CrossingBridge Funds Q1 2025 Commentary

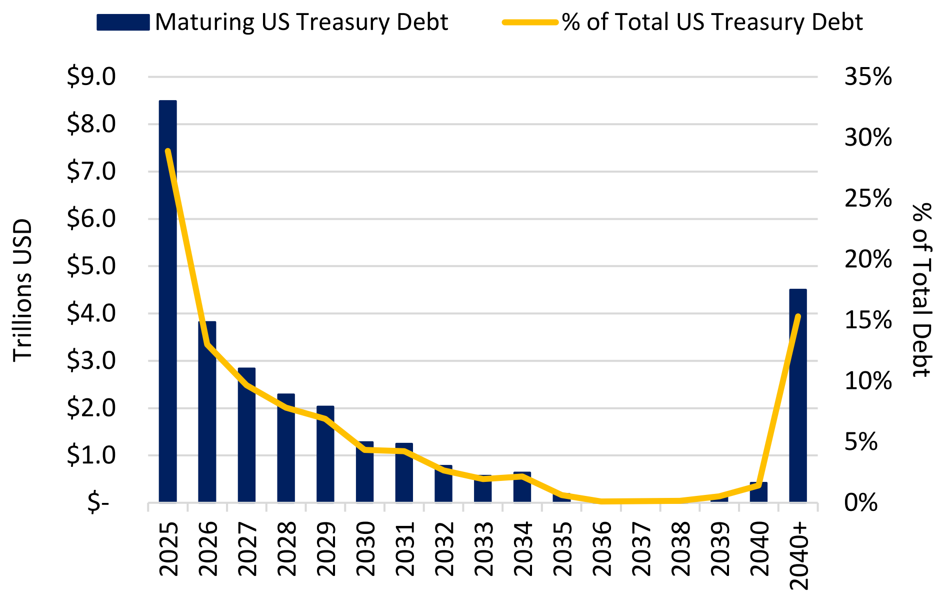
One Fall Can Change It All

On President's Day, I was riding the Hohokam Mountain Bike Trail in Tucson—a beautiful single-track winding through desert mountains. After an exhilarating climb, I was cruising the flats when my front tire caught an edge, slipping downhill into soft dirt. The next thing I knew, I was airborne—and landed hard on my shoulder. The damage? Two disjointed clavicle breaks and a cracked rib. When my buddy asked if I could walk out—still 2+ miles from the trailhead—I replied simply: "Nope. They can come get me." Thanks to GPS coordinates, a drone flyover, and an ATV rescue, I made it to the ambulance, with surgery the final destination. Now recovering, I'm humbled by rehab exercises that could pass for a nursing home fitness class—not quite the epic ride I had in mind.

Leadership decisions can seem fine—until they're suddenly not. Policy goals like reshoring, tax cuts, or tighter immigration aim to "make America great again." I see it differently: I've always believed America is great, but there's room for improvement: boosting quality of life, reducing income inequality, expanding socio-economic mobility, and practicing fiscal restraint. Change often brings anxiety. Executive orders and legislation have immediate consequences. But don't mistake tweeting or jawboning as harmless—my wife Lori wisely reminds me: "You can't take back your words."

Underestimating risk, like catching an edge, can have significant impact. Tariffs can trigger trade wars. Reckless cost-cutting can gut essential services. Ballooning national debt burdens future generations. Abrupt policy shifts can erode global trust in America's stability. Investing in today's environment—volatile, fragile, uncertain—requires the same realization I had lying in the dirt: it can all go sideways fast. **And recovery takes far longer than the fall.**

US Treasury Securities Wall of Worry[A]



When it comes to the big macro picture, the smartest move is simple: "*Follow the money.*"[1] In 2025, that trail leads straight to the U.S. Treasury, which needs to manage approximately $8.5 trillion in maturing debt — nearly 30% of the total national debt.[B] The US Treasury's goal is to refinance at the lowest possible cost while locking in longer-term maturities. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent has described the approach as "path dependent," which is a fancy way of saying: "we'll see what happens with inflation, interest rates, and who's still willing to lend us money without panicking."

Notably, neither the Treasury nor the Trump administration has explicitly prioritized avoiding a recession. In fact, Howard Lutnick, the Commerce Secretary, has said that the President's tariffs policies would be "worth it" even if they triggered a recession.[2C] **Bessent and other senior policymakers have suggested that tighter financial conditions—while challenging—can help curb inflation and lower long-term yield expectations, thereby indirectly aiding the government's management of its debt. Basically, the Administration is prepared for Americans to take a little pain in the short term in hope of avoiding bigger costs and problems down the road.**

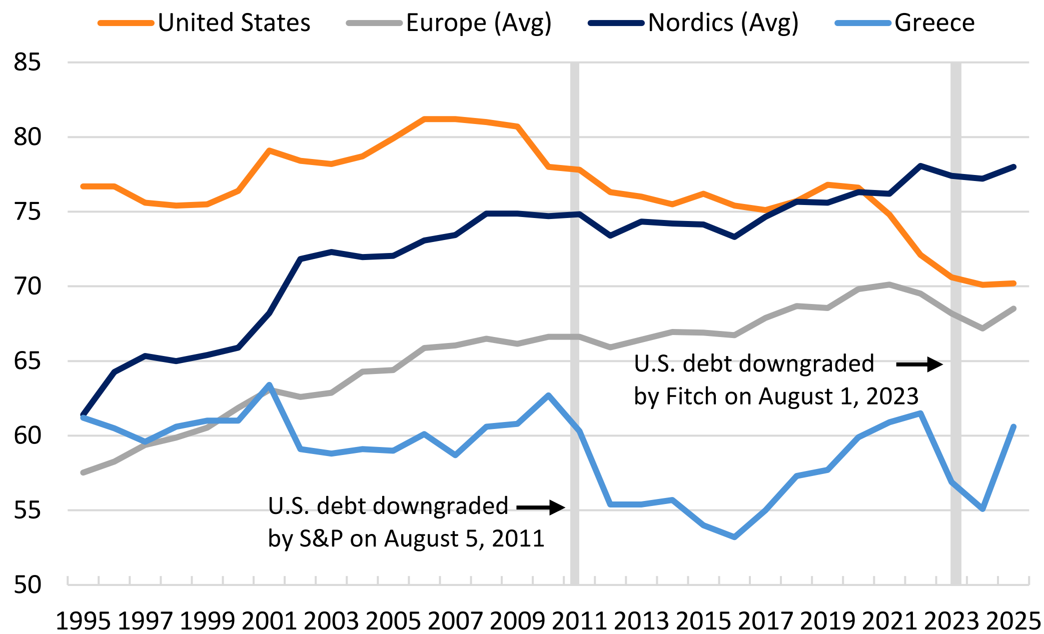
The White House is charging ahead, convinced that the election gave them a clear mandate. Ultimately, however, the "elephant in the room" – Social Security and Medicare – will need to be addressed. In the meantime, **the**

[1] Hal Holbrook, as Deep Throat in *All the President's Men* (1976), famously whispered "Follow the money"—a line not found in the original book but one that became iconic and remains a solid rule of thumb for understanding alignment of interest and unraveling complex financial policy.

[2] Apollo Chief Economist Torsten Slok recently countered this thinking, publishing a note, *Creating a Recession to Lower Long Rates is Not a Good Idea*, April 16, 2025, in which he showed that the cost of the deterioration in government finances during a recession (from lower tax revenues and higher unemployment benefits) would far outweigh the savings in annual interest payments.

White House is aggressively pursuing a broad agenda for change which it believes is strongly supported by the American public, though recent polling does not bear this out.[3] Still, **if the Trump Administration can pull this all off, it may well be a "Golden Age" comparable to the 1950s when the United States was the envy of the world.**[4]

Economic Freedom Index[D]



One meaningful measure of the Administration's success in achieving its goals is economic freedom. "The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete and security of the person and privately-owned property."[E] A high level of economic freedom creates an environment in which individuals and businesses can innovate and thrive. Key factors that determine economic freedom are:

- Size of Government
- Legal System and Property Rights
- Sound Money
- Freedom to Trade Internationally
- Level of Regulation

As shown above, economic freedom in Europe and, in particular, the Nordic countries has generally been in an upward trajectory since the mid-1990s, while, in the U.S., economic freedom remains high but has been in gradual

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[3] https://www.newsweek.com/donald-trump-approval-rating-independents-2060592 and https://www.economist.com/interactive/trump-approval-tracker

[4] Of course, it may also be more like the "Gilded Age", spanning from about 1865 to the early 1900s, a period of rapid technological advance and the rise of big business that was also fraught with corruption, large wealth disparities and social inequality.

decline since the Great Financial Crisis (2008-09). The change in economic freedom drives flows of capital from one country to another and, in turn, affects the cost of capital in each country. In fact, a 2005 study by the Cato Institute concludes that countries with greater economic freedom have higher equity market performance.[5F] Greece's transformation from a debt-ridden economy in 2012 to a growing success story by 2025 exemplifies the benefits of greater economic freedom. Following its economic crisis, Greece implemented significant reforms: it streamlined regulations, improved tax collection, liberalized labor markets, and attracted foreign investment through privatization and policy stability. These changes boosted investor confidence and entrepreneurship, leading to job creation, GDP growth, a gradual return to fiscal balance and greater equity market returns.

Economic freedom is not just a theoretical framework; it is a practical and dynamic benchmark that reflects a nation's ability to attract capital and support innovation while generating lasting prosperity. Should Trump's policies successfully reverse the downward trend in U.S. economic freedom, our structural problems should be manageable. We remain skeptical and are focused on protecting our investors' principal amid continued uncertainty. Yet, we are rooting for the home team.

Economic Composite Indicator[G]

The most recent peak of the economic composite indicator occurred in September 2022 as the economy emerged from the depths of the pandemic. To rein in overheating, the Fed began aggressively raising interest rates in March 2022—and the policy worked. It wasn't until September 2024 that the Fed reversed course, cutting rates as signs emerged that the economy might be rolling over. Some argue the Fed waited too long and that rates should be significantly lower by now. Who's to say? Navigating the Fed's dual mandate—stabilizing prices while

[5] According to Apollo Chief Economist, Torsten Slok, foreign investors hold 20% of U.S. equities, 30% of U.S. Treasury securities and 30% of U.S. corporate credit (4/10/25).

maximizing employment—is especially challenging amid the conflicting signals from hard and soft economic data. Throughout this period, **we've remained consistent in our concern that the economy has been deteriorating, while markets have been underpricing risk.**

Peak Recession Credit Spreads vs. Current[H6]

Previous Spread Peaks (bp)	IG	HY	A	BBB	BB
Jul-68	148	NA	151	189	NA
Jan-75	177	NA	193	293	NA
Nov-82	254	NA	327	376	NA
Jul-86	225	NA	249	289	NA
Jan-91	154	NA	143	271	NA
Oct-01	201	900	187	266	567
Dec-08	618	1917	595	754	1343
Oct-11	252	865	238	299	664
Feb-16	215	815	160	283	557
Apr-25	111	405	93	137	264

In our 4Q24 letter, we noted that corporate credit spreads were historically tight—offering insufficient compensation for credit risk—even though all-in yields remained attractive due to elevated Treasury rates. **Since then, spreads have widened toward their long-term averages,**[7] **though they remain well below recessionary peaks**. **If market conditions stabilize and pro-growth policies under a Trump administration gain traction, credit investors may be fairly compensated at current levels. However, should economic fundamentals continue to weaken toward recessionary territory, the downside risk remains significant.** This is an opportune moment to be especially discerning with investment selection. As I've often said, echoing the wisdom of a mentor: "A good investment is a good investment."

[6] The peak recession spread is the highest credit spread (in basis points (bp) for each rating cohort during each recessionary period shown.

[7] In our 4Q24 investor letter we demonstrated that investment grade and high yield credit spreads were 81 bp and 278 bp, inside the fifth percentile going back to January 2000. As of 3/31/25, the average investment grade credit spread (per the ICE BofA US Corporate Index) was 97 bp, versus the average of 156 bp going back to January 2000. On 3/31/25, the average high yield credit spread (per the ICE BofA High Yield Index) was 355 bp, versus the 545 bp average going back to January 2000.

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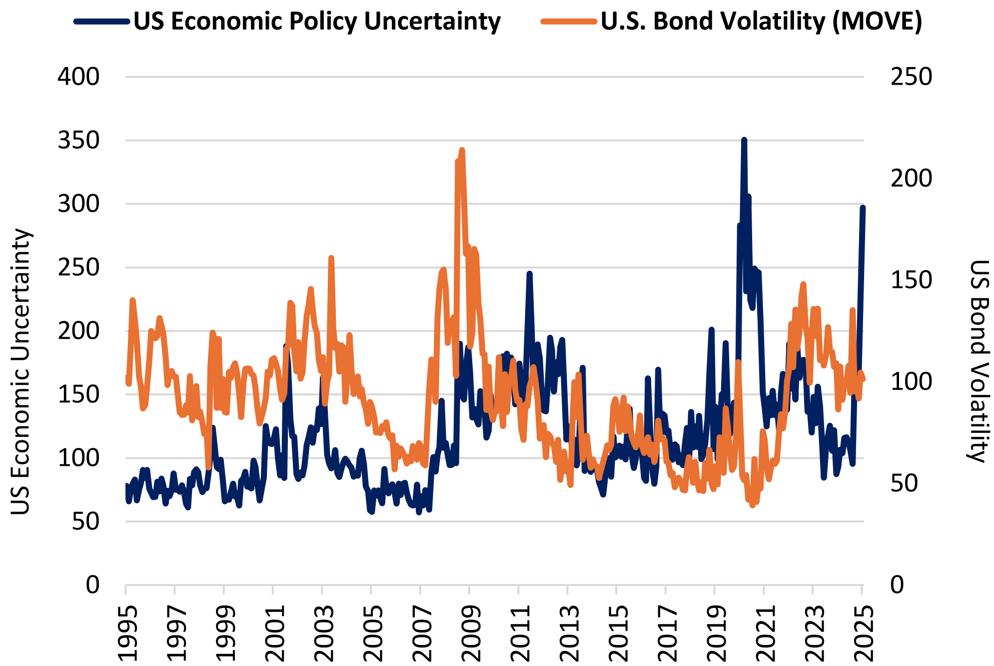
Measures of Uncertainty and Volatility[i]



"Shit Happens"💩 It's not that we don't care—it's just that we're not surprised. Given the setup in the second half of last year, we anticipated a rise in volatility heading into 2025. Add to that the Trump administration's rapid-fire policy shifts, and—unsurprisingly—uncertainty and market turbulence have surged. Volatility can jolt asset prices as capital sloshes between risk and safety. But it also reveals fragility—exposing weaker companies that may not survive the stress. **Our job is to distinguish between temporary mark-to-market moves and true, lasting impairments. The former can offer opportunity. The latter are risks we aim to minimize—or better yet, avoid entirely.**

In our ongoing effort to construct a portfolio that balances attractive yield with capital preservation, we remain highly selective—cautious in our risk management, yet opportunistic when compelling value presents itself. This disciplined flexibility allows us to navigate uncertainty while seeking to capitalize on dislocations and inefficiencies. In that context, **we thought it would be helpful to highlight several credits we chose to pass on due to economic and policy concerns, one position we exited due to a combination of macroeconomic and company-specific issues, and a few investments we found attractive enough to add during 1Q25.**

💩 For the origin of the phrase, we refer you to *"Shit Happens": The 1980s Phrase That Made Us All Little More Zen* by John M. Jennings, December 3, 2024. https://johnmjennings.com/shit-happens-the-1980s-phrase-that-made-us-all-a-little-more-zen/

Examples of Credits We Passed On in 1Q25		
Issuer	Concerns	Additional Note
ABC Technologies (ABCTEC) Sr Sec'd Term Loan and Bonds for Refi and Acquisition	Tier 1 auto parts manufacturer. Exposed to trade wars due to multinational operations. High capital expenditures, cyclical, subject to OEM automakers' cost pressures.	The acquisition closed on April 15, 2025 with funding from Citbank and JP Morgan who were unable to complete the syndication (known as a "hung" financing)
Houghton Mifflin (HMHC) 1st Lien Term Loan	Publisher of educational materials primarily for K-12 public schools. Reliant on state and federal policy and funding, potentially endangered by cuts in federal education grants and efforts to shrink/close the Department of Education. Minimal levered free cash flow makes credit vulnerable to decline in operating performance.	Demand resulting from COVID-era stimulus helped generate cash flow, permitting some de-leveraging over the last few years. However, this may have pulled forward sales causing additional concern regarding operating performance.
Innophos (IPHS) 1st Lien Term Loan	Producer of phosphate-based food additives. Exposed to tariff risks due to 36% international sales and approx. 40% of raw materials being sourced from Mexico.	High total leverage despite 2024 liability management exercise.[9] May also be exposed to RFK Jr.'s efforts against processed foods.
Michael's Stores (MIK) 1st Lien Term Loan and Secured Notes	Leading retailer of handicraft goods and celebration products. Exposed to tariff risks due to high portion of good sourced offshore, particularly from China.	High total leverage with PE sponsor directing use of free cash flow to repurchase unsecured bonds.
Topgolf Callaway (MODG) 1st Lien Term Loan	Leading manufacturer of golf equipment. Exposed to tariff risks because 50% of golf clubs and 75% of golf balls are manufactured offshore, primarily in Asia. High portion of revenues are generated in Asia and Europe.	Expected spinoff of Topgolf should improve cash flow, permitting increase in debt repayment.

The list above represents a sample of credits we reviewed and rejected during the quarter. They have particular characteristics that put them at greater risk due to changes in government policy. **Emphasizing fundamentals and threats to the business model, it was easy to dismiss these situations and focus on better opportunities.**

Avoiding a potential fall, a credit we sold during the quarter…

Infrabuild (INFRAB) 14.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2028[J] - Infrabuild is Australia's largest vertically integrated producer of steel long products (bars, beams, rebar), manufactured via electric arc furnaces. It is also the country's second-largest recycler of steel scrap. The company is wholly owned by GFG Alliance, a multinational group with interests in steel, aluminum, and renewable energy. We have been involved with Infrabuild for the past two years and wrote favorably about the company in our 1Q23 and 4Q23 investor letters. However, beginning in the March quarter of 2024, we observed a decline in operating performance, which resulted in a doubling of leverage by year-end. At the same time, Infrabuild's parent company, GFG, was engaged in a restructuring process, during which Infrabuild held cash in escrow to be released upon GFG's settlement completion. In 1Q25, bondholders rejected Infrabuild's request to extend the deadline for its delayed annual audit, which was contingent on the conclusion of the GFG restructuring. This led to growing concern among bondholders about the company's increasing credit risk and the potential outflow of liquidity to GFG. With roughly 9% of the outstanding bond issue and a meaningful portfolio exposure, we joined an ad hoc group of bondholders formed in response. Before formal discussions with the company commenced, we were able to exit our position entirely at a weighted average price of 100.15. This exit allowed us to preserve capital and avoid potential downside amid growing uncertainty. We continue to view Infrabuild as a strategically important player in the Australian steel market, and we believe the bonds remain supported by the company's asset base. However, if the current trajectory in operating performance persists, a more significant restructuring may be required—potentially involving a capital infusion or a debt-to-equity conversion. Such an outcome may, in fact, be the intent of some bondholders with a higher risk appetite. We were pleased to have collected a high coupon during our holding period and to have exited at par despite a meaningful deterioration in credit quality.

Credits we bought during the quarter…

Credits purchased during the quarter emphasized improving credit quality, corporate events and near-term repayment expectations, themes we have been highlighting over the last several quarters.

Outerstuff LLC (OUTERS) SOFR + 750 First Lien Term Loan due 2027[K] - Outerstuff LLC is the largest provider of licensed children's sports apparel, holding exclusive manufacturing and marketing rights across all major U.S. sports leagues, including the NFL, NBA, NHL, MLB, and MLS. The company operates a capital-light business model focused on product design and oversight of third-party manufacturers and distributors. Rather than assuming traditional retail risks, Outerstuff earns high-margin licensing fees and remits royalties to the leagues. The business faced a period of disruption during COVID-19, including temporary contract interruptions, which led to a series of liability management exercises (LMEs)[9]. These LMEs extended debt maturities, tightened financial covenants, and provided a liquidity infusion from the founder and majority owner. Since then, Outerstuff has significantly improved its credit profile, reducing leverage from over 15x to below 3x debt/EBITDA. This deleveraging was driven by a combination of EBITDA growth and debt repayment. The company also generates substantial free cash flow, which we expect will continue to be directed toward further debt reduction through mandatory excess cash flow sweeps. Outerstuff's high-margin structure also provides resilience against potential Chinese tariff exposure. Importantly, the post-LME covenant package includes a unique "reverse" call feature: while the loan is currently callable at par, a 2-point call premium begins accruing after June 2025, rising over time. This unusual mechanism may encourage early refinancing, enhancing return potential for debt holders. CrossingBridge began sourcing this off-the-run credit in late 4Q24 and accumulated positions through 1Q25 at purchase prices below par. This resulted in a weighted average purchase yield-to-maturity of 12.1%. Should the company refinance prior to maturity, we anticipate an enhanced return profile driven by our discount entry point and potential receipt of the call premium.

Western Digital Corp. (WDC) 4.750% Senior Unsecured Bonds due 2026[L] - Western Digital is a $30 billion enterprise value global leader in data storage solutions, manufacturing both hard disk drives (HDD) and NAND/flash-based

[9] Liability management exercises (LMEs) are strategies employed by companies facing financial difficulties to restructure their debt obligations outside of a formal bankruptcy process. The transactions often involve extending the maturity of existing debt or exchanging existing debt for new debt with different terms including additional collateral, higher priority, equity components and/or a higher coupon.

solid-state drives (SSD). The company entered the SSD market through its $19 billion acquisition of SanDisk in 2016—a deal that ultimately underperformed expectations. After years of operational challenges and mounting activist investor pressure, Western Digital announced a plan in 2023 to spin off the SanDisk business. Due to the complexity of separating the businesses, regulatory hurdles, and operational integration, there was limited visibility on the transaction's completion until late 2024, when meaningful progress emerged and we initiated our investment thesis. Our analysis concluded that the SSD segment was the primary driver of historical operating losses. SSD is a more volatile, consumer-exposed business with cyclical pricing and capital-intensive manufacturing. In contrast, the legacy HDD business is less cyclical, benefits from growing enterprise demand, and historically generated 20%+ returns on invested capital prior to the SanDisk acquisition. We believe that, post-spin-off, Western Digital will emerge as a higher-margin, more stable business with improved credit quality—potentially upgrading from BB to investment grade. As part of the spin-off, SanDisk raised its own debt and paid a $1.45 bn dividend to Western Digital, enabling further de-leveraging, as part of a $2.0 bn leveraged loan financing (which we looked at and passed on). We began accumulating Western Digital's 4.750% Senior Unsecured Bonds due 2026—its nearest maturity—in late 4Q24 and continued through 1Q25 at prices below par. Our average yield-to-maturity was approximately 5.3%, consistent with our short-term high yield strategy. On March 13, Western Digital announced a partial redemption of 78% of the 2026 bonds at par, effective April 14. This early repayment significantly accelerated our return realization and increased our expected total return by 210 basis points due to our discount purchases.

Welltec (WELTEC) 8.25% Senior Secured Note due 2026[M] – Welltec is a Danish provider of well intervention services and well completion solutions for the oil, gas, and geothermal energy industries. The company serves as an example of an issuer that successfully leveraged the Nordic bond market, in an offering underwritten by DNB as a joint lead along with other US investment banks, to access capital in a region known for its strong creditor protection and supportive investor base. Since the COVID-related downturn in 2020, Welltec has exhibited consistent operational improvement, generating cumulative free cash flow of nearly $450 million from 2021 through 2024—net of interest payments and capital expenditures. This robust cash generation exceeded the company's total outstanding debt following its 2021 bond issuance. Welltec has used this financial strength to repurchase a significant portion of its outstanding notes, reducing gross leverage to below 1.0x. With the remaining bonds becoming "current"[10] in October 2025, we believed a refinancing was likely well ahead of the 4Q26 maturity. We began purchasing the bonds in mid-March at a yield-to-maturity of 7.39%,[11] ahead of a potential early takeout. This view was reinforced in early April when the company released its year-end results and confirmed its intention to refinance the notes well before maturity.

Sizzling Platter (SIZPLT) 8.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025[N] - Sizzling Platter is a privately held operator and franchisor of value-oriented fast-food brands including Little Caesars, Wingstop, and Jamba. We initiated a position in the company's 8.50% Senior Secured Notes in 2024, supported by strong operating performance, best-in-class store-level profitability, and the expectation of a refinancing prior to maturity. With its focus on affordable, high-traffic brands, Sizzling Platter is well-positioned to benefit from ongoing consumer trade-down behavior, which we believe could drive strong EBITDA growth in the near to medium term. The company's conservative capital structure further supports our view—leverage is meaningfully below the estimated value of its owned store base, offering a substantial margin of safety and reinforcing our conviction that the bonds are "money good."[12] In December, reports

[10] Debt due within one year is considered a "current obligation."

[11] The yield to the "go current" date, 10/15/25, was 5.98%, lower than the YTM because we were purchasing the bonds at a premium to par.

[12] "Money good" bonds are those we expect to pay their interest as scheduled and repay their principal no later than maturity.

surfaced that Bain Capital was in discussions to acquire the company at a valuation exceeding $1 billion. This development provided further validation of our asset-based underwriting approach and downside protection thesis. Throughout Q1 2025, we continued to add to our position at YTM (yield-to-maturity) ranging from approximately 8.1% to 8.4%, maintaining a favorable risk-reward profile.

Mutual Fund Selected Characteristics on 3/31/25[13]

	CBUDX	CBLDX/ CBLVX	CBRDX	RSIIX/ RSIVX	NRDCX*
Yield to Worst (YTW)	5.07%	6.51%	7.51%	7.00%	+344
YTW Duration	0.42	0.80	1.15	1.31	0.49
Yield to Maturity (YTM)	5.32%	6.98%	7.88%	7.46%	+358
YTM Duration	0.74	1.52	2.45	2.53	1.85
Yield Extension	0.25%	0.47%	0.37%	0.46%	+14
Duration Extension	0.32	0.72	1.30	1.22	1.36
Investment Grade	75.44%	33.91%	14.53%	19.07%	23.40%
High Yield	21.62%	56.57%	82.11%	69.68%	60.41%
Cash & Other	2.94%	9.52%	3.36%	11.25%	16.19%
Floating Rate	11.2%	22.7%	36.4%	34.5%	58.6%
Leveraged Loans	3.2%	11.3%	24.3%	26.6%	2.9%
Foreign Exposure	10.1%	21.9%	17.8%	16.2%	80.4%
Dry Powder	**43.4%**	**30.2%**	**13.3%**	**22.5%**	**24.8%**

*NRDCX YTW/YTM: Spreads to Worst and Spreads to Maturity over benchmark rates listed, which is deemed a more appropriate measure with >80% of the portfolio invested in foreign domiciled bonds as well as multiple currencies (NOK 38.8%, EUR 31.0%, SEK 16.5%, USD 13.7% of invested portfolio).

[13] Dry powder is defined as the sum of cash, cash equivalents, pre-merger SPACs, and maturities of 90 days or less.

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The parallels between investing and mountain biking remain clear: success doesn't come from avoiding every bump, but from navigating the trail with discipline, awareness, and adaptability. My crash on the Hohokam Trail was a sharp reminder of the importance of staying present—because just like that ride, markets can go sideways in an instant, and recovery takes a lot longer than the fall**. Right now, it's a tough environment to make money—and an easy one to make mistakes.**

Recovering, eyes forward—with a great team by my side**,**

DKS

David K. Sherman and the CrossingBridge team

P.S. The dollar's lookin' wobbly—could be flirting with the edge of the reserve currency trail. We might keep the rubber side down…or we may be in for a bumpy ride. Either way, keep your helmet on! 💸 🚴 💨

Endnotes

[A] Bloomberg
[B] Bloomberg
[C] Axios, March 12, 2025
[D] The Heritage Foundation
[E] *Economic Freedom of the World 2019 Annual Report*, Fraser Institute
[F] *Equity Returns and Economic Freedom*, Marshall L. Stocker, Cato Institute, 2005
[G] Morgan Stanley Composite Economic Indicator, 4/30/85 through 3/31/25 – The Composite Indicator is the average percentile of seven U.S. cyclical indicators including Consumer Confidence (Conference Board), Leading Economic Indicators (year-over-year), Claims (4-week average), difference between US T 2yr and 10 yr yields, Capacity Utilization, Commercial & Industrial Loan Growth, and Heavy Truck Sales.
[H] Morgan Stanley. April 2025 data as of 4/15/25
[I] US Economic Policy Uncertainty Composite Index and U.S. Bond Volatility Index (MOVE) from 3/31/95 to 3/31/25
[J] No position the Infrabuild (INFRAB) 14.5% Senior Secured Notes due 2028 as of 3/31/25.
[K] On 3/31/25, holdings in the Outerstuff LLC (OUTERS) SOFR + 750 First Lien Term Loan due 2027 represented 0.42% of the CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund, 2.86% of the CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund, and 2.30% of the RiverPark Strategic Income Fund.
[L] On 3/31/25, holdings in the Western Digital Corp. (WDC) 4.750% Senior Unsecured Bonds due 2026 represented 1.90% of the CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund, 1.79% of the CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund, 7.07% of the CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund, and 2.47% of the RiverPark Short Term High Yield Fund.
[M] On 3/31/25, holdings in the Welltec (WELTEC) 8.25% Senior Secured Note due 2026 represented 1.23% of the CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund.

[N] On 3/31/25, holdings in the Sizzling Platter (SIZPLT) 8.50% Senior Secured Notes due 2025 represented 2.46% of the CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund, 2.35% of the CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund, 2.60% of the CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund, and 2.57% of the RiverPark Short Term High Yield Fund.

The Funds' Subsidized/Unsubsidized SEC yields as of 3/31/25 were as follows:

CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund (CBLDX): 6.05%/6.05%
CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund (CBLVX): 5.79%/5.79%
CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund (CBUDX): 4.70%/4.74%
CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund (CBRDX): 7.84%/7.53%
RiverPark Strategic Income Fund (RSIIX): 6.90%/6.90%
RiverPark Strategic Income Fund (RSIVX): 6.65%/6.65%
Nordic High Income Bond Fund (NRDCX): 5.65%/5.23%

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Disclosures

Must be preceded or accompanied by a prospectus. The prospectus for the CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund, CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund, CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund, CrossingBridge Nordic High Income Bond Fund, and RiverPark Strategic Income Fund can be found by clicking here. To obtain a hardcopy of the prospectus, call 855-552-5863. Please read and consider the prospectus carefully before investing. Per rule 30e-3, the fiscal Q1 holdings and Q3 holdings can be found by clicking on the respective links.

The prospectus for the CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF can be found by clicking here. The Statement of Additional Information (SAI) can be found by clicking here. To obtain a hardcopy of the prospectus, call 855-552-5863. Please read and consider the prospectus carefully before investing.

The funds are offered only to United States residents, and information on this site is intended only for such persons. Nothing on this website should be considered a solicitation to buy or an offer to sell shares of the fund in any jurisdiction where the offer or solicitation would be unlawful under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

CrossingBridge Mutual Funds' disclosure: Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. Investments in foreign securities involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investment in lower-rated and non-rated securities presents a greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Because the fund may invest in ETFs and ETNs, they are subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional mutual fund, including the risks that the market price of an ETF's and ETN's shares may trade at a discount to its Net Asset Value ("NAV"), an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange in which they trade, which may impact a fund's ability to sell its shares. The value of ETNs may be influenced by the level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity. The fund may invest in derivative securities, which derive their performance from the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, and, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative, suddenly can become illiquid. Investments in asset-backed, mortgage-backed, and collateralized mortgage-backed securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of, such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investing in commodities may subject the fund to greater risks and volatility as commodity prices may be influenced by a variety of factors including unfavorable weather, environmental factors, and changes in government regulations. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the NAV per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the fund will ever decrease or that when the fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund, it can receive the NAV of those shares. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity.

CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF disclosure: investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. The fund invests in equity securities and warrants of SPACs. Pre-combination SPACs have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking combinations, and the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable combination. There is no guarantee that the SPACs in which the fund invests will complete a combination or that any combination that is completed will be profitable. Unless and until a combination is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets in U.S. Government securities, money market securities, and cash. Public stockholders of

SPACs may not be afforded a meaningful opportunity to vote on a proposed initial combination because certain stockholders, including stockholders affiliated with the management of the SPAC, may have sufficient voting power and a financial incentive, to approve such a transaction without support from public stockholders. As a result, a SPAC may complete a combination even though a majority of its public stockholders do not support such a combination. Some SPACs may pursue combinations only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. The fund may invest in SPACs domiciled or listed outside of the U.S., including, but not limited to, Canada, the Cayman Islands, Bermuda and the Virgin Islands. Investments in SPACs domiciled or listed outside of the U.S. may involve risks not generally associated with investments in the securities of U.S. SPACs, such as risks relating to political, social, and economic developments abroad and differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements and market practices. Further, tax treatment may differ from U.S. SPACs and securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Smaller capitalization SPACs will have a more limited pool of companies with which they can pursue a business combination relative to larger capitalization companies. That may make it more difficult for a small capitalization SPAC to consummate a business combination. Because the fund is non-diversified it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer could cause the fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the fund held a more diversified portfolio.

Definitions: The S&P 500, or simply the S&P, is a stock market index that measures the stock performance of 500 large companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States. The **ICE BOFA Investment Grade Index** tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade-rated corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. The **ICE BOFA High Yield Index** tracks the performance of U.S.dollar-denominated, below investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. **EBITDA** is a company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization is an accounting measure calculated using a company's earnings, before interest expenses, taxes, depreciation, and amortization are subtracted, as a proxy for a company's current operating profitability. **A Basis Point (BP)** is 1/100 of one percent. **Pari-Passu** is a Latin term that means 'on equal footing' or 'ranking equally'. It is an important clause for creditors of a company in financial difficulty which might become insolvent. If the company's **debts** are **Pari-Passu**, they are all ranked equally, so the company pays each creditor the same amount in insolvency. **LIBOR** is the average interbank interest rate at which a selection of banks on the London money market are prepared to lend to one another. **Yield to Maturity (YTM)** is the total return anticipated on a bond (on an annualized basis) if the bond is held until it matures. **Free Cash Flow (FCF)** is the cash a company produces through its operations, less the cost of expenditures on assets. In other words, Free Cash Flow is the cash left over after a company pays for its operating expenses and capital expenditures. **Duration** is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates. **Debtor-in-Possession (DIP)** financing is a special kind of financing meant for companies that are in bankruptcy. Only companies that have filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 are allowed to access dip financing, which usually happens at the start of a filing. Dip financing is used to facilitate the reorganization of a Debtor-in-Possession (the status of a company that has filed for bankruptcy) by allowing it to raise capital to fund its operations as its bankruptcy case runs its course. **Yield to Call (YTC)** refers to the return a bondholder receives if the bond is held until the call date, which occurs sometime before it reaches maturity. The SEC Yield is a standard yield calculation developed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that allows for fairer comparisons of bond funds. It is based on the most recent 30-day period covered by the fund's filings with the SEC. The yield figure reflects the dividends and interest earned during the period after the deduction of the fund's expenses. It is also referred to as the "standardized yield." **Yield to Worst** is the yield on the portfolio if all bonds are held to the worst date; Yield to Worst date is the date of lowest possible yield outcome for each security without a default.

ETF definitions: the ICE BOFA 0-3 Year U.S. Treasury Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the U.S. government in its domestic market with maturities less than three years. **Gross Spread** is the amount by which a SPAC is trading at a discount or premium to its pro rata share of the collateral trust value. For example, if a SPAC is trading at $9.70 and shareholders' pro rata share of the trust account is $10.00/share, the SPAC has a gross spread of 3% (trading at a 3% discount). **Yield to Liquidation:** similar to a bond's yield to maturity, SPACs have a yield to liquidation/redemption, which can be calculated using the gross spread and time to liquidation. **Maturity:** similar to a bond's maturity date, SPAC also have a maturity, which is the defined time period in which they have to complete a business combination. This is referred to as the **Liquidation or Redemption Date.** Price refers to the price at which the ETF is currently trading. The **SEC yield** is a standard yield calculation developed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that allows for fairer comparisons of bond funds. It is based on the most recent 30-day period covered by the fund's filings with the SEC. The yield figure reflects the dividends and interest earned during the period after the deduction of the fund's expenses. It is also referred to as the "standardized yield." **Weighted Average Life** refers to the weighted average time until a portfolio of SPACs' Liquidation or Redemption Dates.

All performance data greater than 1 year is annualized.

Diversification does not assure a profit nor protect against loss in a declining market.

A stock is a type of security that signifies ownership in a corporation and represents a claim on part of the corporation's assets and earnings. A bond is a debt investment in which an investor loans money to an entity that borrows the fund for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate. A stock may trade with more or less liquidity than a bond depending on the number of shares and bonds outstanding, the size of the company, and the demand for the securities. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) does not approve, endorse, or indemnify any security. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates.

Tax features may vary based on personal circumstances. Consult a tax professional for additional information.

The CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund, CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund, CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund, CrossingBridge Nordic High Income Bond Fund, and RiverPark Strategic Income Fund are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.

The CrossingBridge Pre-Merger SPAC ETF is distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC.

427 Bedford Road, Suite 220 | Pleasantville, NY 10570 | P: 914.741.1515 | crossingbridgefunds.com