as the Fund’s valuation designee, in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. Fixed-income securities are normally valued based on prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services, which are generally determined with consideration given to institutional bid and last sale prices and take into account security prices, yield, maturity, call features, ratings, institutional sized trading in similar groups of securities and developments related to specific securities. Foreign securities are normally valued on the basis of fair valuation prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services, which are generally determined with consideration given to any change in price of the foreign security and any other developments related to the foreign security since the last sale price on the exchange on which such foreign security primarily traded and the close of regular trading on the NYSE. One or more pricing services may be utilized to determine the fair value of securities held by the Funds. To the extent the assets of the Funds are invested in other open-end investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act and not traded on an exchange, the Funds’ NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs reported by such registered open-end investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing. To the extent a Fund has portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s shares.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that is intended to supplement the discussion contained in the Prospectuses. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectuses is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their state, local, and foreign tax liabilities.

This general discussion of certain federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund intends to elect to qualify and to continue to qualify to be treated as a RIC. By following such a policy, each Fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal taxes to which it may be subject. A Fund that qualifies as a RIC will generally not be subject to federal income taxes on the net investment income and net realized capital gains that the Fund timely distributes to its shareholders. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

In order to qualify as a RIC under the Code, each Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its net investment income (which, includes dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, less operating expenses) and at least 90% of its net tax exempt interest income, for each tax year, if any (the "Distribution Requirement") and also must meet certain additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of each Fund's gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (the "Qualifying Income Test"); and (ii) at the close of each quarter of each Fund's taxable year: (A) at least 50% of the value of each Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of each Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer including the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership, and (B) not more than 25% of the value of each Fund's total assets is invested, including through corporations in which each Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that each Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the "Asset Test").

Although the Funds intend to distribute substantially all of their net investment income and may distribute their capital gains for any taxable year, the Funds will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. A Fund therefore is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organization requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income or Asset Tests in any taxable year, such Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a

specified period. If a Fund fails to maintain qualification as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, such Fund will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC. Failure to qualify as a RIC would thus have a negative impact on the Fund's income and performance. It is possible that a Fund will not qualify as a RIC in any given tax year.

A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late-year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year. A "qualified late year loss" generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as "post-October losses") and certain other late-year losses.

The treatment of capital loss carryovers for the Funds is similar to the rules that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, which provide that such losses are carried over indefinitely. If a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. The carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Federal Excise Tax

Notwithstanding the Distribution Requirement described above, which generally requires a Fund to distribute at least 90% of its annual investment company taxable income and the excess of its exempt interest income (but does not require any minimum distribution of net capital gain), a Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of the calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of short- and long-term capital gains over short- and long-term capital losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year (including any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which a Fund paid no federal income tax). The Funds intend to make sufficient distributions to avoid liability for federal excise tax but can make no assurances that such tax will be completely eliminated. The Funds may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal excise tax liability at a time when an Advisor and/or the Sub-Advisor, as appropriate, might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Funds to satisfy the requirement for qualification as RICs.

Distributions to Shareholders. The Funds receive income generally in the form of dividends and interest on investments. This income, plus net short-term capital gains, if any, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Any distributions by a Fund from such income will be taxable to you as ordinary income or at the lower capital gains rates that apply to individuals receiving qualified dividend income, whether you take them in cash or in additional shares.

Distributions by the Funds are currently eligible for the reduced maximum tax rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that the Funds receive qualified dividend income on the securities they hold and the Funds report the distributions as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (e.g., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified

dividend income to the extent that (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become "ex-dividend" (which is the day on which declared distributions (dividends or capital gains) are deducted from each Fund's assets before it calculates the NAV) with respect to such dividend, (ii) each Fund has not satisfied similar holding period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder, (iii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iv) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under Section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Therefore, if you lend your shares in a Fund, such as pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. Distributions that the Funds receive from an ETF, an underlying fund taxable as a RIC, or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such ETF, underlying fund or REIT. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

Distributions by the Funds of their net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Capital gain distributions consisting of a Fund's net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains for individual shareholders currently set at a maximum rate of 20%, regardless of how long the shareholder has owned the shares. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards.

In the case of corporate shareholders, Fund distributions (other than capital gain distributions) generally qualify for the dividends received deduction for a portion of the dividends paid and to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by such Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation. Certain Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends (a "substitute payment") with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If a Fund's distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made in the same taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in a Fund and result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold.

When a dividend or distribution is received shortly after the purchase of shares, it reduces the NAV of the shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital, will be taxable to the shareholder. If the NAV of shares were reduced below the shareholder's cost by dividends or distributions representing gains realized on sales of securities, such dividends or distributions would be a return of investment though taxable to the shareholder in the same manner as other dividends or distributions.

The Funds (or their administrative agents) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income and capital gain distributions, if any, and will advise you of their tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Fund shares for a full year, the Funds may report and distribute to you, as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gain, a percentage of income that is not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in the Funds.

Dividends declared to shareholders of record in October, November or December and actually paid in January of the following year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of

the calendar year in which declared. Under this rule, therefore, a shareholder may be taxed in one year on dividends or distributions actually received in January of the following year.

Sales, Exchanges, or Redemptions

Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of a Fund by a shareholder who is not a dealer in securities will generally, for individual shareholders, be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, if shares on which a shareholder has received a long-term capital gain distribution are subsequently sold, exchanged, or redeemed and such shares have been held for six months or less, any loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the long-term capital gain distribution. In addition, the loss realized on a sale or other disposition of shares will be disallowed to the extent a shareholder repurchases (or enters into a contract to or option to repurchase) shares within a period of 61 days (beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares). This loss disallowance rule will apply to shares received through the reinvestment of dividends during the 61-day period. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$125,000 if married and filing separately, \$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on their “net investment income,” including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including any capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

The Funds (or their administrative agents) must report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, each Fund (or its administrative agent) is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares have a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of its shares, each Fund will permit its shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, each Fund will use the average cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by shareholders (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of a Fund’s shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of a Fund’s shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about cost basis reporting. Shareholders also should carefully review any cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities

The Funds may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect the Funds’ ability to qualify as RICs, affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Funds are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to the Funds and/or defer the Funds’ ability to recognize losses, and, in limited cases, subject the Funds to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of their foreign securities. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Funds and may require the Funds to sell securities to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Funds as RICs at a time when an Advisor might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

Certain derivative investment by the Funds, such as exchange-traded products and OTC derivatives may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test described above, which must be met in order for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. In addition, the determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of such derivative investments are often unclear for purposes of the Asset Test described above. The Funds intend to carefully monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits and to ensure that they are adequately diversified under the Asset Test. The Funds, however, may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments and there are no assurances that the IRS will agree with the Funds’ determination of the Asset Test with respect to such derivatives.

Each Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures and options contracts that are subject to Section 1256 of the Code (“Section 1256 Contracts”) as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from Section 1256 Contracts will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. These provisions may also require a Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax discussed above. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when an Advisor might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

Offsetting positions held by a Fund involving certain derivative instruments, such as options, forward contracts, and futures, as well as its long and short positions in portfolio securities may constitute a “straddle” for federal income tax purposes. A straddle of which at least one, but not all, the positions are Section 1256 Contracts may constitute a “mixed straddle.” In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of a Fund’s gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund’s holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are non-Section 1256 Contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. Various elections are available to the Funds, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles.

In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by a Fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 Contracts. The straddle rules described above also do not apply if all the offsetting positions making up a straddle consist of one or more “qualified covered call options” and the stock to be purchased under the options and the straddle is not part of a larger straddle. A qualified covered call option is generally any option granted by a Fund to purchase stock it holds (or stock it acquires in connection with granting the option) if, among other things, (1) the option is traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or other market the IRS determined has rules adequate to carry out the purposes of the applicable Code provision, (2) the option is granted more than 30 days before it expires, (3) the option is not a “deep-in-the-money option,” (4) such option is not granted by an options dealer in connection with his activity of dealing in options, and (5) gain or loss with respect to the option is not ordinary income or loss.

To the extent a Fund writes options that are not Section 1256 Contracts, the amount of the premium received by the Fund for writing such options will generally be entirely short-term capital gain to the Fund. In addition, if such an option is closed by a Fund, any gain or loss realized by the Fund as a result of closing the transaction will also generally be short-term capital gain or loss. If such an option is exercised any gain or loss realized by a Fund upon the sale of the underlying security pursuant to such exercise will generally be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the Fund depending on the Fund’s holding period for the underlying security.

If a Fund enters into a “constructive sale” of any appreciated financial position in its portfolio, the Fund will be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to that position. A constructive sale of an appreciated financial position occurs when a Fund enters into certain offsetting transactions with respect to the same or substantially identical property, including, but not limited to: (i) a short sale; (ii) an offsetting notional principal contract; (iii) a futures or forward contract; or (iv) other transactions identified in future Treasury Regulations. The character of the gain from constructive sales will depend upon a Fund’s holding period in the appreciated financial position.

Losses realized from a sale of a position that was previously the subject of a constructive sale will be recognized when the position is subsequently disposed of. The character of such losses will depend upon a Fund's holding period in the position beginning with the date the constructive sale was deemed to have occurred and the application of various loss deferral provisions in the Code. Constructive sale treatment does not apply to certain closed transactions, including if such a transaction is closed on or before the 30th day after the close of a Fund's taxable year and the Fund holds the appreciated financial position unhedged throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction was closed.

With respect to investments in STRIPS, treasury receipts, and other zero coupon securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, a Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because each Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, a Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when an Advisor would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

A Fund may invest in inflation-linked debt securities. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be original interest discount, which is taxable as ordinary income and is required to be distributed, even though the Fund will not receive the principal, including any increase thereto, until maturity. As noted above, if a Fund invests in such securities, it may be required to liquidate other investments, including at times when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and to eliminate any possible taxation at the Fund level.

In general, for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by a Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" ("QPTP") (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Code Section 7704(d), and (iii) that generally derives less than 90% of its income from the same sources as described in the Qualifying Income Test) will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP.

Certain Funds intend to invest in certain MLPs which may be treated as QPTPs. Income from QPTPs is qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test, but a Fund's investment in one or more of such QPTPs is limited under the Asset Test to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's assets. The Funds will monitor their investments in such QPTPs in order to ensure compliance with the Qualifying Income and Asset Tests.

Investments in QPTPs may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund's investments in QPTPs may at other times result in the Fund's receipt of nontaxable cash distributions from a QPTP and if the Fund then distributes these nontaxable distributions to Fund shareholders, it could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Any cash distributions received by a Fund from a QPTP in excess of the Fund's tax basis therein generally will be considered to be gain from the sale or exchange of the Fund's QPTP shares. A Fund's tax basis in its investments in a QPTP generally is equal to the amount the Fund paid for its interests in the QPTP (i) increased by the

Fund's allocable share of the QPTP's net income and certain QPTP debt, if any, and (ii) decreased by the Fund's allocable share of the QPTP's net losses and distributions received by the Fund from the QPTP.

MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV, Distributions and Dividends (Form 1099-DIV") to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

"Qualified publicly traded partnership income" within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. "Qualified publicly traded partnership income" is generally income of a "publicly traded partnership" that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity's trade or business but does not include certain investment income. A "publicly traded partnership" for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a QPTP, as defined above. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). RICs, such as the Funds, are not permitted to pass the special character of this income through to their shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate "qualified publicly traded partnership income" will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable the Funds to pass through the special character of "qualified publicly traded partnership income" to shareholders.

A Fund may invest in REITs. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to such Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

"Qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the

Fund properly reports as “Section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A Section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as Section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

If a Fund owns shares in certain foreign investment entities, referred to as “passive foreign investment companies” or “PFICs,” the Fund will generally be subject to one of the following special tax regimes: (i) the Fund may be liable for U.S. federal income tax, and an additional interest charge, on a portion of any “excess distribution” from such foreign entity or any gain from the disposition of such shares, even if the entire distribution or gain is paid out by the Fund as a dividend to its shareholders; (ii) if the Fund were able and elected to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” or “QEF,” the Fund would be required each year to include in income, and distribute to shareholders in accordance with the Distribution Requirements set forth above, the Fund’s pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the PFIC, whether or not such earnings or gains are distributed to the Fund; or (iii) the Fund may be entitled to mark-to-market annually shares of the PFIC, whether or not any distributions are made to the Fund, and in such event would be required to distribute to shareholders any such mark-to-market gains in accordance with the Distribution Requirements set forth above. Such Fund intends to make the appropriate tax elections, if possible, and take any additional steps that are necessary to mitigate the effect of these rules. Amounts included in income each year by a Fund arising from a QEF election, will be “qualifying income” under the Qualifying Income Test (as described above) even if not distributed to the Fund, if the Fund derives such income from its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies.

Certain Foreign Currency Tax Issues

A Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies and forward foreign currency contracts will generally be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (i.e., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require a Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax described above. The Funds intend to monitor their transactions, intend to make the appropriate tax elections, and intend to make the appropriate entries in their books and records when they acquire any foreign currency or forward foreign currency contract in order to mitigate the effect of these rules so as to prevent disqualification of a Fund as a RIC and minimize the imposition of income and excise taxes.

The U.S. Treasury Department has authority to issue regulations that would exclude foreign currency gains from the Qualifying Income Test described above if such gains are not directly related to a Fund’s business of investing in stock or securities (or options and futures with respect to stock or securities). Accordingly, regulations may be issued in the future that could treat some or all of a Fund’s non-U.S. currency gains as non-qualifying income, thereby potentially jeopardizing the Fund’s status as a RIC for all years to which the regulations are applicable.

Foreign Taxes

Dividends and interest received by a Fund may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions that would reduce the yield on the Fund’s stock or securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate these taxes. Foreign countries generally do not impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to, and intends to file an election with the IRS that may enable shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to the election, such Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its

shareholders. Each such shareholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the shareholder had paid the foreign tax directly. Shareholders generally will be entitled to deduct or, subject to certain limitations, claim foreign tax credit with respect to such foreign income taxes. If a Fund makes the election, such Fund (or its administrative agent) will report annually to its shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions. If a Fund does not hold sufficient foreign securities to meet the above threshold, then shareholders will not be entitled to claim a credit or further deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by such Fund.

A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in a shareholder not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. In particular, shareholders must hold their Fund shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 additional days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a given dividend. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but no deduction) for such foreign taxes. Even if a Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in a Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by a Fund.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, the Funds generally serve to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in a Fund where, for example: (i) the Fund invests in residual interests of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMICs"), (ii) the Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool ("TMP") or that has a subsidiary that is a TMP or that invests in the residual interest of a REMIC, or (iii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Section 514(b) of the Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisor. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding these issues.

A Fund's shares held in a tax-qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distributions from the Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from their retirement account. Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, shareholders should consult their tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

Backup Withholding

A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at a rate of 24% and remit to the U.S. Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who: (i) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all; (ii) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends; (iii) has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (iv) has failed to certify to the Fund that the shareholder is a U.S. person (including a resident alien).

Non-U.S. Investors

Any non-U.S. investors in the Funds may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Funds. Foreign shareholders (i.e., nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates) are generally subject to U.S.

withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described above. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign shareholder is engaged in a trade or business within the United States. In addition, the tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty may be different than those described above.

Dividends paid by the Funds to non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless reduced by treaty (and the shareholder files a valid Form W-8BEN, Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals), or other applicable form, with the Funds certifying foreign status and treaty eligibility) or the non-U.S. shareholder files a valid Form W-8ECI, Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim That Income Is Effectively Connected with the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States, or other applicable form, with the Funds certifying that the investment to which the distribution relates is effectively connected to a United States trade or business of such non-U.S. shareholder (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by such non-U.S. shareholder). The Funds may elect not to withhold the applicable withholding tax on any distribution representing a capital gains dividend to a non-U.S. shareholder.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), a Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. person that timely provides the certifications required by a Fund or its agent on a valid Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, or applicable series of Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities (“NFFEs”). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to a Fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A non-U.S. entity that invests in a Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity’s status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors in a Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, generally, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886, Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC such as a Fund are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a

loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

State Taxes

Depending upon state and local law, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders and the ownership of such shares may be subject to state and local taxes. Rules of state and local taxation of dividend and capital gains distributions from RICs often differ from the rules for federal income taxation described above. It is expected that a Fund will not be liable for any corporate excise, income or franchise tax in Massachusetts if it qualifies as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by a Fund. Investment in Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporate shareholders. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding state and local taxes applicable to an investment in a Fund.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio turnover is calculated by dividing the lesser of total purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. Excluded from both the numerator and denominator are amounts relating to securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover generally would include the futures contracts in which the Funds may invest since such contracts generally have remaining maturities of less than one year. The Funds may at times hold investments in other short-term instruments, such as repurchase agreements, which are excluded for purposes of computing portfolio turnover.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, the portfolio turnover rates for the Funds were as follows:

Fund	Portfolio Turnover Rates	
	2022	2023
Westwood Global Real Estate Fund	29%	10%
Westwood Select Income Fund	72%	76%
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund	1,037%	565%
Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund	827%	0%

Consistent with the implementation of their respective investment strategies, certain Funds have experienced significant variations in their portfolio turnover rate during the prior two fiscal years. The amount and scope of these variations may vary from year to year depending on market conditions and the portfolio manager's implementation decisions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description of the Trusts and their Shares

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of funds and shares of each Fund, each of which represents an equal proportionate interest in that fund with each other share. Shares are entitled upon liquidation to a pro rata share in the net assets of the fund. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may create additional series or classes of shares. Share certificates representing shares will not be issued. The Funds' shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable.

Limitation of Trust and Trustees' Liability

Trustee Liability

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties to the Trust and its holders of beneficial interest. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust's property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

Trust Liability

Under Ohio law, liabilities of the Trust to third persons, including the liabilities of any series, extend to the whole of the trust estate to the extent necessary to discharge such liabilities. However, the Declaration of Trust contains provisions intended to limit the liabilities of each series to the applicable series and the Trustees and officers of the Trust intend that notice of such limitation be given in each contract, instrument, certificate, or undertaking made or issued on behalf of the Trust by the Trustees or officers. There is no guarantee that the foregoing steps will prove effective or that the Trust will be successful in preventing the assets of one series from being available to creditors of another series.

Proxy Voting

The Trust, the Advisors, and the Sub-Advisor have adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures that describe how the Funds intend to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Trust, the Advisors, and the Sub-Advisor are attached to this SAI as Appendix B, Appendix C, and Appendix D, respectively.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Funds' complete proxy voting record during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX. This voting record will be available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944) and (ii) on the SEC's website at sec.gov.

Financial Statements

The Funds' audited financial statements for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2023, including the Financial Highlights appearing in the Prospectuses, are incorporated by reference and made a part hereof. You may request the Annual and Semi-Annual reports of the Funds, at no charge, by calling 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944). You may also request a copy of Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual reports, once available, at no charge, by calling the Funds at 1-877-FUND-WHG (1-877-386-3944).

Anti-Money Laundering Program

The Trust has adopted an anti-money laundering (“AML”) program, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities. The Trust’s AML Compliance Officer is responsible for implementing and monitoring the operations and internal controls of the program. Compliance officers at certain of the Funds’ service providers are also responsible for monitoring aspects of the AML program. The AML program is subject to the continuing oversight of the Board.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

As of February 5, 2024, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group beneficially owned (i.e., had direct or indirect voting or investment power) less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Funds. On the same date, the following shareholders owned of record more than 5% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of the Funds:

Fund	Name and Address	Percentage of Ownership
<i>Westwood Global Real Estate Fund – A Class Shares</i>	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	18.49%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	12.10%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	8.80%

Westwood Global Real Estate Fund – C Class Shares

	Brown Family Trust/Steven E Brown & Judy C Brown TR U/A 11/16/00 1591 Via Parque Thousand Oaks, California 91360-6931	30.82%
	National Financial Services LLC/For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers 499 Washington Blvd, 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	20.97%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	5.26%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	7.63%
	Carolyn F Harber Trust/DTD 04/18/2014 Carolyn F Harber TTEE 1241 11 th Street Hermosa Beach, California 90254-4356	6.21%

Westwood Global Real Estate Fund – Institutional Shares

	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	29.40%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	10.84%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct For Benefit of Customer 101 Montgomery Street San Fransisco, CA 94104-4151	23.62%
	NFS LLC For The Exclusive/Benefit of Our Customers 499 Washington Blvd, 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	10.46%
	Kamer Revocable Trust/John P Kramer & Eileen R Kramer TR U/A 07/01/1997 137 Purdue Avenue Kensington, California 94708-1032	9.66%

Westwood SelectIncome Fund - A Class Shares

	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	21.33%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct For Benefit of Customer 101 Montgomery Street San Fransisco, CA 94104-4151	15.97%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	8.28%

Westwood Select Income Fund - C Class Shares

	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	15.05%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC/Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63103	15.09%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	10.62%
	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC/For the Exclusive Benefit of Its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, New York 10004-1932	9.26%
	Raymond James/Omnibus For Mutual Funds House Acct Firm 92500015 880 Carillon Parkway Saint Petersburg, Florida 33716-1100	19.85%

Westwood Select Income Fund – Institutional Shares

	Raymond James/Omnibus For Mutual Funds House Acct Firm 92500015 880 Carillon Parkway Saint Petersburg, Florida 33716-1100	5.77%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	18.43%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	47.9%
	NFS LLC For The Exclusive/Benefit of Our Customers 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	10.87%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	7.81%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund – A Class Shares

	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC/For the Exclusive Benefit of Its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, New York 10004-1932	37.24%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC/Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63103	12.74%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	9.48%
	Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of UBS Financial Services Inc. 1000 Harbor Blvd. Weehawken, New Jersey 07086-6761	7.37%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	47.92%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc For Exclusive Benefit Of Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	5.97%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund – C Class Shares

	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC/For the Exclusive Benefit of Its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, New York 10004-1932	40.14%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC/Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63103	38.17%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399-0002	8.60%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	5.66%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Growth Fund – Institutional Shares

	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC/For the Exclusive Benefit of Its Customers 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, New York 10004-1932	49.35%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC/Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63103	22.04%
	Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers of UBS Financial Services Inc. 1000 Harbor Blvd. Weehawken, New Jersey 07086-6761	12.04%
	NFS LLC For The Exclusive/Benefit of Our Customers 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	6.36%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund – A Class Shares

	SEI Private Trust Company/ C/O GWP US Advisors 1 Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, Pennsylvania 79456	63.33%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC/Special Custody Acct for the Exclusive Benefit of Customers 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, Missouri 63103	5.40%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	14.19%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	5.94%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund – C Class Shares

	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	6.08%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	10.60%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	24.10%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	15.21%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	12.92%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	10.60%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plz Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	10.02%
	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	6.58%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund – Institutional Shares

	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	91.01%
	LPL Financial 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, California 92121-3091	5.92%

Westwood Broadmark Tactical Plus Fund – F Class Shares

	National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1995	92.65%
	Charles Schwab & Co Inc/Special Custody Acct. FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	5.14%

**APPENDIX A
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**

Name and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position(s) held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in the Trust Overseen By Trustee	Directorship(s) of Public Companies Held By Trustee During Past 5 Years
<i>Independent Trustees:</i>					
Janine L. Cohen^ Year of Birth: 1952	Since 2016	Chairperson (2019 to present) Trustee (2016 to present)	Retired since 2013; previously Chief Financial Officer from 2004 to 2013 and Chief Compliance Officer from 2008 to 2013 at AER Advisors, Inc.	31	n/a
Robert E. Morrison^ Year of Birth: 1957	Since 2019	Trustee (2019 to present; and previously 2012 to 2014)	Managing Director at Midwest Trust and FCI Advisors (2022 to present); Senior Vice President and National Practice Lead for Investment, Huntington National Bank/Huntington Private Bank (2014 to 2022); CEO, CIO, President of 5 Star Investment Management Company (2006 to 2014)	31	n/a
Clifford N. Schireson^ Year of Birth: 1953	Since 2019	Trustee (2019 to present)	Retired; Founder of Schireson Consulting, LLC (2017 to 2022); Director of Institutional Services for Brandes Investment Partners, LP (2004 to 2017)	31	Trustee of the San Diego City Employees' Retirement System (2019 to present)
Jacqueline A. Williams^ Year of Birth: 1954	Since 2019	Trustee (2019 to present)	Managing Member of Custom Strategy Consulting, LLC (2017 to present); Managing Director of Global Investment Research (2005 to 2017), Cambridge Associates, LLC	31	n/a
Keith Shintani^ Year of Birth: 1963	Since January 1, 2024	Trustee (January 1, 2024 to present)	Senior Vice President of Relationship Management at U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (1998 to 2022); Director of Finance at Charles Schwab Investment Management (January 1997 to December 1997); Manager of Mutual Fund Operations of PIMCo Advisors L.P. (1993 to 1995); Variable Products Manager of Pacific Life Insurance Company (1989 to 1993); Senior Accountant of Deloitte and Touche. (1986 to 1989)	31	Trustee of the Matrix Advisors Fund Trust (2023 to present)

^ Address is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Name and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position(s) held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Todd E. Heim [^] Year of Birth: 1967	2014 to present	President (2021 to present) Vice President (2014 to 2021)	Vice President, Relationship Management (2018 to present) and Assistant Vice President, Client Implementation Manager with Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2014 to 2018)
Shannon Thibeaux-Burgess Year of Birth: 1970	April 2023 to present	Vice President	Senior Vice President, Relationship Management with Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2022 to present); Head of Regulatory Service with J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. (2020 to 2022); Chief Administrative Officer of State Street Bank (2013 to 2020)
Daniel D. Bauer [^] Year of Birth: 1977	2016 to present	Treasurer (January 1, 2024 to present) Assistant Treasurer (2016 to December 31, 2023)	Vice President of Fund Accounting (2022 to present), Assistant Vice President of Fund Accounting (2020 to 2022), and AVP, Assistant Mutual Fund Controller (2015 to 2020) of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
Angela A. Simmons [^] Year of Birth: 1975	January 2022 to present	Assistant Treasurer	Vice President of Financial Administration (2022 to present) and Assistant Vice President, Financial Administration (2015 to 2022) of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
Susan Bateman Year of Birth: 1966	January 1, 2024 to present	Assistant Treasurer	Assistant Vice President, Financial Administration (2023 to present) of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC; Assistant Vice President, Financial Administration (2018 to 2023) of Citi Fund Services, Inc.
Karen Jacoppo-Wood [^] Year of Birth: 1966	April 2023 to present	Secretary	Senior Vice President and Associate General Counsel of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2022 to present); Managing Director and Managing Counsel (2019 to 2022) and Vice President and Counsel (2014 to 2019) of State Street Bank and Trust Company
Natalie S. Anderson [^] Year of Birth: 1975	2016 to present	Assistant Secretary	Legal Administration Manager (2016 to present) and Paralegal (2015 to 2016) of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
Jesse Hallee [^] Year of Birth: 1976	April 2023 to present	Assistant Secretary	Senior Vice President and Associate General Counsel of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (June 2019 to present); Vice President and Managing Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2013 to 2019)
Gweneth K. Gosselink [^] Year of Birth: 1955	2020 to present	Chief Compliance Officer	Assistant Vice President, Compliance Officer at Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2019 to present); CCO Consultant at GKG Consulting, LLC (2019 to 2021); Chief Operating Officer & CCO at Miles Capital, Inc. (2013 to 2019)
Martin Dean [^] Year of Birth: 1963	2016 to present	Assistant Chief Compliance Officer (2020 to present) Interim Chief Compliance Officer (2019 to 2020) Assistant Chief Compliance Officer (2016 to 2017)	President of Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC (February 2023 to present); Senior Vice President, Head of Fund Compliance (2020 to January 2023) and Vice President & Director of Fund Compliance of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2016 to 2020)

[^] Address is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

ULTIMUS MANAGERS TRUST POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR VOTING PROXIES

1. PURPOSE; DELEGATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to describe the policies and procedures for voting proxies received from issuers whose securities are held by each series (individually, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) of Ultimus Managers Trust (the “Trust”). The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) believes that each Fund’s Investment Adviser is in the best position to make individual voting decisions for such Fund. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, each Fund’s Investment Adviser is hereby delegated the duty to make proxy voting decisions for such Fund, and to implement and undertake such other duties as set forth in, and consistent with, these Policies and Procedures.

2. DEFINITIONS

Proxy. A proxy permits a shareholder to vote without being present at annual or special meetings. A proxy is the form whereby a person who is eligible to vote on corporate matters transmits written instructions for voting or transfers the right to vote to another person in place of the eligible voter. Proxies are generally solicited by management, but may be solicited by dissident shareholders opposed to management’s policies or strategies.

Proxy Manager. Proxy manager, as used herein, refers to the individual, individuals or committee of individuals appointed by the investment advisers to each Fund (each, an “Investment Adviser”) as being responsible for supervising and implementing these Policies and Procedures.

3. POLICY FOR VOTING PROXIES RELATED TO EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS AND OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

Pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(E)(iii) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, all proxies from Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) or other Investment Companies voted by a Fund, registered in the name of the Funds, will have the following voting instructions typed on the proxy form: “Vote these shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such shares. The beneficial owner of these shares is a registered investment company.”

4. POLICY FOR VOTING PROXIES RELATED TO OTHER PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Fiduciary Considerations. Proxies with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies are voted solely in the interests of the shareholders of the Trust. Any conflict of interest must be resolved in the way that will most benefit the shareholders.

Management Recommendations. Since the quality and depth of management is a primary factor considered when investing in a company, the recommendation of management on any issue should be given substantial weight. The vote with respect to most issues presented in proxy statements should be cast in accordance with the position of the company’s management, unless it is determined that supporting management’s position would adversely affect the investment merits of owning the stock. However, each issue should be considered on its own merits, and the position of the company’s management should not be supported in any situation where it is found not to be in the best interests of the Trust’s shareholders.

5. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Trust recognizes that under certain circumstances an Investment Adviser may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, situations where an Investment Adviser or one or more of its affiliates, including officers, directors or employees, has or is seeking a client relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote. The

Investment Adviser shall periodically inform its employees that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of the Investment Adviser with respect to voting proxies on behalf of a Fund, both as a result of the employee's personal relationships and due to circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Investment Adviser's business, and to bring any conflict of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the proxy manager. With respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies, the Investment Adviser shall not vote proxies relating to such issuers on behalf of a Fund until it has determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method of resolving such conflict of interest has been determined in the manner described below. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict has the potential to influence the Investment Adviser's decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. If the proxy manager determines that a conflict of interest is not material, the Investment Adviser may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, either (i) the conflict shall be disclosed to the Trust's Committee of Independent Trustees (the "Committee") and the Investment Adviser shall follow the instructions of the Committee or (ii) the Investment Adviser shall vote the issue in question based upon the recommendation of an independent third party under a contractual arrangement approved by the Committee. The proxy manager shall keep a record of all materiality decisions and report them to the Committee on an annual basis.

6. ROUTINE PROPOSALS

Proxies for routine proposals (such as election of directors, selection of independent public accountants, stock splits and increases in capital stock) with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies should generally be voted in favor of management.

7. PROXY MANAGER APPROVAL

Votes on non-routine matters and votes against a management's recommendations with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies are subject to approval by the proxy manager.

8. PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Proxy voting will be conducted in compliance with the policies and practices described herein and is subject to the proxy manager's supervision. A reasonable effort should be made to obtain proxy material and to vote in a timely fashion. Each Investment Adviser shall maintain records regarding the voting of proxies under these Policies and Procedures.

9. FORM N-PX

A record of each proxy vote will be entered on Form N-PX. A copy of each Form N-PX will be signed by the President of the Trust. The Form is to be filed by August 31 each year. Each reporting period covered by the Form N-PX runs from July 1 to June 30. The Trust will disclose in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in its registration statement (in the SAI) filed with the SEC on or after August 31 that each Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge upon request and is also available on the SEC's Website at www.sec.gov.

10. INVESTMENT ADVISERS' VOTING PROCEDURES

The Trust acknowledges that the Investment Advisers to the various Funds have adopted voting policies and procedures for their clients that have been delivered to the Trust. To the extent that an Investment Adviser's policies and procedures are consistent with these Policies and Procedures, the Investment Adviser may implement them with respect to voting proxies on behalf of each Fund managed by such Investment Adviser. However, the provisions of paragraph 5 of these Policies and Procedures relating to conflicts of interest shall supersede any comparable provisions of any Investment Adviser's policies and procedures.

Securities Lending: If a Fund engages in securities lending, the proxy voting procedures of the Adviser of such Fund will include information on the recall of lent securities for voting purposes. More information can be found in the Securities Lending Procedures of the Trust.

APPENDIX C – PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

WESTWOOD MANAGEMENT CORP.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR VOTING PROXIES

Policy.

Westwood, as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to our clients, has a responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities in a manner that is consistent with the best economic interests of the clients. Our Firm maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about our Firm's proxy policies and practices. Our policy and practice includes the responsibility to monitor corporate actions, receive and vote client proxies and disclose any potential conflicts of interest. In addition, our policy and practice is to make information available to clients about the voting of proxies for their portfolio securities and to maintain relevant and required records.

Firm-Specific Policy.

Westwood has engaged Broadridge for assistance with the proxy voting process for our clients. Broadridge is a leading provider of full-service proxy voting services to the global financial industry. Westwood has also engaged Glass Lewis for assistance with proxy research and analysis. Glass Lewis provides complete analysis and voting recommendations on all proposals and is designed to assist investors in mitigating risk and improving long-term value. In most cases, Westwood agrees with Glass Lewis's recommendations; however, ballots are reviewed bi-monthly by our analysts and we may choose to vote differently than Glass Lewis if we believe it to be in the client's best interest. In addition, Westwood will implement "echo voting" (voting pro rata with all other shareholders) for investment company clients relying on Investment Company Act §12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 in order to allow certain purchases of other investment companies in excess of limits that would otherwise apply.

Responsibility.

Westwood's Data Management Team has the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of our proxy voting policy, practices, disclosures and record keeping, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures.

Background.

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders, and reasonable care and diligence must be taken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised.

Investment advisers who are registered with the SEC, and who exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its clients, (b) disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities, (c) describe a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, to furnish a copy to its clients, and (d) to maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

Procedure.

Westwood has adopted the following procedures to implement the Firm's proxy voting policy, in addition to adopting the Glass Lewis Proxy Voting Guidelines. Westwood conducts reviews to monitor and ensure the Firm's policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate:

Proxy Voting Records.

With respect to proxy record keeping, the Data Management Team maintains complete files for all clients. These files include a listing of all proxy materials sent on behalf of our clients along with individual copies of each response. Client access to these files can be arranged upon request. A voting summary will be furnished upon request.

Voting Procedures.

- a. All employees forward proxy materials received on behalf of clients to Broadridge. Westwood has engaged Broadridge for assistance with the proxy voting process for our clients and Glass Lewis provides voting recommendations;
- b. Broadridge has access to holders' records and determines which client accounts hold the security to which the proxy relates;
- c. Absent material conflicts, Broadridge, with the vote recommendations from Glass Lewis, determines how Westwood should vote the proxy in accordance with applicable voting guidelines;
- d. Westwood's analysts review the Glass Lewis proxy voting recommendations on a bi-monthly basis. The analysts may choose to vote differently than Glass Lewis if they believe it is in the best interest of the client or where a different vote is warranted in light of the respective investment strategy;
- e. If Westwood chooses to vote differently than Glass Lewis, then Westwood overwrites the Glass Lewis recommendation on the ProxyEdge platform. If Westwood agrees with the Glass Lewis recommendations, no action is necessary; and,
- f. Broadridge completes the proxy in a timely and appropriate manner.
- g. For certain investment companies managed by Westwood and approved by the CCO (each a "Westwood 12d1F Fund"), Westwood will implement echo voting for shares of other investment companies (each an "Acquired Fund") held by a Westwood 12d1F Fund. The Data Management Team will override any Glass Lewis proxy voting recommendations with respect to shares of an Acquired Funds held by a Westwood 12d1F Fund, and will instead, vote all such Acquired Fund shares pro rata with all other shareholders of each respective Acquired Fund. The Data Management Team will record any votes made with echo voting as overrides to the Glass Lewis recommendations.

Disclosure.

- a. Westwood provides required disclosures in Form ADV Part 2A, which summarizes these proxy voting policies and procedures and includes information whereby clients may request information regarding how Westwood voted the client's proxies;
- b. Westwood's disclosure summary includes a description of how clients may obtain a copy of the Firm's proxy voting policies and procedures. Westwood's proxy voting practice is disclosed in the Firm's advisory agreements.

Client Requests for Information.

- a. All client requests for information regarding proxy votes, or regarding policies and procedures that are received by any supervised person should be forwarded to the Data Management Team; and
- b. In response to any request, the Data Management Team prepares a written response with the information requested, and as applicable, includes the name of the issuer, the proposal voted upon, and how Westwood voted the client's proxy with respect to each proposal about which the client inquired.

Voting Guidelines.

- a. Westwood has engaged Broadridge and Glass Lewis for assistance with the proxy voting process for our clients; and

- b. Westwood analysts review the Glass Lewis proxy voting recommendations using the following guidelines:
 - i. In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the client, Westwood votes proxies in the best interests of each client;
 - ii. Westwood's policy is to vote all proxies from a specific issuer the same way for each client absent qualifying restrictions or other mandates from a client;
 - iii. Clients are permitted to place reasonable restrictions and mandates on Westwood's voting authority in the same manner that they may place such restrictions on the actual selection of account securities;
 - iv. Westwood generally votes in favor of routine corporate housekeeping proposals such as the election of directors and selection of auditors absent conflicts of interest raised by an auditor's non-audit services;
 - v. Westwood generally votes against proposals that cause board members to become entrenched or cause unequal voting rights; and

In reviewing proposals, Westwood further considers the opinion of management, the effect on management, and the effect on shareholder

APPENDIX D – PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

BROADMARK ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC

Statement of Policy

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When Broadmark has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, it will vote those proxies in the best interest of its clients and in accordance with these policies and procedures. Broadmark employs the services of Broadridge, an unaffiliated proxy firm, to assist in the electronic record keeping and management of the proxy process with respect to client securities.

Proxy Voting Procedures

Broadridge, through its ProxyEdge voting service, notifies Broadmark of annual meetings and ballots and provides the ability to manage, track, reconcile and report proxy voting through electronic delivery of ballots, online voting, integrated reporting and record keeping. The Director of Investment Operations is responsible for monitoring and cross referencing holdings and account information pertaining to the proxy received from ProxyEdge while the Chief Compliance Officer oversees the process to assure that all proxies are being properly voted and appropriate records are being retained.

All proxies received by Broadmark are sent to the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager then reviews the information and votes according to the guidelines set forth below.

Voting Guidelines

In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the client, Broadmark will vote proxies in the best interests of each particular client, which may result in different voting results for proxies for the same issuer. Broadmark believes that voting proxies in accordance with the following guidelines is in the best interests of its clients.

- Generally, Broadmark will vote in favor of routine corporate housekeeping proposals, including election of directors (where no corporate governance issues are implicated), selection of auditors, and increases in or reclassification of common stock.
- Generally, Broadmark will vote against proposals that make it more difficult to replace members of the issuer's board of directors, including proposals to stagger the board, cause management to be overrepresented on the board, introduce cumulative voting, introduce unequal voting rights, and create supermajority voting

For other proposals, Broadmark shall determine whether a proposal is in the best interests of its clients and may take into account the following factors, among others:

- whether the proposal was recommended by management and Broadmark's opinion of management;
- whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management; and
- whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance.

Conflicts of Interest

The Chief Compliance Officer with the Portfolio Manager will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of Broadmark and its clients. This examination will include a review of the relationship of Broadmark and its affiliates with the issuer of each security and any of the issuer's affiliates to determine if

the issuer is a client of Broadmark or an affiliate of Broadmark or has some other relationship with Broadmark or a client of Broadmark.

If a material conflict exists, Broadmark will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the client. Broadmark will also determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients and, except in the case of clients that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), give the clients the opportunity to vote their proxies themselves. In the case of ERISA clients, if the Investment Management Agreement reserves to the ERISA client the authority to vote proxies when Broadmark determines it has a material conflict that affects its best judgment as an ERISA fiduciary, Broadmark will give the ERISA client the opportunity to vote the proxies themselves.