CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Trading Symbol: CBLDX)
Retail Class Shares (Trading Symbol: CBLVX)

CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Trading Symbol: CBUDX)

CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Trading Symbol: CBRDX)

RiverPark Strategic Income Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Trading Symbol: RSIIX)
Retail Class Shares (Trading Symbol: RSIVX)

CrossingBridge Nordic High Income Bond Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Trading Symbol: NRDCX)

Statement of Additional Information

January 28, 2026

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provides general information about the CrossingBridge Low Duration High Income Fund (the "Low Duration High Income Fund"), CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration Fund (the "Ultra-Short Duration Fund"), the CrossingBridge Responsible Credit Fund (the "Responsible Credit Fund"), the RiverPark Strategic Income Fund (the "Strategic Income Fund"), and the CrossingBridge Nordic High Income Bond Fund (the "Nordic High Income Bond Fund") (each a "Fund," and together the "Funds"), each a series of Trust for Professional Managers (the "Trust"). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' current prospectus dated January 28, 2026 (the "Prospectus"), as supplemented and amended from time to time, which is incorporated herein by reference. The audited financial statements of the Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 are incorporated herein by reference from the Funds' 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form N-CSR. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus and/or the Funds' 2025 Annual Shareholder Report free of charge, please write or call the Funds at the address or toll-free telephone number below, or visit the Funds' website at www.crossingbridgefunds.com.

CrossingBridge Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252
888-898-2780

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The Trust

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on May 29, 2001, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an open-end management investment company. Each Fund is one series of the Trust. The Low Duration High Income Fund, the Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund are diversified series of the Trust. The Responsible Credit Fund is a non-diversified series of the Trust. Each Fund has its own investment objective and policies. Shares of other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and SAIs. The Trust may register additional series and offer shares of a new fund or share class under the Trust at any time. Prior to October 18, 2024, the Low Duration High Income Fund was named the CrossingBridge Low Duration High Yield Fund. The Nordic High Income Bond Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2024.

The Strategic Income Fund is the successor to the RiverPark Strategic Income Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of RiverPark Funds Trust. Effective on May 12, 2023, the Predecessor Fund reorganized into the Strategic Income Fund (the "Reorganization"). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund was a "shell" fund with no assets and had not commenced operations. The Fund has the same investment objective and substantially similar investment strategies as the Predecessor Fund. As part of the Reorganization, Institutional Class and Retail Class shareholders of the Predecessor Fund received Institutional Class and Retail Class shares, respectively, of the Fund.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of interests (or shares). Interests in the Funds are represented by shares of beneficial interest each with a par value of $0.001. Each share of the Trust has equal voting rights and liquidation rights, and is voted in the aggregate and not by the series or class of shares, except in matters where a separate vote is required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), or when the matters affect only the interests of a particular series or class of shares. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each full share owned and fractional votes for fractional shares owned. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class. The Trust does not normally hold annual meetings of shareholders. The Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Board of Trustees") shall promptly call and give notice of a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon removal of any trustee when requested to do so in writing by shareholders holding 10% or more of the Trust's outstanding shares.

With respect to the Funds, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. The Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund have adopted a multiple class plan under Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act, detailing the attributes of each of the Fund's share classes. The Low Duration High Income Fund and Strategic Income Fund each have two classes of shares: Institutional Class and Retail Class shares. The Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund each have one class of shares: Institutional Class shares.

Each share of a Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to the Fund and is entitled to such distributions out of the income belonging to the Fund as are declared by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interests in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. Additionally, in event of any dissolution or liquidation of a Fund, the shareholders of the Fund being liquidated are entitled to receive a pro rata distribution out of the net assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that Fund. Expenses attributable to any series or class are borne by that series or

class. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series or class are allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees on the basis of relative net assets, the number of shareholders or another equitable method. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.
The assets of a Fund received for the issue or sale of its shares, and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, shall constitute the underlying assets of the Fund.

CrossingBridge Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser" or "CrossingBridge") serves as the investment adviser for the Funds. The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to the CrossingBridge Ultra-Short Duration ETF, a series of the Trust.

Investment Policies, Strategies and Associated Risks

Investment Objective
The Low Duration High Income Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund seek high current income and capital appreciation consistent with the preservation of capital. The Ultra-Short Duration Fund seeks to offer higher yields than cash instruments while maintaining a low duration. The Responsible Credit Fund seeks high current income and capital appreciation consistent with the preservation of capital. The Funds' investment objectives and strategies may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon Board approval and 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. However, a Fund will not make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in investments suggested by a Fund's name without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

Diversification
The Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund are diversified under applicable federal securities laws. This means that as to 75% of their total assets (1) no more than 5% may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) they may not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. However, the diversification of a Fund's holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security and if a Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Accordingly, the Funds are subject to the risk that their performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite qualifying as a diversified fund.

The Responsible Credit Fund is non-diversified. A fund is considered "non-diversified" when a relatively high percentage of its assets may be invested in the securities of a limited number of issuers. Under applicable federal laws, the diversification of a fund's holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security. However, if the Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Because the Fund is non-diversified, the Fund is subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities.

General Market Risks
Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the probabilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issues in a different country or region. In some cases, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there

may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial condition or prospects of that company. As a result of this volatility, many of the risks associated with an investment in a Fund may be increased. Continuing market problems may have adverse effects on a Fund.

Investment Strategies and Related Risks

There is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following discussion supplements the description of the Funds' investment objectives and principal investment strategies set forth in the Prospectus. Except for the fundamental investment restrictions listed below (see "Investment Restrictions"), the Funds' investment strategies and policies are not fundamental and may be changed by sole action of the Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval. While the Funds are permitted to hold securities and engage in various strategies as described hereafter, they are not obligated to do so, except as otherwise provided in the Prospectus.

Whenever an investment policy or investment restriction states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security, or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing or illiquid investments, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with a Fund's investment policies and investment restrictions set forth herein or in the Prospectus. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by a Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Funds will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to their shareholders.

Equity Securities

The Funds may invest in equity securities. Equity securities represent ownership interests, or the rights to acquire ownership interests, in an issuer and include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants, with different types of equity securities providing different voting and dividend rights and priority if the issuer becomes bankrupt. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete and general market and economic conditions. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be significant.

Common Stocks. Common stock represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which a Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to the Fund as a holder of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to a Fund.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock or other equity security at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. The investment characteristics of each convertible security vary widely, which allows convertible securities to be employed for a variety of investment strategies. The Funds will exchange or convert convertible securities into shares of

underlying common stock when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the investment characteristics of the underlying common stock or other equity security will assist a Fund in achieving its investment objectives. The Funds may also elect to hold or trade convertible securities. In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser evaluates the investment characteristics of the convertible security as a fixed income instrument, and the investment potential of the underlying equity security for capital appreciation. In evaluating these matters with respect to a particular convertible security, the Adviser considers numerous factors, including the economic and political outlook, the value of the security relative to other investment alternatives, trends in the determinants of the issuer's profits, and the issuer's management capability and practices. Convertible securities are senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure, but are subordinated to any senior debt securities. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally may be viewed as having more risk than its senior debt securities but less risk than its common stock.

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stocks pay fixed or floating dividends to investors and have "preference" over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of an issuer's assets. This means that an issuer must pay dividends on preferred stocks before paying any dividends on its common stock. Some preferred stocks offer a fixed rate of return with no maturity date. Because those preferred stocks never mature, they trade like long-term bonds, can be more volatile than other types of preferred stocks and may have heightened sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Other preferred stocks have variable dividends, generally determined on a quarterly or other periodic basis, either according to a formula based upon a specified premium or discount to the yield on particular U.S. Treasury securities or based on an auction process involving bids submitted by holders and prospective purchasers of such securities. Because preferred stocks represent an equity ownership interest in an issuer, their value usually will react more strongly than bonds and other debt instruments to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's financial condition or prospects or to fluctuations in the equity markets. Preferred stockholders usually have no voting rights or their voting rights are limited to certain extraordinary transactions or events.

Rights and Warrants. The Funds may invest in rights and warrants. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock and it is issued at a predetermined price in proportion to the number of shares already owned. Rights normally have a short life, usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new common stock at a lower price than the current market. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them. Hence, warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. The value of warrants is derived solely from capital appreciation of the underlying equity securities. Warrants differ from call options in that the underlying corporation issues warrants, whereas call options may be written by anyone.

An investment in rights and warrants may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights and warrants do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, although their value is influenced by the value of the underlying security, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights and warrants increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.

Large-Sized Companies. To the extent a Fund invests in the equity securities of large-sized companies, it will be exposed to the risks of larger-sized companies. Larger, more established companies may be

unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-sized companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Small- and Medium-Sized Companies. To the extent a Fund invests in the equity securities of small- and medium-sized companies, it will be exposed to the risks of smaller-sized companies. Small- and medium-sized companies may have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and may have more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, such companies may have limited product lines, services, markets, or financial resources or may be dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks may not be well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership or are typically followed by fewer security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by a Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of a Fund's portfolio.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

The Funds may invest in blank check companies, such as special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. A SPAC is a publicly-traded company that raises funds from public investors in an initial public offering ("IPO") in order to pursue the acquisition of an unspecified company. Unless and until an acquisition meeting the SPAC's requirements is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. Government securities, money market securities and cash; if an acquisition that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the entity's shareholders. If an acquisition is proposed, investors have the choice of holding their shares or redeeming them for their pro rata share of the SPAC's assets. Because SPACs and similar entities have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their securities' prices. In addition, these securities, which are typically traded in the OTC market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

Forward Currency Contracts

The Funds may enter into forward currency contracts. A forward currency contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. For example, a Fund might purchase a particular currency or enter into a forward currency contract to preserve the U.S. dollar price of securities it intends to or has contracted to purchase. Alternatively, it might sell a particular currency on either a spot or forward basis to hedge against an anticipated decline in the dollar value of securities it intends to or has contracted to sell. Although this strategy could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain from an increase in the value of the currency.

Foreign Investments and Currencies

The Funds may make investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers ("foreign securities"), including U.S. dollar-denominated securities, foreign securities and securities of companies incorporated outside the U.S.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, including the following:

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

Currency Fluctuations. The Funds may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of a Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Such changes will also affect a Fund's income. The value of a Fund's assets may also be affected significantly by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations enacted from time to time.

Market Characteristics. Foreign securities in which the Funds invest will be purchased in over-the-counter ("OTC") markets or on exchanges located in the countries in which the principal offices of the issuers of the various securities are located, if that is the best available market. Foreign exchanges and markets may be more volatile than those in the United States. While growing in volume, they usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and the Funds' foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in United States markets, and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose the Funds to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer.

Legal and Regulatory Matters. Certain foreign countries may have less supervision of securities markets, brokers and issuers of securities, and less financial information available from issuers, than is available in the United States. Additionally, issuers of foreign securities may not be required to provide operational or financial information that is as timely or reliable as those required for issuers of U.S. securities.

Taxes. The interest and dividends payable on certain of a Fund's foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to Fund shareholders.

Costs. To the extent that a Fund invests in foreign securities, its expense ratio is likely to be higher than those of investment companies investing only in domestic securities, since the cost of maintaining the custody of foreign securities is higher.

Emerging Markets. Some of the securities in which the Funds may invest may be located in developing or emerging markets, which entail additional risks, including less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets and lower trading volume, which may result in less liquidity and greater price volatility; national policies that may restrict a Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on

investments in issuers or industries, or expropriation or confiscation of assets or property; and less developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment.

In considering whether to invest in the securities of a foreign company, the Adviser may consider such factors as the characteristics of the particular company, differences between economic trends and the performance of securities markets within the U.S. and those within other countries, and also factors relating to the general economic, governmental and social conditions of the country or countries where the company is located. The extent to which a Fund will be invested in foreign companies and countries and depositary receipts will fluctuate from time to time, depending on the Adviser's assessment of prevailing market, economic and other conditions.

Illiquid Investments

In accordance with Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in "illiquid investments." Pursuant to the liquidity risk management programs of the Trust and the Adviser applicable to the Funds, the term "illiquid investment" is defined as an investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments are those securities or other investments without readily available market quotations, including repurchase agreements having a maturity of more than seven days. Illiquid investments may include restricted securities or other investments not determined by the Board of Trustees to be liquid, non-negotiable time deposits, over-the-counter options, and repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice. Factors considered in determining whether an investment is illiquid may include, but are not limited to: the frequency of trades and quotes for the investment; the number of dealers willing to purchase and sell the investment and the number of potential purchasers; the number of dealers who undertake to make a market in the investment; the nature of the investment, including whether it is registered or unregistered, and the market place; whether the investment has been rated by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO"); the period of time remaining until the maturity of a debt instrument or until the principal amount of a demand instrument can be recovered through demand; the nature of any restrictions on resale; and with respect to municipal lease obligations and certificates of participation, there is reasonable assurance that the obligation will remain liquid throughout the time the obligation is held and, if unrated, an analysis similar to that which would be performed by a NRSRO is performed. The Funds will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets, taken at the time of investment, in illiquid investments, including repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice, non-negotiable fixed time deposits with maturities over seven days, over-the-counter options and certain restricted securities or other investments not determined by the Board of Trustees to be liquid.

Master Limited Partnerships

The Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, and Strategic Income Fund may invest in master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are limited partnerships or limited liability companies, whose partnership units or limited liability interests are listed and traded on a U.S. securities exchange, and are treated as publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. Publicly traded partnerships could be treated as corporations to the extent they do not satisfy the gross income test. To satisfy the gross income test and thus qualify to be treated as a partnership for tax purposes, an MLP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources as set forth in Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). These qualifying sources include activities such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and marketing of mineral or natural resources. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners. MLPs that are formed as

limited liability companies generally have two analogous classes of owners, the managing member and the members. For purposes of this section, references to general partners also apply to managing members and references to limited partners also apply to members. The general partner is typically owned by a major energy company, an investment fund, the direct management of the MLP or is an entity owned by one or more of such parties. The general partner may be structured as a private or publicly traded corporation or other entity. The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the MLP through an equity interest of as much as 2% in the MLP plus, in many cases, ownership of common units and subordinated units. Limited partners own the remainder of the MLP through ownership of common units and have a limited role in the MLP's operations and management.

An investment in MLP units involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights on matters affecting the partnership. In addition, there are certain tax risks associated with an investment in MLP units and conflicts of interest exist between common unit holders and the general partner, including those arising from incentive distribution payments. An MLP that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes is not liable for federal income tax at the entity level. If, as a result of a change in current law or a change in an MLP's business, an MLP were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, such MLP would be obligated to pay federal income tax on its income at the corporate tax rate. If an MLP were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP would be reduced and distributions received by investors would be taxed under federal income tax laws applicable to corporate dividends (as dividend income, return of capital, or capital gain). Therefore, treatment of an MLP as a corporation for federal income tax purposes would result in a reduction in the after-tax return to investors, likely causing a reduction in the value of a Fund's shares.

Mortgage-Backed Securities and Asset-Backed Securities

The Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property, and include single- and multi-class pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"). Such securities may be issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") or by private issuers, generally originators and investors in mortgage loans, including savings associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment bankers and special purpose entities (collectively, "private lenders").

Mortgage-backed securities issued by private lenders may be supported by pools of mortgage loans or other mortgage-backed securities that are guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, or they may be issued without any governmental guarantee of the underlying mortgage assets but with some form of non- governmental credit enhancement. FNMA and FHLMC were formerly government-sponsored corporations owned entirely by private stockholders. In September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, FNMA and FHLMC were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"). The U.S. Government also took steps to provide additional financial support to FNMA and FHLMC. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives with respect to FNMA and FHLMC will be successful.

Residential mortgage loans are generally classified into three categories based on the risk profile of the borrower and the property: (i) Prime, (ii) Alternative-A ("Alt-A"), and (iii) Subprime. Prime residential mortgage loans are extended to borrowers who represent a relatively low risk profile through a strong

credit history. Subprime loans are made to borrowers who display poor credit histories and other characteristics that correlate with a higher default risk. Alt-A loans are made to borrowers whose risk profile falls between Prime and Subprime. Asset-backed debt obligations represent direct or indirect participation in, or are secured by and payable from, assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, other installment loan contracts, home equity loans, leases of various types of property and receivables from credit card or other revolving credit arrangements. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily on the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the security is insulated from the credit risk and bankruptcy of the originator or any other affiliated entities and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement of the securities. Payments or distributions of principal and interest on asset-backed debt obligations may be supported by non-governmental credit enhancements including letters of credit, reserve funds, over-collateralization and guarantees by third parties.

Commercial mortgage loans reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. 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- or asset-backed securities.

The rate of principal payment on mortgage- and asset-backed securities generally depends on the rate of principal payments received on the underlying assets, which in turn may be affected by a variety of economic and other factors. As a result, the yield on any mortgage- or asset- backed security is difficult to predict with precision and actual yield to maturity may be more or less than the anticipated yield to maturity. The yield characteristics of mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations differ from those of traditional debt obligations. Among the principal differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently on mortgage- and asset-backed debt obligations, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying assets generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if these debt obligations or securities are purchased 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 the yield to maturity. Conversely, if these debt obligations or securities are purchased at a discount, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will increase yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will reduce yield to maturity. Mortgage-backed securities available for reinvestment by the Responsible Credit Fund are likely to be greater during a period of declining interest rates and, as a result, are likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than during a period of rising interest rates. Accelerated prepayments on debt obligations or securities purchased at a premium also impose a risk of loss of principal because the premium may not have been fully amortized at the time the principal is prepaid in full. The market for privately issued mortgage-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities.

While asset-backed securities may be issued with only one class of security, many asset-backed securities are issued in more than one class, each with different payment terms. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued with either a single class of security or multiple classes, which are commonly referred to as a CMO. Multiple class mortgage- and asset-backed securities are issued for two main reasons. First, multiple classes may be used as a method of providing selective credit support. This is accomplished typically through creation of one or more classes whose right to payments on the asset-backed security is made subordinate to the right to such payments of the remaining class or classes. Second, multiple classes may permit the issuance of securities with payment terms, interest rates or other characteristics differing

both from those of each other and from those of the underlying assets. Examples include separate trading of registered interest and principal of securities ("STRIPS") (mortgage- and asset-backed securities entitling the holder to disproportionate interests with respect to the allocation of interest and principal of the assets backing the security), and securities with class or classes having characteristics that mimic the characteristics of non-asset-backed securities, such as floating interest rates (*i.e.*, interest rates that adjust as a specified benchmark changes) or scheduled amortization of principal.

The Responsible Credit Fund may invest in stripped mortgage- backed securities, which receive differing proportions of the interest and principal payments from the underlying assets, including interest-only ("IO") and principal-only ("PO") securities. IO and PO mortgage-backed securities may be illiquid. The market value of such securities generally is more sensitive to changes in prepayment and interest rates than is the case with traditional mortgage-backed securities, and in some cases such market value may be extremely volatile.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities, other than as described above, or in which the payment streams on the underlying assets are allocated in a manner different than those described above may be issued in the future. The Responsible Credit Fund may invest in such mortgage- and asset-backed securities if such investment is otherwise consistent with its investment objective and policies and with the investment restrictions of the Fund.

If the Responsible Credit Fund purchases mortgage- or asset-backed securities that are "subordinated" to other interests in the same mortgage pool, the Fund as a holder of those securities may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may substantially limit the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such subordinated securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so called "subprime" mortgages. An unexpectedly high or low rate of prepayments on a pool's underlying mortgages may have a similar effect on subordinated securities. A mortgage pool may issue securities subject to various levels of subordination, and the risk of non-payment affects securities at each level, although the risk is greater in the case of more highly subordinated securities.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

The Funds may invest in REITs. REITs invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties.

The Funds also may realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. REITs generally exercise some degree of control over the operational aspects of their real estate investments, lease terms and property maintenance and repair.

Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties and are paid interest by the owners of the financed properties. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in mortgages.

A REIT generally is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders if it complies with certain federal income tax requirements relating primarily to its organization, ownership, assets and income and, further, if it distributes substantially all of its taxable income to shareholders each year. Consequently, REITs tend to focus on income-producing real estate investments.

A Fund's investments in REITs may be adversely affected by deteriorations of the real estate rental market, in the case of REITs that primarily own real estate, or by deteriorations in the creditworthiness of property owners and changes in interest rates in the case of REITs that primarily hold mortgages. REITs also are dependent upon specialized management skills, may not be diversified in their holdings and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs also may be subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self- liquidation. Under certain circumstances, an entity may fail to qualify for the special tax treatment available to REITs, which would subject the entity to federal income taxes and adversely affect the value of its securities.

In general, qualified REIT dividends that an investor receives directly from a REIT are automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. The IRS has issued final Treasury Regulations that permit a dividend or part of a dividend paid by a RIC and reported as a "section 199A dividend" to be treated by the recipient as a qualified REIT dividend for purposes of the 20% qualified business income deduction, if certain holding period and other requirements have been satisfied by the recipient with respect to its Fund shares.

The final Treasury Regulations do not extend such conduit treatment to qualified publicly traded partnership income, as defined under Section 199A of the Code, earned by a RIC. Therefore, non-corporate shareholders may not include any qualified publicly traded partnership income earned through the Funds, potentially including a Fund's income from MLPs, in their qualified business income deduction. The IRS and Treasury Department may be continuing to evaluate whether it is appropriate to provide such conduit treatment.

Restricted Securities

The Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or "Trustees") has adopted procedures to determine the liquidity of certain restricted securities, as permitted under an SEC Staff position set forth in the adopting release for Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). Rule 144A (the "Rule") is a non-exclusive, safe-harbor for certain secondary market transactions involving securities subject to restrictions on resale under federal securities laws. The Rule provides an exemption from registration for resales of otherwise restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers. The Rule was expected to further enhance the liquidity of the secondary market for securities eligible for sale under the Rule. The SEC Staff has left the question of determining the liquidity of restricted securities eligible for resale under the Rule for determination by the Trustees. The Trustees consider the following criteria in determining the liquidity of these restricted securities:

(i) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security;

(ii) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential buyers;

(iii) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; and

(iv) the nature of the security and the nature of the marketplace trades.

When-Issued and Delayed and Early Delivery Securities

These transactions are made to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price or yield for the Funds. No fees or other expenses, other than normal transaction costs, are incurred. However, liquid assets of a Fund sufficient to make payment for the securities to be purchased are segregated on the Fund's records at the trade date. These assets are marked to market and are maintained until the transaction has been settled.

Lending of Portfolio Securities
The collateral received when a Fund lends portfolio securities 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 a Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities. Loans are subject to termination at the option of a Fund or the borrower. Each Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan and may pay a negotiated portion of the interest earned on the cash or equivalent collateral to the borrower or placing broker. A Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, but would terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that were considered important with respect to the investment.

Investment grade short-term obligations include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as securities rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations rating that security.

Fixed income securities will be deemed to be of high quality if they are rated "A" or better by nationally recognized statistical rating agencies or, if unrated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser.

Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed income obligations (which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less), and may include:

- Government securities;
- commercial paper;
- certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic branches of United States banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- short-term obligations of foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars and traded in the U.S.; and
- repurchase agreements.

Repurchase agreements are agreements under which a Fund purchases securities from a bank or a securities dealer that agrees to repurchase the securities from a Fund at a higher price on a designated future date. If the seller under a repurchase agreement becomes insolvent, a Fund's right to dispose of the securities may be restricted, or the value of the securities may decline before the Fund is able to dispose of them. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the seller, a Fund may encounter delay and incur costs, including a decline in the value of the securities, before being able to sell the securities. If the seller defaults, the value of the securities may decline before a Fund is able to dispose of them. If a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement that is subject to foreign law and the other party defaults, such Fund may not enjoy protections comparable to those provided to most repurchase agreements under U.S. bankruptcy law, and may suffer delays and losses in disposing of the collateral. Each Fund has adopted procedures designed to minimize the risks of loss from repurchase agreements.

Each Fund's custodian or a sub-custodian will take possession of the securities subject to repurchase agreements, and these securities will be marked to market daily. To the extent that the original seller does not repurchase the securities from the Fund, that Fund could receive less than the repurchase price on any sale of such securities. In the event that such a defaulting seller filed for bankruptcy or became insolvent, disposition of such securities by a Fund might be delayed pending court action. Each Fund believes that under the regular procedures normally in effect for custody of a Fund's portfolio securities subject to repurchase agreements, a court of competent jurisdiction would rule in favor of the Fund and allow retention or disposition of such securities. Each Fund will only enter into repurchase agreements with

banks and other recognized financial institutions, such as broker-dealers, which are deemed by the Adviser to be creditworthy pursuant to guidelines established by the Trustees.

Short Sales

The Funds may effect short sales of securities. A short sale involves the sale of a security that a Fund does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. When selling short, a Fund must borrow the security sold short and will be obligated to return the security to the lender. This is accomplished by a later purchase of the security by a Fund to close its short position. When a Fund effects a short sale, it must maintain collateral in a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid securities with a value equal to the current market value of the securities sold short less any cash deposited with its broker. Other than as noted below, a Fund may not sell a security short if, as a result of that sale, the current value of securities sold short by the Fund would exceed 10% of the value of such Fund's net assets. The Funds may sell securities short so long as, as a result of that sale, the current value of securities sold short by the Fund would not exceed 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets.

The use of short sales is considered a speculative investment practice. The limited use of this practice, however, permits a Fund to pursue opportunities to profit from anticipated declines in the prices of particular securities which in the view of the Adviser are overvalued or are likely to be adversely affected by particular trends or events.

Options on Stock Indices

Certain options on stock indices provide the holder with the right to make or receive a cash settlement upon exercise of the option, rather than the right to purchase or sell a security. The amount of this settlement is equal to (i) the amount, if any, by which the fixed exercise price of the option exceeds (in the case of a call) or is below (in the case of a put) the closing value of the underlying index on the date of exercise, multiplied by (ii) a fixed "index multiplier." The purchaser of the option receives this cash settlement amount if the closing level of the stock index on the day of exercise is greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. The writer of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount if the option is exercised. As in the case of non cash-settled options, the writer or holder may liquidate positions in stock index options prior to exercise or expiration by entering into closing transactions on the exchange on which such positions were established, subject to the availability of a liquid secondary market.

The index underlying a stock index option may be a "broad-based" index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500® Index or the NYSE Composite Index, the changes in value of which ordinarily will reflect movements in the stock market in general. In contrast, certain options may be based on narrower market indices, such as the Standard & Poor's 100® Index, or on indices of securities of particular industry groups, such as those of oil and gas or technology companies. A stock index assigns relative values to the stock included in the index and the index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks so included.

The purchase and sale of options on stock indices will be subject to risks applicable to options transactions generally. In addition, the distinctive characteristics of options on indices create certain risks that are not present with stock options. Index prices may be distorted if trading of certain stocks included in the index is interrupted. Trading in index options also may be interrupted in certain circumstances such as if trading were halted in a substantial number of stocks included in the index or if dissemination of the current level of an underlying index is interrupted. If this occurred, a Fund would not be able to close out options which it had purchased and, if restrictions on exercise were imposed, may be unable to exercise

an option it holds, which could result in losses if the underlying index moves adversely before trading resumes. However, it is a policy to purchase and sell options only on indices that include a sufficient number of stocks so that the likelihood of a trading halt in the index is minimized.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the Internet and other technologies being essential to conducting business, the Funds are susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the Funds or their service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, counterparties with which the Funds engage in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Funds cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Funds or their shareholders. As a result, the Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted.

Investment Companies and Exchange Traded Funds

The Funds may invest in shares of other investment companies, including money market mutual funds, other mutual funds or exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). A Fund's investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. Each Fund limits its investments in securities issued by other investment companies in accordance with the 1940 Act. With certain exceptions, Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act precludes a Fund from acquiring (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund (such limits do not apply to investments in money market funds). However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if: (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of such investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not offered or sold, and is not proposing to offer or sell its shares through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public offering price that includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2%. Rule 12d1-3 under the 1940 Act provides, however, that the Fund may rely on the Section 12(d)(1)(F) exemption and charge a sales load in excess of 1 1/2% provided the sales load and any service fee charged does not exceed limits set forth in applicable rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

If a Fund invests in investment companies, including ETFs, pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F), it must comply with the following voting restrictions: when the Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the securities of the investment company. In addition, an investment company purchased by a Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. To the extent the Fund is unable to redeem such shares within 7 days of a redemption request, the shares will be deemed illiquid and subject to the limitation that a Fund may not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets, computed at the time of investment, in illiquid investments. In addition to the advisory and operational fees a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund will also bear its pro rata portion of the advisory and operational expenses incurred indirectly through its investments in other investment companies.

The Funds may also rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows a Fund to invest all of its assets in other registered funds, including ETFs, if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in the Rule, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (*e.g.*, hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

Exchange-Traded Funds. ETFs are open-end investment companies whose shares are listed on a national securities exchange. An ETF is similar to a traditional mutual fund, but trades at different prices during the day on a security exchange like a stock. Similar to investments in other investment companies discussed above, investments in ETFs will involve duplication of advisory fees and other expenses since a Fund will be investing in another investment company. In addition, a Fund's investment in ETFs is also subject to its limitations on investments in investment companies discussed above. To the extent a Fund invests in ETFs which focus on a particular market segment or industry, the Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with investing in those sectors or industries. To the extent a Fund invests in inverse ETFs, such investments are subject to the risk that their performance will decline as the value of their benchmark indices rises. The shares of the ETFs in which a Fund will invest will be listed on a national securities exchange and the Fund will purchase or sell these shares on the secondary market at its current market price, which may be more or less than its net asset value ("NAV") per share.

As a purchaser of ETF shares on the secondary market, the Funds will be subject to the market risk associated with owning any security whose value is based on market price. ETF shares historically have tended to trade at or near their NAV, but there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. Unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of an ETF may be purchased and redeemed directly from the ETFs only in large blocks (typically 50,000 shares or more) and only through participating organizations that have entered into contractual agreements with the ETF. The Fund does not expect to enter into such agreements and therefore will not be able to purchase and redeem its ETF shares directly from the ETF.

Bonds, Debt and Fixed Income Investments

The Funds may invest in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers (including issuers located in emerging markets), and derivative instruments that are linked to fixed income securities (collectively, "Fixed Income Investments"). These securities may pay fixed, variable, adjustable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations that do not pay interest until maturity.

The Funds may invest in investment grade and non-investment grade bonds, debt and fixed income obligations. Investment grade debt securities have received a rating from a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO"), like S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated, have been determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to such rated securities. Non-investment grade debt securities (typically called "junk bonds") have received a rating from S&P or Moody's of below investment grade, or have been given no rating and are determined by the Adviser to be of a quality below investment grade. There are no limitations on the maturity or duration of debt securities that may be purchased by the Funds.

Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations, although corporate debt instruments may also include bank loans to companies. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured.

The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, medium- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment grade or below investment grade and may carry variable or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types, and maturities, of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and varying risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Funds could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms.

Unrated Debt Securities. Unrated debt, while not necessarily lower in quality than rated securities, may not have as broad a market. Because of the size and perceived demand for the issue, among other factors, certain issuers may decide not to pay the cost of getting a rating for their debt securities. The creditworthiness of the issuer, as well as any financial institution or other party responsible for payments on the security, will be analyzed by the Adviser to determine whether to purchase unrated bonds for the Funds.

Payment In Kind Securities. The Nordic High Income Bond Fund may invest in payment in kind fixed income securities. Because these securities bear no interest and compound semiannually at the rate fixed at the time of issuance, their value generally is more volatile than the value of other fixed income securities. Accordingly, these securities may involve greater credit risks and their value is subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than other fixed income securities. Since the bondholders do not receive interest payments, when interest rates rise, these securities fall more dramatically in value than bonds paying interest on a current basis. When interest rates fall, these securities rise more rapidly in value because the bonds reflect a fixed rate of return. If the issuer defaults, the Nordic High Income Bond Fund may not receive any return on its investment. These securities may also have unreliable valuations because their continuing accruals require ongoing judgment about the collectability of deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. Payment in kind securities have the effect of generating investment income and increasing incentive fees payable to the Adviser at a compounding rate. In addition, the deferral of payment in kind interest reduces the loan-to-value ratio at a compounding rate. These securities create the risk that incentive fees will be paid to the Adviser based on non-cash accruals that ultimately may not be realized. The Adviser will be under no obligation to reimburse the Nordic High Income Bond Fund for these fees.

U.S. Government Obligations. The Funds may invest in various types of U.S. Government obligations. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation. For instance, securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Securities issued by the FNMA and the FHLMC are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government. In September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Treasury, FNMA and FHLMC were placed into conservatorship under the FHFA, a newly created independent regulator. The U.S. government also took steps to provide additional financial support to FNMA and FHLMC. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives with respect to FNMA and FHLMC will be successful. Securities issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association are supported only by the credit of that agency.

Money Market Instruments. The Funds may invest in cash and money market securities. The Funds may do so to "cover" investment techniques, when taking a temporary defensive position or to have assets available to pay expenses, satisfy redemption requests or take advantage of investment opportunities. The money market securities in which the Funds invest may include U.S. Treasury Bills, commercial paper, and commercial paper master notes.

The Funds may invest in commercial paper or commercial paper master notes rated, at the time of purchase, A-1 or A-2 by Standard & Poor's Corporation or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Commercial paper master notes are demand instruments without a fixed maturity bearing interest at rates that are fixed to known lending rates and automatically adjusted when such lending rates change.

The Funds may also invest in securities issued by other investment companies that invest in high quality, short-term debt securities (namely, money market instruments). In addition to the advisory fees and other

expenses the Funds bear directly in connection with their own operations, as a shareholder of another investment company, the Funds would bear their pro rata portion of the other investment company's advisory fees and other expenses, and such fees and other expenses will be borne indirectly by the Funds' shareholders.

High Yield and Other Securities and Loans

The Funds may invest in high yield, high risk, lower-rated debt securities, including convertible securities. Investments in such securities are subject to greater credit risks than higher rated securities. Debt securities rated below investment grade have greater risks of default than investment grade debt securities, including medium grade debt securities, and may in fact, be in default. Issuers of "junk bonds" must offer higher yields to compensate for the greater risk of default on the payment of principal and interest.

The market for high yield securities is subject to substantial volatility. For example, an economic downturn may have a more significant effect on high yield securities and their markets, as well as on the ability of securities issuers to repay principal and interest, than on higher-rated securities and their issuers. Issuers of high yield securities may be of low creditworthiness and the high yield securities may be subordinated to the claims of senior lenders. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates the issuers of high yield securities may have greater potential for insolvency and a higher incidence of high yield bond defaults may be experienced.

The prices of high yield securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments but are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments because of their lower credit quality. During an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals, and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a high yield convertible security owned by the Low Duration High Income Fund defaults, the Fund may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high yield securities and the Fund's NAV. Yields on high yield securities will fluctuate over time. Furthermore, in the case of high yield securities structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and thereby tend to be more volatile than market prices of securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

The secondary market for high yield securities may at times become less liquid or respond to adverse publicity or investor perceptions making it more difficult for a Fund to value accurately high yield securities or dispose of them. To the extent the Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted high yield securities, these securities may involve special registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity difficulties and judgment will play a greater role in valuation because there is less reliable and objective data available.

Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high yield bonds structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities. A Fund will annually report the interest on these securities as income even though it receives no cash interest until the security's maturity or payment date. Further, the Fund must distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Section 851(a) of the Code. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to borrow to satisfy distribution requirements.

Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield securities. Since credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events the Adviser monitors the issuers of high yield convertible securities in the portfolio to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to attempt to assure the securities' liquidity so the Fund can meet redemption requests. To the extent that the Fund invests in high yield securities, the achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent, on the Adviser's own credit analysis than is the case for higher quality bonds. The Fund may retain a portfolio security whose rating has been changed.

Distressed Securities. The Funds may invest in distressed securities. Distressed investment strategies involve investing in the securities and loans of companies that are in weak financial condition, are experiencing poor operating results, need substantial capital investment, perhaps have a negative net worth, are experiencing special competitive or products obsolescence problems, or are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. These investments which involve loans, loan participations, bonds, notes, non-performing and sub-performing mortgage loans typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. The securities of highly leveraged companies or companies that have fallen into distress are often mispriced. In an attempt to capture such mispricing, a Fund may take partially offsetting positions in the securities of the distressed issuer. For example, a Fund may take partially offsetting positions in the securities of the distressed issuer. This would involve the Fund purchasing a company's senior debt securities, while selling short its subordinated debt and/or equity if the Adviser determines that the junior securities are significantly overvalued relative to the senior securities.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds. The Low Duration High Income Fund may invest in inflation-indexed bonds, which are fixed income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the inflation accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have varying maturities and pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The Low Duration High Income Fund also may invest in other inflation-related bonds that may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal amount.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than

inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Zero-Coupon Securities. The Low Duration High Income Fund may invest in zero-coupon bonds as part of its investment strategy, without limitation. Zero-coupon securities make no periodic interest payments but are sold at a deep discount to their face value. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. The discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity, as well as market interest rates, the liquidity of the security, and the issuer's perceived credit quality. If the issuer defaults, the holder may not receive any return on his or her investment. Because zero-coupon securities bear no interest and compound semiannually at the rate fixed at the time of issuance, their value generally is more volatile than the value of other debt securities. Since zero-coupon bondholders do not receive interest payments, when interest rates rise, zero-coupon securities fall more dramatically in value than bonds that pay interest on a current basis. When interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities rise more rapidly in value because they reflect a fixed rate of return. An investment in zero-coupon and delayed interest securities may cause the Fund to recognize income before receiving cash, and therefore the Fund may be required to make distributions to shareholders before the Fund receives any cash payments on its investment. The Fund may have to accordingly dispose of its portfolio investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining its status as a RIC under the Code.

Bank Loan Risk

The Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, and Strategic Income Fund's investments in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans and assignments of such loans may create substantial risk. In making investments in such loans, which banks or other financial intermediaries make to borrowers, a Fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. If a Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Fund's share price could be adversely affected. A Fund may invest in loan participations that are rated by a NRSRO or are unrated, and may invest in loan participations of any credit quality, including "distressed" companies with respect to which there is a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested. In addition, certain bank loans in which a Fund may invest may have extended settlement periods or may be illiquid and, therefore, difficult to value and/or sell at a price that is beneficial to the Fund.

When a Fund invests in a loan through a purchase of an assignment, the Fund generally assumes all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement and will generally become a "lender" for purposes of the particular loan agreement, however, the rights and obligations acquired by the Fund may be different, and more limited, than those held by the assigning lender. If a secured loan is foreclosed, a Fund may become part owner of any collateral securing the loan and may bear the costs and liabilities associated with

owning and disposing of such collateral. In addition, the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan may not be possible or satisfy the borrower's obligations under the loan agreement. A Fund could also be subject to liability as a co-lender.

If a Fund purchases a participation interest in a loan, it generally will not have a direct right to enforce compliance with the loan terms by the borrower and must do so through the lender selling the participation. A Fund may also not benefit directly from the collateral, if any, supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation interest. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender selling the participation.

Variable-, Adjustable- and Floating-Rate Securities

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may invest in variable-rate, adjustable-rate and floating-rate securities. Variable-rate securities provide for automatic establishment of a new interest rate at fixed intervals (*e.g.*, daily, monthly, semi-annually, etc.). Adjustments of interest rates of mortgages underlying adjustable rate mortgage-related securities ("ARMs") usually are determined in accordance with a predetermined interest rate index and may be subject to certain limits. Floating-rate securities generally provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever some specified interest rate index changes. The interest rate on variable-, adjustable-, or floating-rate securities is ordinarily determined by reference to or is a percentage of a bank's prime rate, the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificates of deposit, an index of short-term interest rates or some other objective measure.

Variable-, adjustable- and floating-rate securities frequently include a demand feature entitling the holder to sell the securities to the issuer at par. In many cases, the demand feature can be exercised at any time on seven days' notice; in other cases, the demand feature is exercisable at any time on 30 days' notice or on similar notice at intervals of not more than one year. Some securities that do not have variable or floating interest rates may be accompanied by puts producing similar results and price characteristics.

Variable-rate demand notes include master demand notes that are obligations that permit the Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund to invest fluctuating amounts, which may change daily without penalty, pursuant to direct arrangements between the Funds, as lender, and the borrower. The interest rates on these notes fluctuate from time to time. The issuer of such obligations normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal amount of the obligations plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days' notice to the holders of such obligations. The interest rate on a floating-rate demand obligation is based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate, and is adjusted automatically each time such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable-rate demand obligation is adjusted automatically at specified intervals. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments will generally be traded. There generally is not an established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value. Accordingly, where the obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the Fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand.

In addition, each variable-, adjustable- and floating-rate obligation must meet the credit quality requirements applicable to all the Low Duration High Income Fund's investments at the time of purchase. When determining whether such an obligation meets the Fund's credit quality requirements, the Fund may look to the credit quality of the financial guarantor providing a letter of credit or other credit support arrangement.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund will be subject to counterparty credit risk with respect to its use of swap contracts and other derivative and short sale transactions. If a counterparty to a derivatives contract becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. To partially mitigate this risk, the Adviser will seek to effect derivative transactions only with counterparties that it believes are creditworthy. However, there is no assurance that a counterparty will remain creditworthy or solvent.

Risks of Potential Government Regulation of Derivatives

It is possible that additional government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures, options, and swap agreements, may limit or prevent the Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund from using such instruments as part of their investment strategies, and could ultimately prevent the Funds from being able to achieve its investment objective. It is impossible to fully predict the effects of past, present or future legislation and regulation in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse. It is possible that legislative and regulatory activity could limit or restrict the ability of the Fund to use certain instruments as part of its investment strategy. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Fund engages in derivative transactions could also prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Low Duration High Income Fund or the Nordic High Income Bond Fund or the ability of the Funds to continue to implement their investment strategies. The futures, options, and swaps markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. In addition, the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits, and the suspension of trading. The regulation of futures, options, and swaps transactions in the U.S. is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government action.

Options, Futures and Related Strategies

General. The Funds may use certain options (both traded on an exchange and OTC), futures contracts (sometimes referred to as "futures"), options on futures contracts and swap agreements (collectively, "Financial Instruments") as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying security, to attempt to hedge or limit the exposure of a Fund's position, to create a synthetic money market position, for certain tax-related purposes and to effect closing transactions.

The use of Financial Instruments is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several exchanges upon which they are traded and the CFTC. In addition, a Fund's ability to use Financial Instruments will be limited by tax considerations. Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act governs the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. Rule 18f-4 imposes limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminates the asset segregation and cover framework arising from prior SEC guidance for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the 1940 Act and treats derivatives as senior securities. Under Rule 18f-4 a fund's derivatives exposure is limited through a value-at-risk test. Funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified

exposure amount are required to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program, subject to oversight by a fund's board of trustees, and appoint a derivatives risk manager for purposes of Rule 18f-4.

To the extent the Funds invest in commodity interests, the Adviser will operate the Funds in compliance with the requirements of Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"). As a result, the Funds are not deemed to be "commodity pools" under the CEA and will be limited in their ability to use futures and options on futures or commodities or engage in swap transactions for other than bona fide hedging purposes. Provided the Funds operate within the limits of Rule 4.5 under the CEA, the Adviser will be excluded from the definition of a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and is thus not required to be registered as a CPO under the CEA. If a Fund was no longer able to claim the exclusion, the Fund, the Adviser, to the extent trading in commodity interests, would be subject to registration and regulation under the CEA.

To the extent the Adviser can no longer rely on the Rule 4.5 exclusion, the impact on a Fund of CFTC requirements is uncertain. CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations would apply with respect to a Fund under the CFTC's harmonization rules for CPOs adopted on August 13, 2013, which seeks to "harmonize" these obligations with overlapping SEC regulations. The effects of these regulatory changes could reduce investment returns or limit a Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy. Investors in the Funds and their financial advisers should consider whether a Fund's potential status as a "commodity pool" impacts its operations or status under the CEA in deciding whether to invest in a Fund.

In addition to the instruments, strategies and risks described below and in the Prospectus, the Adviser may discover additional opportunities in connection with Financial Instruments and other similar or related techniques. These new opportunities may become available as the Adviser develops new techniques, as regulatory authorities broaden the range of permitted transactions and as new Financial Instruments or other techniques are developed. The Adviser may utilize these opportunities to the extent that they are consistent with a Fund's investment objective and permitted by the Fund's investment limitations and applicable regulatory authorities.

Special Risks. The use of Financial Instruments involves special considerations and risks, certain of which are described below. Risks pertaining to particular Financial Instruments are described in the sections that follow.

1. Successful use of most Financial Instruments depends upon the Adviser's ability to predict movements of the overall securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to the differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to distortion. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of stock market trends by the Adviser may still not result in a successful transaction. The Adviser may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of market movements or the time span within which the movements take place, which, thus, may result in the strategy being unsuccessful.

2. Options and futures prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect or no correlation also may result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities

markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts.

3. As described below, a Fund might be required to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated accounts or make margin payments when it takes positions in Financial Instruments involving obligations to third parties (*e.g.*, Financial Instruments other than purchased options). If a Fund is unable to close out its positions in such Financial Instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. These requirements might impair a Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment when it would otherwise be favorable to do so or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. A Fund's ability to close out a position in a Financial Instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction (the "counter-party") to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to a Fund.

Losses may arise due to unanticipated market price movements, lack of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at a particular time or due to losses from premiums paid by a Fund on options transactions.

Cover. Transactions using Financial Instruments, other than purchased options, expose a Fund to an obligation to another party. A Fund will not enter into any such transactions unless it owns either (1) an offsetting ("covered") position in securities or other options or futures contracts or (2) cash and liquid assets with a value, marked-to-market daily, sufficient to cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (1) above. The Funds will set aside cash or liquid assets in an account with an approved custodian, in the prescribed amount as determined daily to provide cover for these instruments if obligated contractually or otherwise to do so.

Assets used as cover or held in an account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding Financial Instrument is open, unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of the Fund's assets to cover accounts could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Options. The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the current market value of the underlying investment, the time remaining until expiration, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment and general market conditions. Options that expire unexercised have no value. Options currently are traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange ("CBOE"), the NYSE Amex and other exchanges, as well as the OTC markets.

By buying a call option on a security, a Fund has the right, in return for the premium paid, to buy the security underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing (selling) a call option and receiving a premium, the Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to deliver securities underlying the option at the exercise price if the option is exercised. By buying a put option, a Fund has the right, in return for the premium, to sell the security underlying the option at the exercise price. By writing a put option, a Fund becomes obligated during the term of the option to purchase the securities underlying the option at the exercise price.

Because options premiums paid or received by a Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

A Fund may effectively terminate its right or obligation under an option by entering into a closing transaction. For example, the Fund may terminate its obligation under a call or put option that it had written by purchasing an identical call or put option. This is known as a closing purchase transaction. Conversely, the Fund may terminate a position in a put or call option it had purchased by writing an identical put or call option. This is known as a closing sale transaction. Closing transactions permit a Fund to realize profits or limit losses on an option position prior to its exercise or expiration.

Risks of Options on Commodities, Currencies and Securities. Exchange-traded options in the United States are issued by a clearing organization affiliated with the exchange on which the option is listed that, in effect, guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option transaction. In contrast, OTC options are contracts between a Fund and its counter-party (usually a securities dealer or a bank) with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when a Fund purchases an OTC option, it relies on the counter-party from whom it purchased the option to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon exercise of the option. Failure by the counter-party to do so would result in the loss of any premium paid by a Fund as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

A Fund's ability to establish and close out positions in exchange-traded options depends on the existence of a liquid market. However, there can be no assurance that such a market will exist at any particular time. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counter-party or by a transaction in the secondary market if any such market exists. There can be no assurance that a Fund will in fact be able to close out an OTC option position at a favorable price prior to expiration. In the event of insolvency of the counter-party, a Fund might be unable to close out an OTC option position at any time prior to its expiration.

If a Fund were unable to effect a closing transaction for an option it had purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit. The inability to enter into a closing purchase transaction for a covered call option written by a Fund could cause material losses because a Fund would be unable to sell the investment used as cover for the written option until the option expires or is exercised.

Options on Indices. An index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. Options on indices give the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option. Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the index upon which the option is based being greater than (in the case of a call) or less than (in the case of put) the exercise price of the option. Some stock index options are based on a broad market index such as the S&P 500® Index, the NYSE Composite Index or the NYSE Arca Index or on a narrower index such as the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Over-the-Counter Index.

Each of the exchanges has established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same index that may be bought or written by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written on one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). Under these limitations, option positions of all investment companies advised by the Adviser are combined for purposes of these limits. Pursuant to these limitations, an exchange may order the liquidation of positions and may impose other sanctions or restrictions. These position limits may restrict the number of listed options that a Fund may buy or sell.

Puts and calls on indices are similar to puts and calls on securities or futures contracts except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question rather than on price movements in individual securities or futures contracts. When a Fund writes a call on an index, it receives a premium and agrees that, prior to the expiration date, the purchaser of the call, upon exercise of the call, will receive from the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple ("multiplier"), which determines the total value for each point of such difference. When a Fund buys a call on an index, it pays a premium and has the same rights to such call as are indicated above. When a Fund buys a put on an index, it pays a premium and has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the seller of the put, upon the Fund's exercise of the put, to deliver to the Fund an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put, which amount of cash is determined by the multiplier, as described above for calls. When a Fund writes a put on an index, it receives a premium and the purchaser of the put has the right, prior to the expiration date, to require the Fund to deliver to it an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing level of the index and the exercise price times the multiplier if the closing level is less than the exercise price.

Risks of Options on Indices. If a Fund has purchased an index option and exercises it before the closing index value for that day is available, it runs the risk that the level of the underlying index may subsequently change. If such a change causes the exercised option to fall out-of-the-money, the Fund will be required to pay the difference between the closing index value and the exercise price of the option (times the applicable multiplier) to the assigned writer.

OTC Options. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size and strike price, the terms of OTC options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows a Fund great flexibility to tailor the option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified security on the expiration date of the contract. An index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying securities in the index is made.

When a Fund writes an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. If the Fund writes a call, it assumes a short futures position. If it writes a put, it assumes a long futures position. When the Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it acquires the right in return for the premium it pays to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put).

Whether a Fund realizes a gain or loss from futures activities depends upon movements in the underlying security or index. The extent of the Fund's loss from an unhedged short position in futures contracts or from writing unhedged call options on futures contracts is potentially unlimited. The Fund only

purchases and sells futures contracts and options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange or board of trade.

No price is paid upon entering into a futures contract. Instead, at the inception of a futures contract a Fund is required to deposit "initial margin" in an amount generally equal to 10% or less of the contract value. Margin also must be deposited when writing a call or put option on a futures contract, in accordance with applicable exchange rules. Unlike margin in securities transactions, initial margin does not represent a borrowing, but rather is in the nature of a performance bond or good-faith deposit that is returned to the Fund at the termination of the transaction if all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Under certain circumstances, such as periods of high volatility, the Fund may be required by an exchange to increase the level of its initial margin payment, and initial margin requirements might be increased generally in the future by regulatory action.

Subsequent "variation margin" payments are made to and from the futures commission merchant daily as the value of the futures position varies, a process known as "marking-to-market." Variation margin does not involve borrowing, but rather represents a daily settlement of a Fund's obligations to or from a futures commission merchant. When a Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, the premium paid plus transaction costs is all that is at risk. In contrast, when the Fund purchases or sells a futures contract or writes a call or put option thereon, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous.

Purchasers and sellers of futures contracts and options on futures can enter into offsetting closing transactions, similar to closing transactions in options, by selling or purchasing, respectively, an instrument identical to the instrument purchased or sold. Positions in futures and options on futures contracts may be closed only on an exchange or board of trade that provides a secondary market. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular contract at a particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures contract or options position.

Under certain circumstances, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or an option on a futures contract can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once that limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. Daily price limits do not limit potential losses because prices could move to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading, thereby preventing liquidation of unfavorable positions.

If a Fund were unable to liquidate a futures contract or an option on a futures position due to the absence of a liquid secondary market or the imposition of price limits, it could incur substantial losses. The Fund would continue to be subject to market risk with respect to the position. In addition, except in the case of purchased options, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily variation margin payments and might be required to maintain cash or liquid assets in an account.

Risks of Futures Contracts and Options Thereon. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets (including the options on futures markets), due to differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to the following factors, which may create distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions, which could distort the normal relationships between the cash and futures markets. Second, 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 distortion. 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 cause temporary price distortions.

Combined Positions. A Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other. For example, the Fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

Swap Agreements

The Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day 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 in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index.

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 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"). Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis, if the other party to a swap agreement defaults, a Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to a swap agreement entered into on a net basis will be accrued daily and an amount of cash or liquid asset having an aggregate NAV at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in an account with the Fund's custodian that satisfies the 1940 Act. The Fund will also establish and maintain such accounts with respect to its total obligations under any swaps that are not entered into on a net basis. Obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be "senior securities" for purposes of the Fund's investment restriction concerning senior securities.

Because they are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for the Fund's illiquid investment limitations. A Fund will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Adviser believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. The 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 may enter into a swap agreement in circumstances where the Adviser believes that it may be more cost effective or practical than buying the underlying securities or a futures contract or an option on such

securities. The counterparty to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/dealer. The counterparty will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks represented in the index, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. The Fund will agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on any swap agreement should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments that are traded in the OTC market. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board, is responsible for determining and monitoring the liquidity of Fund transactions in swap agreements.

The use of equity swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

Exchange Traded Notes ("ETNs")

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may invest in ETNs. An ETN is a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security that differs from other types of bonds and notes because ETN returns are typically based upon the performance of a market index. ETNs are publicly traded on a U.S. securities exchange. An ETN incurs certain expenses not incurred by its applicable index, and an investment in an ETN will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. The market value of an ETN share may differ from its NAV; the share may trade at a premium or discount to its NAV, which may be due to, among other things, differences in the supply and demand in the market for the share. Although an ETN is a debt security, it is unlike a typical bond, in that there are no periodic interest payments and principal is not protected. ETNs are subject to credit risk and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged.

Yankee Bond Obligations

The Low Duration High Income Fund may invest in yankee bond obligations. Yankee bond obligations are U.S. dollar obligations issued inside the United States by foreign entities. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign issuers and there may be less governmental regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies. Foreign issuers may use different accounting and financial standards, and the addition of foreign governmental restrictions may affect adversely the payment of principal and interest on foreign investments. In addition, not all foreign branches of United States banks are supervised or examined by regulatory authorities as are United States banks, and such branches may not be subject to reserve requirements.

Initial Public Offerings

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may purchase shares in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and transaction costs. By selling shares, the Fund may realize taxable capital gains that it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. Investing in IPOs increases risk because IPO shares are frequently volatile in price. As a result, their

performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Fixed Income Securities
The Funds may invest in bonds and other types of debt obligations of U.S. and foreign issuers. These securities, whether of U.S. or foreign issuers, may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations, which do not pay interest until maturity. Fixed income securities may include:

- bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations;
- debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities ("U.S. Government Securities");
- municipal securities;
- mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; or
- debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign corporations and foreign governments, their agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions, or by government owned, controlled or sponsored entities, including central banks.

Subject to certain limitations, each Fund may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities. Investment grade debt securities have received a rating from nationally recognized statistical rating agencies in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated, have been determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to such rated securities. Non-investment grade debt securities (typically called "junk bonds") have received a rating from nationally recognized statistical rating agencies of below investment grade, or have been given no rating and are determined by the Adviser to be of a quality below investment grade. Each Fund may invest without restriction as to issuer credit quality, capitalization or security maturity.

Sovereign Debt Obligations
The Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund and Strategic Income Fund may purchase sovereign debt instruments issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or their agencies, including debt of developing countries. Sovereign debt may be in the form of conventional securities or other types of debt instruments such as loans or loan participations. Sovereign debt of developing countries may involve a high degree of risk, and may present the risk of default. Governmental entities responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require renegotiation or rescheduling of debt payments. In addition, prospects for repayment of principal and interest may depend on political as well as economic factors.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities
The Low Duration High Income Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may invest in restricted securities (securities with limited transferability under the securities laws) acquired from the issuer in "private placement" transactions. Private placement securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and are subject to restrictions on resale. They are eligible for sale only to certain qualified institutional buyers, like the Fund, and are not sold on a trading market or exchange. While private placement securities offer attractive investment opportunities otherwise not available on an open market, because such securities are available to few buyers, they are often both difficult to sell and to value. Certain of the Fund's investments may be placed in smaller, less seasoned, issuers that present a greater risk due to limited product lines and/or financial resources. The issuer of privately placed securities may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection

requirements of a public trade. Additionally, the Funds could obtain material non-public information from the issuer of such securities that would restrict the Funds' ability to conduct portfolio transactions.

Privately placed securities can usually only be resold to other qualified institutional buyers, or in a private transaction, or to a limited number of purchasers, or in a limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met pursuant to an exemption from registration. The Low Duration High Income Fund and the Strategic Income Fund may incur more cost in the disposition of such securities because of the time and legal expense required to negotiate a private placement. Because of the limited market, the Funds may find it difficult to sell the securities when it finds it advisable to do so and, to the extent such securities are sold in private negotiations, they may be sold for less than the price for which they were purchased or less than their fair market value.

Privately placed securities cannot be resold to the public unless they have been registered under the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption, such as Rule 144A. Such securities are commonly known as "144A securities" and may only be resold under certain circumstances to other institutional buyers. 144A securities frequently trade in an active secondary market. As a result of the resale restrictions on 144A securities, there is a greater risk they will become illiquid than securities registered with the SEC. Although securities which may be resold only to "qualified institutional buyers" in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the Securities Act are technically considered "restricted securities," the Low Duration High Income Fund and the Strategic Income Fund may purchase Rule 144A securities without regard to the limitation on investments in illiquid investments described above in the "Illiquid Investments" section, provided that a determination is made that such securities are not determined to be illiquid under the liquidity risk management programs of the Trust and the Adviser applicable to the Funds. The Funds may also purchase certain commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration in Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act ("4(a)(2) Paper"). The Adviser will determine the liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(a)(2) Paper under the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(a)(2) Paper will be monitored by the Adviser, and if as a result of changed conditions it is determined that a Rule 144A security or 4(a)(2) Paper is no longer liquid, the Funds' holdings of illiquid investments will be reviewed to determine what, if any, action is required to assure that the Funds do not exceed their applicable percentage limitation for investments in illiquid investments. Please refer to "Illiquid Investments" below for further discussion of regulatory considerations and constraints related to investment liquidity.

Synthetic Instruments

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may invest in synthetic instruments, which are investments that have characteristics similar to the Fund's direct investments, and may include equity swaps, equity linked notes and structured products. An equity-linked note is a note whose performance is tied to a single stock or a basket of stocks. Upon the maturity of the note, generally the holder receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the underlying linked securities. The terms of an equity-linked note may also provide for periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate. Equity-linked notes will be considered equity securities for purposes of the Fund's investment objective and strategies. The price of an equity-linked note is derived from the value of the underlying linked securities. The level and type of risk involved in the purchase of an equity-linked note by the Fund is similar to the risk involved in the purchase of the underlying security. Such notes therefore may be considered to have speculative elements. However, equity-linked notes are also dependent on the individual credit of the issuer of the note, which may be a trust or other special purpose vehicle or finance subsidiary established by a major financial institution for the limited purpose of issuing the note. Like other structured products, equity-linked notes are frequently secured by collateral consisting of a combination of debt or related equity securities to which payments under the notes are

linked. If so secured, the Fund would look to this underlying collateral for satisfaction of claims in the event that the issuer of an equity-linked note defaulted under the terms of the note.

Equity-linked notes are often privately placed and may not be rated, in which case the Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund will be more dependent on the ability of the Fund's portfolio managers to evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer, the underlying security, any collateral features of the note, and the potential for loss due to market and other factors. Ratings of issuers of equity-linked notes refer only to the creditworthiness of the issuer and strength of related collateral arrangements or other credit supports, and do not take into account, or attempt to rate, any potential risks of the underlying linked securities. Depending upon the law of the jurisdiction in which an issuer is organized and the note is issued, in the event of default, the Fund may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery under an equity-linked note, and may have more limited methods of legal recourse in attempting to do so.

As with any investment, the Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund can lose the entire amount they have invested in an equity-linked note. The secondary market for equity-linked notes may be limited. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Funds to accurately value the equity-linked note in its portfolio, and may make disposal of such securities more difficult for the Funds.

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund's use of synthetic instruments will generally be for the purpose of gaining exposure to specific markets or securities. The principal risk of investments in synthetic instruments is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. Some synthetic instruments are more sensitive to interest rate changes and market price fluctuations than others. While the Funds may invest in synthetic instruments, the Funds are restricted to investing no more than 15% of its total assets in securities (of any type) that are illiquid: that is, not readily marketable.

Collateralized Loan Obligations

As part of its non-principal investment strategy, the Responsible Credit Fund and the Strategic Income Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. CLOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses. For CLOs, the cash flows from the trust are split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. The riskiest portion is the "equity" tranche, which bears the bulk of defaults from the bonds or loans in the trust and serves to protect the other, more senior tranches from default in all but the most severe circumstances. Since they are partially protected from defaults, senior tranches from a CLO trust typically have higher ratings and lower yields than their underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CLO depends largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the instrument in which the Fund invests. Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized by the Funds as illiquid investments, however an active dealer market may exist for CLOs allowing them to qualify for Rule 144A transactions. In addition to the normal risks associated with debt or fixed income

securities discussed elsewhere in this SAI and the Funds' Prospectus (*e.g.*, interest rate risk and default risk), CLOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the risk that the Fund may invest in CLOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Equity-Linked Securities

The Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund and Strategic Income Fund may invest in equity-linked securities, including, but not limited to, participation notes, certificates, and equity swaps. Equity-linked securities are privately issued securities whose investment results are designed to correspond generally to the performance of a specified stock index or "basket" of stocks, or a single stock. To the extent that the Funds invest in equity-linked securities whose return corresponds to the performance of a foreign security index or one or more foreign stocks, investing in equity-linked securities will involve risks similar to the risks of investing in foreign securities and subject to each Fund's restrictions on investments in foreign securities. See "Foreign Securities" and "Foreign Securities Risk" above. In addition, the Funds bear the risk that the counterparty of an equity-linked security may default on its obligations under the security. If the underlying security is determined to be illiquid, the equity-linked security would also be considered illiquid and thus subject to each Fund's restrictions on investments in illiquid investments.

Participation notes, also known as participation certificates, are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to replicate the performance of foreign companies or foreign securities markets and can be used by a Fund as an alternative means to access the securities market of a country. The performance results of participation notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate due to transaction and other expenses. Investments in participation notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate. There can be no assurance that the trading price of participation notes will equal the underlying value of the foreign companies or foreign securities markets that they seek to replicate. Participation notes are generally traded OTC. Participation notes are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the broker-dealer or bank that issues them will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with a Fund. Participation notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, the counterparty, and the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of such counterparty and has no rights under a participation note against the issuer of the underlying security. Participation notes involve transaction cost. If the underlying security is determined to be illiquid, participation notes may be illiquid and therefore subject to a Fund's percentage limitation for investments in illiquid investments. Participation notes offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt or currency.

Equity swaps allow the parties to a swap agreement to exchange the dividend income or other components of return on an equity investment (for example, a group of equity securities or an index) for a component of return on another non-equity or equity investment. An equity swap may be used by a Fund to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in circumstances in which direct investment may be restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise deemed impractical or disadvantageous. Equity swaps may also be used for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. A Fund's ability to enter into certain swap transactions may be limited by tax considerations. The counterparty to an equity swap contract will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/ dealer.

Equity swap contracts may be structured in different ways. For example, a counterparty may agree to pay a Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap contract would have increased in value had it been invested in particular stocks (or an index of stocks), plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. In these cases, a Fund may agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the equity swap contract plus the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to a Fund on the equity swap contract should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by a Fund on the notional amount. In other cases, the counterparty and a Fund may each agree to pay the other the difference between the relative investment performances that would have been achieved if the notional amount of the equity swap contract had been invested in different stocks (or indices of stocks). A Fund will generally enter into equity swaps on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with a Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Payments may be made at the conclusion of an equity swap contract or periodically during its term.

Equity swaps are derivatives and their value can be very volatile. 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 counterparty to an equity swap defaults, a Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that such Fund is contractually entitled to receive. Due to the fact that some swap agreements have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the cost of the underlying asset without the use of leverage. In addition, the value of some components of an equity swap (such as the dividends on a common stock) may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates. To the extent that the Adviser does not accurately analyze and predict the potential relative fluctuation of the components swapped with another party, a Fund may suffer a loss. Since equity swaps are normally illiquid, a Fund may be unable to terminate its obligations when desired. When entering into swap contracts, a Fund must "set aside" liquid assets, or engage in other appropriate measures to "cover" its obligation under the swap contract.

Inasmuch as these transactions are entered into for hedging purposes or are offset by segregated cash or liquid assets to cover the Funds' exposure, the Funds and the Adviser believe that transactions do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to a Fund's borrowing restrictions.

Repurchase Agreements

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with respect to its portfolio securities. Pursuant to such agreements, the Fund may acquire securities from financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers as are deemed to be creditworthy by the Adviser, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase and the Fund's agreement to resell such securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by the Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates (which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio security). Securities subject to repurchase agreements will be held by U.S. Bank, National Association (the "Custodian"), the Fund's Custodian, or in the Federal Reserve/Treasury Book-Entry System or an equivalent foreign system. The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the underlying securities at not less than 102% of the repurchase price under the agreement. If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from a sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price under the agreement. Bankruptcy or insolvency of such a defaulting seller may cause

the Fund's rights with respect to such securities to be delayed or limited. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans under the 1940 Act.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements without limit as part of its investment strategy. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by the Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that the Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while the Fund will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest cost to the Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and the Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when the Adviser believes it will be advantageous to the Fund. The Fund will establish a segregated account with the Custodian in which the Fund will maintain cash or cash equivalents or other portfolio securities equal in value to the Fund's obligations in respect of reverse repurchase agreements. Such reverse repurchase agreements could be deemed to be a borrowing, but are not senior securities.

Borrowing

The Low Duration High Income Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may each borrow to increase its portfolio holdings of securities. The Funds will limit their borrowing to an amount not to exceed one-third of its total assets. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires each Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This allows the Funds to borrow for such purposes an amount (when taken together with any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes as described below) equal to as much as 50% of the value of its net assets (not including such borrowings). If such asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund is required to reduce the Fund's debt and restore the 300% asset coverage within three business days, and may be required to dispose of some of its portfolio holdings, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of assets at that time.

The Funds may also be deemed to be borrowing when entering into certain derivative transactions such as certain options, forwards or swap transactions or reverse repurchase agreements. This type of borrowing is generally referred to as economic leverage.

The use of borrowing by the Funds involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar policies. Since substantially all of the Funds' assets fluctuate in value, whereas the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund's agreement with its lender, the asset value per share of the Funds will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and decrease more when its portfolio securities decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, the Funds might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. The interest which the Funds must pay on borrowed money, together with any additional fees to maintain a line of credit or any minimum average balances required to be maintained, are additional costs which will reduce or eliminate any net investment income and may also offset any potential capital gains. 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 Funds, except the Nordic High Income Bond Fund, have entered into a line of credit agreement with U.S. Bank, N.A., which may be used for temporary liquidity to meet redemption requests.

Use of Options

The Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund and Strategic Income Fund may purchase call and put options on securities to seek capital growth or for hedging purposes. Each Fund may also write and sell covered call and put options and purchase and write options on stock indices (such as the S&P 500® Index) listed on domestic or foreign securities exchanges or traded in the OTC market for hedging purposes.

An option on a security provides the purchaser, or "holder," with the right, but not the obligation, to purchase, in the case of a "call" option, or sell, in the case of a "put" option, the security or securities underlying the option, for a fixed exercise price up to a stated expiration date. The holder pays a non-refundable purchase price for the option, known as the "premium." The maximum amount of risk the purchaser of the option assumes is equal to the premium plus related transaction costs, although the entire amount may be lost. The risk of the seller, or "writer," however, is potentially unlimited, unless the option is "covered," which is generally accomplished through the writer's ownership of the underlying security, in the case of a call option, or the writer's segregation of an amount of cash or securities equal to the exercise price, in the case of a put option. If the writer's obligation is not covered, it is subject to the risk of the full change in value of the underlying security from the time the option is written until exercise.

Options on securities which have been purchased or written may be closed out prior to exercise or expiration by entering into an offsetting transaction on the exchange on which the initial position was established, subject to the availability of a liquid secondary market.

Options on securities and options on indices of securities, discussed below, are traded on national securities exchanges, such as the Chicago Board Options Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), which are regulated by the SEC. The Options Clearing Corporation guarantees the performance of each party to an exchange-traded option, by in effect taking the opposite side of each such option. Options on securities and indices purchased and written by the Funds may be traded on NASDAQ rather than on an exchange. Any options not traded on an exchange must be effected with primary government securities dealers recognized by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

An option position in an exchange-traded option may be closed out only on an exchange which provides a secondary market for an option of the same series. Although the Funds will generally purchase or write only those options for which there appears to be an active secondary market, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option at any particular time.

Reasons for the potential absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or a clearing corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options) in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in the class or series of options) would

cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange which had been issued by a clearing corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms. There is no assurance that higher than anticipated trading activity or other unforeseen events might not, at a particular time, render certain of the facilities of any of the clearing corporations inadequate and thereby result in the institution by an exchange of special procedures which may interfere with the timely execution of customers' orders. However, the Options Clearing Corporation, based on forecasts provided by the U.S. exchanges, believes that its facilities are adequate to handle the volume of reasonably anticipated options transactions, and such exchanges have advised such clearing corporation that they believe their facilities will also be adequate to handle reasonably anticipated volume.

Each Fund may also invest in so-called "synthetic" options or other options and derivative instruments written by broker-dealers, including options on baskets of specified securities. Synthetic options transactions involve the use of two financial instruments that, together, have the economic effect of an options transaction. The risks of synthetic options are generally similar to the risks of actual options, with the addition of increased market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk and operations risk.

Options transactions may be effected on domestic and foreign securities exchanges or in the OTC market. Options positions may be of the American or the European variety. An American style option may be exercised by the holder at any time after it is purchased until it expires. A European style option may be exercised only on its expiration date. When options are purchased OTC, a Fund bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. In addition, the Fund may have difficulty closing out its positions in OTC and synthetic options, which could result in losses to the Fund. OTC option positions and various derivative instruments may be illiquid and, in such cases are subject to the limitations on the purchase of illiquid investments by the Fund.

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments

During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, or when, in the opinion of the Adviser, certain abnormal or extraordinary circumstances exist, including periodic episodes where certain issuers call a portion of a Fund's portfolio and the Adviser is unable to locate eligible portfolio securities in which to invest, a Fund may, as a temporary or defensive measure, invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in high quality, fixed income securities, money market instruments, or cash or cash equivalents, including investment grade short-term obligations. Investment grade obligations include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, as well as securities rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations rating that security. The Funds will not be pursuing its investment objectives in these circumstances. Furthermore, to the extent that a Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' management fees and operational expenses.

For longer periods of time, a Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when a Fund is holding a large cash position, that Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested, and this may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period. To the extent that a Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's advisory fees and operational expenses.

The Funds may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Funds to liquidate their assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, particularly during periods of declining or

illiquid markets. This risk is greater to the extent that a Fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, or unpredictable cash flow needs. In addition, redemption risk is heightened during periods of overall market turmoil. If a Fund is forced to liquidate its assets under unfavorable conditions or at inopportune times, the Fund's value could decline.

The Funds may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. The Funds may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally 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. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Funds will be dollar denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks or financial institutions which at the time of purchase have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of $100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than $100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. Government. If the Funds hold instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a fund that invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. See "Foreign Investments" above. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located on interest income payable on the securities, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans which may be made and interest rates which may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are, among other things, required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount which they can loan to a single borrower, and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations do not necessarily apply to foreign bank obligations that a Fund may acquire.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under a Fund's investment objective and policies stated above and in its Prospectus, the Funds may make interest bearing time or other interest bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

Savings Association Obligations. The Funds may invest in certificates of deposit (interest bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of $100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than $100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

Commercial Paper, Short Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Funds may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by S&P, "Prime-1" by Moody's, or similarly rated by another NRSRO or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The Trust (on behalf of each Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of a Fund, as defined under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of a Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund.

The Funds may not:

1. (Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund only): issue senior securities or borrow money, except that (i) a Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding one-third (33 1/3%) of its total assets (including the amount borrowed); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit a Fund from engaging in options transactions or short sales in accordance with its objectives and strategies;

2. (Low Duration High Income Fund only): issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets, except that (i) a Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding one-third (33 1/3%) of its total assets (including the amount borrowed); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit a Fund from engaging in options transactions or short sales in accordance with its objectives and strategies;

3. act as underwriter (except to the extent a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its investment portfolio);

4. invest 25% or more of its net assets, calculated at the time of purchase and taken at market value, in securities of issuers in any one industry (other than U.S. Government securities)[(1)];

5. purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although a Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);

6. purchase or sell commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent a Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by commodities; or

7. make loans of money (except for the lending of its portfolio securities, purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of a Fund and except for repurchase agreements).

The Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund may not:

8. With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest 5% or more of its total assets in securities of a single issuer or hold 10% or more of the voting securities of such issuer. (This restriction does not apply to investments in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.)

(1) For purposes of complying with this restriction, the Fund will look through to the securities of any underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

With respect to Fundamental Investment Restriction No. 4 for the Low Duration High Income Fund, consistent with Section 8(b)(1) of the 1940 Act, the Fund will not concentrate its investments in any one industry or group of industries if, as a result, 25% or more of the Fund's assets will be invested in such industry or group of industries.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restriction

The following non-fundamental investment restrictions are applicable to the Low Duration High Income Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, Strategic Income Fund and the Nordic High Income Bond Fund. These restrictions can be changed by the Board of Trustees, but the change will only be effective after prior written notice is given to shareholders of the applicable Fund.

The Low Duration High Income Fund may not:

1. invest 15% or more of the value of its net assets, taken at the time of investment, in illiquid investments(1); or

2. make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of income producing fixed income securities without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

(1) The term "illiquid investment" is defined as an investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security.

The Responsible Credit Fund may not:

1. make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in fixed income securities and other credit-related instruments that meet the Adviser's responsible investment criteria (as defined in the Prospectus) without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

The Strategic Income Fund may not:

1. invest 15% or more of the value of its net assets, taken at the time of investment, in illiquid investments[1]; or

2. make any change to its investment policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities and income producing equities without first providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of the change to the Fund's 80% policy and any accompanying changes to the Fund's name, if applicable.

[1] The term "illiquid investment" is defined as an investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security.

The Nordic High Income Bond Fund:

1. will invest at least 80% of its net assets, (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in income producing bonds that are issued, originated, or underwritten out of the Nordic Countries, as defined in the Prospectus.

Except with respect to the limitation on borrowing, if the Nordic High Income Bond Fund is in compliance with a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus at the time that a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by the Fund will not be considered a violation.

Management of the Funds

Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Funds are supervised by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of six individual Trustees (each, a "Trustee," and collectively, the "Trustees"). The Trustees are fiduciaries for the Funds' shareholders and are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware in this regard. The Board of Trustees establishes policies for the operation of the Funds and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Funds.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and the officers of the Trust are listed below with their addresses, present positions with the Trust and principal occupations over at least the last five years.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Year Service Began	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Independent Trustees					

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Year Service Began	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Michael D. Akers, Ph.D. 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1955	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	31	Professor Emeritus, Department of Accounting (June 2019-present), Marquette University.	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2021).
Gary A. Drska 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1956	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	31	Retired; Former Pilot, Frontier/Midwest Airlines, Inc. (airline company) (1986-2021).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2021).
Vincent P. Lyles 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1961	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	Executive Director, Milwaukee Succeeds (education advocacy organization) (2023-present); System Vice President of Community Relations, Advocate Aurora Health Care (health care provider) (2019-2022).	Independent Director, BMO Funds, Inc. (an open-end investment company) (2017-2022).
Erik K. Olstein 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1967	Trustee Chairperson	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022 Three Year Term; Since April 18, 2025	31	Retired; President and Chief Operating Officer, Olstein Capital Management, L.P. (asset management firm) (2000-2020).	N/A
Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1969	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	Retired; Principal and Senior Portfolio Manager, Segall, Bryant & Hamill, LLC (asset management firm) (2018-2020).	Director, Peoples Financial Services Corp. (a publicly-traded bank holding company) (2022-present); Director, Century Communities, Inc. (a publicly-traded homebuilding company) (2023-present).

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Year Service Began	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Gregory M. Wesley 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1969	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	President and Chief Executive Officer, Greater Milwaukee Foundation (2024-present); Senior Vice President of Strategic Alliances and Business Development, Medical College of Wisconsin (2016-2024).	N/A
Officers					
Jennifer A. Lima 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1974	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Since April 18, 2025	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2002-present).	N/A
Kelly A. Strauss 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1987	Vice President, Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer	Indefinite Term; Since April 18, 2025	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2011-present).	N/A
Deanna B. Marotz 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1965	Chief Compliance Officer, Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since October 21, 2021	N/A	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2021-present); Chief Compliance Officer, Keeley-Teton Advisors, LLC and Teton Advisors, Inc (2017-2021).	N/A
Jay S. Fitton 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1970	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since July 22, 2019	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2019-present).	N/A

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Year Service Began	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Laura A. Carroll 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1985	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 20, 2018	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2007-present).	N/A
Julie A. Keller 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1966	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since February 28, 2025	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2004-present).	N/A
Marissa J. Pawlinski 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1996	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since January 18, 2024	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2023); Regulatory Administration Attorney, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2022); Judicial Law Clerk, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (2021-2022)	N/A

Role of the Board

The Board of Trustees provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all funds, the day-to-day responsibility for the management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust and its individual series, such as the Adviser, Distributor (defined below), Custodian (defined below), and the Funds' administrator and transfer agent, each of which are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements with the Adviser, Distributor, Custodian, and the Funds' administrator and transfer agent. The Board has appointed various individuals of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") who reports directly to the Board and who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters, including an annual compliance review. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal Board meetings, which are generally held five times per year, and at such other times as the Board determines is necessary, and involve the Board's review of recent Trust operations. From time to time, one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers in less formal settings, between formal Board meetings, to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Board is composed of six Independent Trustees – Dr. Michael D. Akers, Gary A. Drska, Vincent P. Lyles, Erik K. Olstein, Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez and Gregory M. Wesley. The Trust does not have a Trustee that is an "interested person" (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the "Interested Trustee"). Accordingly, all of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates, or any other investment adviser or service provider to the Trust or any underlying fund. The Board of Trustees has established two standing committees, an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee, which are discussed in greater detail under "Board Committees" below. Each of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee is composed entirely of Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The Trust's Chairperson, Erik K. Olstein, is an Independent Trustee.

In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed under the 1940 Act, the Independent Trustees on the Nominating Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions. Each Trustee was appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees because of his or her experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as set forth in the subsection "Trustee Qualifications" below.

The Board reviews its structure regularly in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust, including the unaffiliated nature of each investment adviser and the funds managed by such adviser; the number of funds that comprise the Trust; the variety of asset classes that those funds reflect; the net assets of the Trust; the committee structure of the Trust; and the independent distribution arrangements of each of the Trust's underlying funds.

The Board has determined that the function and composition of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee are appropriate to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise. In addition, the inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee allows these Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes discussed below. Given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust as described above, the Trust has determined that the Board's leadership structure is appropriate.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel, including personnel of the Trust's service providers. Because risk management is a broad concept composed of many elements (such as, for example, investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risk, business continuity risk, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the CCO regularly reports to the Board during Board meetings and meets in executive session with the Independent Trustees and their legal counsel to discuss compliance and operational risks. In addition, the Independent Trustees designated as the Audit Committee's "audit committee financial experts" meet with the Treasurer and the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the investment advisers to the underlying funds and the portfolio managers as to investment risks as well as other risks that may be discussed during Audit Committee meetings.

Trustee Qualifications

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills appropriate to his or her continued service as a Trustee of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. The Trustees have substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and assess information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, the Trustees have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board and the individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, below is certain additional information concerning each individual Trustee. The information provided below, and in the table above, is not all-inclusive. Many of the Trustees' qualifications to serve on the Board involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

Michael D. Akers, Ph.D., CPA. Dr. Akers has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Dr. Akers previously served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, from 2001 to June 2021. Dr. Akers has been a Professor Emeritus, Department of Accounting at Marquette University since June 2019, was Professor, Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 2004 to May 2019, was Chair of the Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 2004 to 2017, and was Associate Professor, Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 1996 to 2004. Dr. Akers is a certified public accountant, a certified fraud examiner, a certified internal auditor and a certified management accountant. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Dr. Akers is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Gary A. Drska. Mr. Drska has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Mr. Drska previously served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals from 2001 to June 2021. Mr. Drska previously served as a Pilot of Frontier/Midwest Airlines, Inc., an airline company, from 1986 to September 2021. Through his experience as an investment company trustee, Mr. Drska is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Vincent P. Lyles. Mr. Lyles has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Mr. Lyles has served as Executive Director of Milwaukee Succeeds since January 2023. He previously served as System Vice President of Community Relations at Advocate Aurora Health Care from 2019 to 2022. He served as an Independent Director of BMO Funds, Inc., an open-end investment company, from 2017 to 2022. Mr. Lyles is a board member and finance committee member of Badger Mutual Insurance Company and a Trustee and member of the Committee of Student Experience & Mission on the Board of Trustees at Marquette University. Mr. Lyles previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Boys & Girls Club of Greater Milwaukee from 2012 to 2018, President of M&I Community Development Corporation from 2006 to 2011, and as a Director of Public Finance of Robert W. Baird & Co. from 1995 to 2006. He received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School in 1987. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Mr. Lyles is experienced with legal, financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Erik K. Olstein. Mr. Olstein has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022 and Chairperson since 2025. Mr. Olstein served as President and Chief Operating Officer from 2000 to 2020 and Vice President of Sales and Chief Operating Officer from 1995 to 2000 at Olstein Capital Management, L.P., an asset management firm he co-founded. During his time at Olstein Capital Management, L.P., Mr. Olstein was responsible for fiduciary oversight and management of The Olstein Funds, an open-end investment company, where he served as Trustee, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer from 1995 to 2018. Mr. Olstein currently serves as President and Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the Trinity-Pawling School and has previously held Board positions with the American Friends of the National Museum of the Royal Navy, National Maritime Historical Society and U.S. Naval Service Personal Education Assistance Fund. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Mr. Olstein is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez, CFA®, FSA. Ms. Ramírez has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Ms. Ramírez has served on the Board of Directors of Peoples Financial Services Corp., a publicly-traded bank holding company, since 2022, and on the Board of Directors of Century Communities, Inc., a publicly-traded homebuilding company, since 2023. Ms. Ramírez served as Senior Portfolio Manager at Segall Bryant & Hamill, LLC, an asset management firm, from 2018 to 2020. She served as Partner and Senior Portfolio Manager from 2009 to 2018, Partner and Senior Equity Analyst from 2002 to 2009 and Equity Analyst from 1997 to 2002 at Denver Investments, LLC, an asset management firm that was acquired by Segall Bryant & Hamill, LLC in 2018. Ms. Ramírez currently serves as an Independent Director on the Bow River Capital Advisory Board, an asset management firm, and is a Director of the Denver Employees Retirement Plan. In addition, she serves on the boards of The Denver Foundation, NACD (National Association of Corporate Directors) Colorado Chapter, the Boettcher Foundation and Vuela for Health. Ms. Ramírez is a CFA® charterholder (CFA® is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute) and holds the Fundamentals of Sustainability Accounting (FSA) credential from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board. Through her employment experience, Ms. Ramírez is experienced with financial, accounting, ESG (environmental, social and governance), regulatory and investment matters.

Gregory M. Wesley. Mr. Wesley has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Mr. Wesley has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation since 2024. Prior to his current role at the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, he was Senior Vice President of Strategic Alliances and Business Development at the Medical College of Wisconsin from 2016 to 2024. Prior to his role at the Medical College of Wisconsin, he was a Partner at MWH Law Group LLP, a law firm during 2016, and a Partner at Gonzalez, Saggio & Harlan LLP, a law firm from 2002 to 2016. Mr. Wesley serves on the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, MHS Health Wisconsin, Versiti, Inc., and the Greater Milwaukee Committee. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread. He previously sat on the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Wisconsin from 2009 to 2016, the Board of Directors of Park Bank Milwaukee from 2015 to 2020, and the Board of Trustees of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation from 2016 to 2024. Mr. Wesley received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School in 1997. Through his sustained employment and board experience, Mr. Wesley is experienced with legal, financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of December 31, 2025, the following Trustees beneficially owned shares of the Funds and certain series of the Trust as follows. No other Trustee or officer of the Trust beneficially owned shares of the Funds or any other series of the Trust.

Trustee	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Low Duration High Income Fund	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Ultra-Short Duration Fund	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Responsible Credit Fund	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Strategic Income Fund	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in the Nordic High Income Bond Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned of Series in the Trust
Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez	None	None	None	None	None	Over $100,000
Gregory M. Wesley	None	None	None	$10,001–$50,000	None	$10,001–$50,000

Furthermore, as of December 31, 2025, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families, owned securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Distributor, or an affiliate of the Adviser or Distributor. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families, have a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds $120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds $120,000 in (i) the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates; (ii) any transaction or relationship in which such entity, the Funds, the Trust, any officer of the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor, or any of their affiliates was a party; or (iii) any other relationship related to payments for property or services to the Funds, the Trust, any officer of the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor, or any of their affiliates.

Board Committees

Audit Committee. The Trust has an Audit Committee, which is composed of the Independent Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska, Mr. Vincent P. Lyles, Mr. Erik K. Olstein, Ms. Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez and Mr. Gregory M. Wesley. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Funds. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Funds' independent auditor concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor's independence. Ms. Ramírez, the designated Audit Committee chair, and Dr. Akers serve as the Audit Committee's "audit committee financial experts," as stated in the annual reports relating to the series of the Trust. During the Funds' past fiscal year, the Audit Committee met two times with respect to the Funds.

Nominating Committee. The Trust has a Nominating Committee, which is composed of the Independent Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska, Mr. Vincent P. Lyles, Mr. Erik K. Olstein, Ms. Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez and Mr. Gregory M. Wesley. The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for the position of trustee and meets only as necessary. As part of this process, the Nominating Committee considers criteria for selecting candidates sufficient to identify a diverse group of qualified individuals to serve as trustees.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust's Nominating Committee Charter. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board of Trustees will be accepted on an ongoing basis and such recommendations will be kept on file for consideration when there is a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. During the Funds' past fiscal year, the Nominating Committee met once.

Trustee Compensation

Effective January 1, 2026, the Independent Trustees receive from the Trust an annual retainer of $120,000[1], $7,500[1] for each regular Board meeting attended and $1,000 for each special Board meeting attended, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. Members of the Audit Committee receive $2,000 for each meeting of the Audit Committee attended. The chair of the Audit Committee receives an annual retainer of $10,000[1]. Effective April 18, 2025, the Board chair of the Trust receives an annual retainer of $10,000. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Trustees received the following compensation from the Funds:

Name of Person/ Position	Aggregate Compensation[2] From the					Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Funds and the Trust[3] Paid to Trustees
	Low Duration High Income Fund	Responsible Credit Fund	Ultra-Short Duration Fund	Strategic Income Fund	Nordic High Income Bond Fund			
Dr. Michael D. Akers, Independent Trustee[4][5]	$5,349	$5,349	$5,349	$5,349	$3,924	None	None	$162,500
Gary A. Drska, Independent Trustee[4]	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$3,682	None	None	$153,750
Vincent P. Lyles Independent Trustee[4]	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$3,682	None	None	$153,750
Erik K. Olstein Independent Trustee and Chairperson[4][7]	$5,146	$5,146	$5,146	$5,146	$3,763	None	None	$156,250
Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez Independent Trustee[4][6]	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$3,682	None	None	$153,750
Gregory M. Wesley Independent Trustee[4]	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$5,065	$3,682	None	None	$153,750
John P. Buckel Interested Trustee[8]	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

(1) Prior to January 1, 2026, the Independent Trustees received an annual retainer of $115,000 and $6,500 for each regular Board meeting attended. Prior to January 1, 2025, the Independent Trustees received an annual retainer of $100,000, $4,500 for each regular Board meeting attended, and the chair of the Audit Committee received an annual retainer of $5,000.

(2) Trustees' fees and expenses are allocated between the Funds and any other series comprising the Trust.

(3) There are currently twenty-six other series comprising the Trust.

(4) Audit Committee member.

(5) Dr. Akers served as Audit Committee chair of the Trust until December 31, 2025.

(6) Appointed as Audit Committee chair of the Trust effective January 1, 2026.
(7) Appointed as Board chair of the Trust effective April 18, 2025.
(8) Mr. Buckel served as an Interested Trustee and Chairman of the Trust until April 17, 2025.

Control Persons and Principal Shareholders

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by a Fund. As of December 31, 2025, to the best of the Trust's knowledge, no person was a control person of a Fund, and all Trustees and officers as a group owned beneficially less than 1% of shares of each share class of a Fund. As of December 31, 2025 the following shareholders are considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Funds:

Low Duration High Income Fund - Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	62.17%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	25.88%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc	DE

Low Duration High Income Fund - Retail Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	99.86%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE

Ultra-Short Duration Fund - Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	58.90%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	32.15%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE

Ultra-Short Duration Fund - Institutional Class

SEI Private Trust Company Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	7.40%	Record	N/A	N/A

Responsible Credit Fund - Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	77.07%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	13.07%	Record	N/A	N/A
SEI Private Trust Company Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	7.44%	Record	N/A	N/A

Strategic Income Fund - Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	50.86%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services LLC For Exclusive Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Boulevard, 5th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	40.51%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE

Strategic Income Fund - Retail Class Shares				
Name and Address	**% Ownership**	**Type of Ownership**	**Parent Company**	**Jurisdiction**
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	80.07%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services LLC For Exclusive Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 499 Washington Boulevard, 5th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	16.04%	Record	N/A	N/A

Nordic High Income Bond Fund - Institutional Class Shares				
Name and Address	**% Ownership**	**Type of Ownership**	**Parent Company**	**Jurisdiction**
Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	66.10%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	23.34%	Record	N/A	N/A
SEI Private Trust Company Attn: Mutual Funds One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	5.74%	Record	N/A	N/A

Investment Adviser

Investment advisory services are provided to the Funds by the Adviser, CrossingBridge Advisors, LLC, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Funds. The Adviser is a majority-owned subsidiary of ENDI Corp.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for an initial period of two years with respect to the Nordic High Income Bond Fund. The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, and Strategic Income Fund (and, after an initial period of two years, the Nordic High Income Bond Fund) continues in effect from year to year, only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by: (i) the Board of Trustees or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund; and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement nor interested persons thereof, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Advisory Agreement (or in another manner permitted by the 1940 Act or pursuant to exemptive relief therefrom). The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, upon 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, when authorized by either: (i) a majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund; or

(ii) by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, or by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice to the Trust. The Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment," as defined under the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In consideration of the services provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from the Funds a management fee computed daily and paid monthly, based on a rate equal to 0.65% of each Fund's average daily net assets, as specified in the Prospectus. The Adviser may voluntarily agree to waive a portion of the management fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis, including additional fees above and beyond the contractual agreement the Adviser has to waive management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses. Prior to the Reorganization which occurred after the close of business on May 12, 2023, the Predecessor Fund paid a management fee equal to 0.65% of the Predecessor Fund's average daily net assets to RiverPark Advisors, LLC (the "Predecessor Fund Adviser"), the investment adviser to the Predecessor Fund.

The tables below set forth the advisory fees accrued by the Funds under the Advisory Agreement, the amount of the advisory fees and Fund operating expenses waived or recouped by the Adviser, and the total advisory fees paid by the Funds to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement. For the fiscal years indicated below, the Adviser received the following advisory fees:

Low Duration High Income Fund

Fiscal Year	Advisory Fee	(Waiver/ Reimbursement)	Recoupment	Advisory Fee after Waiver & Recoupment
September 30, 2025	$8,568,532	$0	$0	$8,568,532
September 30, 2024	$5,107,825	$0	$37,602	$5,145,427
September 30, 2023	$3,474,832	($845)	$55,951	$3,529,938

Ultra-Short Duration Fund

Fiscal Year	Advisory Fee	(Waiver/ Reimbursement)	Recoupment	Advisory Fee after Waiver & Recoupment
September 30, 2025	$1,637,901	$0	$32,664	$1,670,565
September 30, 2024	$746,647	($99,966)	$0	$646,681
September 30, 2023	$551,761	($125,503)	$0	$426,258

Responsible Credit Fund

Fiscal Year	Advisory Fee	(Waiver/ Reimbursement)	Recoupment	Advisory Fee after Waiver & Recoupment
September 30, 2025	$293,486	($151,489)	$0	$141,997
September 30, 2024	$222,623	($204,309)	$0	$18,314
September 30, 2023	$156,533	($191,487)	$0	$0

Nordic High Income Bond Fund

Fiscal Year[(1)]	Advisory Fee	(Waiver/ Reimbursement)	Recoupment	Advisory Fee after Waiver & Recoupment
September 30, 2025	$279,751	($169,479)	$0	$110,272

(1) The Nordic High Income Bond Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2024.

The table below sets forth the advisory fees accrued by the Strategic Income Fund under the Advisory Agreement, the amount of the advisory fees and Fund operating expenses waived or recouped by the Adviser or the Predecessor Fund Adviser, and the total advisory fees paid by the Funds to the Adviser or the Predecessor Fund Adviser under the Advisory Agreement or the advisory agreement between RiverPark Funds Trust and the Predecessor Fund Adviser, with respect to the Predecessor Fund. Advisory fees paid prior to May 13, 2023 were paid to the Predecessor Fund Adviser. Advisory fees paid from May 13, 2023 through September 30, 2025 were paid to the Adviser.

Strategic Income Fund

Fiscal Period/Year	Advisory Fee	(Waiver/ Reimbursement)	Recoupment	Advisory Fee after Waiver & Recoupment
September 30, 2025	$3,729,308	$0	$0	$3,729,308
September 30, 2024	$2,713,125	$0	$0	$2,713,125
May 13, 2023 through September 30, 2023	$733,851	$0	$0	$733,851
October 1, 2022 through May 12, 2023	$916,138	$0	$0	$916,138

Fund Expenses. Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. The Adviser has agreed to waive management fees payable to it by the Funds and/or to reimburse each Fund's operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit a Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses (exclusive of front-end or contingent deferred loads, 12b-1 plan fees, shareholder-servicing plan fees, interest (including interest incurred in connection with bank and custody overdrafts), acquired fund fees and expenses, leverage (*i.e.* any expenses incurred in connection with borrowings made by the Funds) and tax expenses, dividends or interest on short positions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation) to the limit set forth in the "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" table in the Prospectus. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from a Fund for up to three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursements will not cause a Fund's expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment. Any such reimbursement is also contingent upon the Board of Trustees' subsequent review and ratification of the reimbursed amounts.

Portfolio Managers

The Funds are managed by portfolio managers (each, a "Portfolio Manager," and collectively, the "Portfolio Managers"), as discussed in the Funds' Prospectus.

David K. Sherman currently serves as the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser and is a Portfolio Manager of each of the Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, Responsible Credit Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund. T. Kirk Whitney, CFA® is a Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, and serves as a Portfolio Manager of the Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund and Responsible Credit Fund. Spencer Rolfe is a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser and serves as a Portfolio Manager of the Responsible Credit Fund, Strategic Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund. Chen Ling is an Analyst of the Adviser and serves as the Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Nordic High Income Bond Fund. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Whitney are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Low Duration High Income Fund. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. De Kler are jointly responsible jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Ultra-Short Duration Fund. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Rolfe are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Responsible Credit Fund. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Rolfe are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Strategic Income Fund. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Rolfe and Ms. Ling are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Nordic High Income Bond Fund.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies, for each Portfolio Manager of each Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Funds) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. Asset amounts have been rounded and are approximate as of September 30, 2025.

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
David K. Sherman				
Other Registered Investment Companies	4	$1,166.9 million	0	$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	$136.8 million	0	$0
Other Accounts	8	$215.4 million	0	$0
T. Kirk Whitney, CFA®				
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	$127.0 million	0	$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	$136.8 million	0	$0
Other Accounts	3	$177.6 million	0	$0
Spencer Rolfe				
Other Registered Investment Companies	2	$300.9 million	0	$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$0	0	$0

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Accounts	0	$0	0	$0
Chen Ling				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	$0	0	$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$0	0	$0
Other Accounts	0	$0	0	$0
Michael De Kler				
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	$739.1 million	0	$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	$0	0	$0
Other Accounts	1	$6.3 million	0	$0

Material Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the Portfolio Managers' management of the Funds' investments and the management of the investments of "other accounts". The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Funds but may be subject to different management fee structures than the Funds. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similarities in investment objectives and strategies, whereby the Portfolio Managers 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 the Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Funds. The Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Accounts Investing in the same Portfolio Company

Conflicts may arise in cases where different CrossingBridge clients as well as affiliate clients invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more CrossingBridge clients as well as affiliate clients may own private securities of an issuer and other CrossingBridge clients as well as affiliate clients may own public securities of the same issuer. For example, a CrossingBridge client or an affiliate client may acquire a loan assignment or fixed income security of a particular borrower in which one or more CrossingBridge clients or affiliate clients have an equity investment. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, or any subsequent amendments, CrossingBridge may find that the interests of some clients may conflict with the interests of other CrossingBridge clients or affiliate clients. If an issuer in which a CrossingBridge client and one or more other CrossingBridge client as well as affiliate clients hold different classes of securities (or other assets, instruments, obligations issued by such issuer) encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of any workout may raise conflicts of interest (including conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, a debt holder may be better served by a liquidation of the

issuer in which it may be paid in full, whereas an equity holder might prefer a reorganization that holds the potential to create or retain value for the equity holders. Further, investing in different parts of the capital structure may also result in a conflict between clients with regards to corporate events and proxy voting. CrossingBridge clients that invest in different rankings within the capital structure may have different economic outcomes than originally expected.

CrossingBridge has adopted policies and procedures intended to prevent and mitigate such potential conflicts of interest. This includes, but is not limited to, the review of transactions by CrossingBridge's compliance department. While CrossingBridge will attempt to resolve such matters fairly, Fund shareholders should be aware that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of the Fund or Fund shareholders' interests.

Portfolio Managers Compensation
As of September 30, 2025, Messrs. Sherman, Whitney, Rolfe, De Kler and Ms. Ling each receive a fixed base salary and incentive awards based on the profitability of the Adviser and the satisfaction of the account objectives. Further, Mr. Sherman participates in the overall profitability of the firm and may receive distributions. The Portfolio Managers also participate in a retirement plan.

Ownership of Securities in the Funds by the Portfolio Managers
As of September 30, 2025, the Portfolio Managers of the Funds beneficially owned shares of each Fund as shown below:

	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds				
Name of Portfolio Manager	**Low Duration High Income Fund**	**Ultra-Short Duration Fund**	**Responsible Credit Fund**	**Strategic Income Fund**	**Nordic High Income Bond Fund**
David K. Sherman	Over $1,000,000	Over $1,000,000	Over $1,000,000	Over $1,000,000	Over $1,000,000
T. Kirk Whitney	$10,001 - $50,000	$10,001 - $50,000	$10,001 - $50,000	None	None
Spencer Rolfe	None	None	None	None	None
Chen Ling	None	None	None	None	None
Michael De Kler	None	None	None	None	None

Service Providers

Fund Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to a fund administration and servicing agreement (the "Administration Agreement") between the Trust and U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, Fund Services acts as the Funds' administrator. Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds' independent contractors and agents; preparing for signature by an officer of the Trust all of the documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services

does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, Fund Services receives from each Fund a combined fee for fund administration and fund accounting services based on each Fund's current average daily net assets. Fund Services is also entitled to be reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses. In addition to its role as Administrator, Fund Services also acts as fund accountant ("Fund Accountant"), transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

Prior to May 13, 2023, a separate entity (the "Predecessor Administrator") provided administrative services to the Predecessor Fund pursuant to an administration agreement. For the fiscal periods/years indicated below, the Funds paid the following in fund administration and fund accounting fees to Fund Services:

Administration and Accounting Fees Paid During Fiscal Periods/Years Ended September 30			
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Low Duration High Income Fund	$484,811	$386,174	$295,018
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	$114,544	$81,591	$77,000
Responsible Credit Fund	$41,945	$71,559	$71,972
Strategic Income Fund	$240,006	$220,593	$69,652[1]
Nordic High Income Bond Fund	$61,819	N/A[2]	N/A[2]

[1] Fees accrued for the fiscal period May 13, 2023 through September 30, 2023.

[2] The Nordic High Income Bond Fund did not pay fund administration and fund accounting fees to Fund Services because it had not yet commenced investment operations.

For the services provided to the Predecessor Fund prior to the Reorganization, the Predecessor Fund paid the following fees to the Predecessor Administrator, which were based on a percentage of the Predecessor Fund's average daily net assets:

Administration and Accounting Fees Paid During Fiscal Period October 1, 2022 through May 12, 2023:
$81,457

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association, an affiliate of Fund Services, is the custodian of the assets of the Funds pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, whereby the Custodian charges fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian has custody of all assets and securities of the Funds, delivers and receives payments for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments and performs other duties, all as directed by the officers of the Trust. The Custodian's address is 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as legal counsel to the Funds and the Independent Trustees.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water St., Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. Its services include auditing the Funds' annual financial statements and reviewing certain regulatory reports. Cohen & Co Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Company, Ltd., provides tax services as requested.

Distribution and Servicing of Fund Shares

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with the Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04104, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Funds' principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Funds' shares. The offering of the Funds' shares is continuous, and the Distributor distributes the Funds' shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any certain number of shares of the Funds. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and the continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Funds' outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Funds on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds or by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Distributor upon 60 days' written notice to the Trust. The Distribution Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act), or by the Distributor on 60 days' written notice.

During the last three fiscal years, the Distributor did not receive any net underwriting commissions on the sale of the Funds' shares.

Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan - Low Duration High Income Fund and Strategic Income Fund Only

The Low Duration High Income Fund and Strategic Income Fund have adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Distribution Plan") on behalf of the Retail Class shares of each Fund. Under the Distribution Plan, the Funds pay a Rule 12b-1 fee to the Distributor (the "Distribution Fee") for promotion and distribution of Retail Class shares of the Funds. The Distribution Fee is an annual fee at the rate of 0.25% of each Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Retail Class shares. The Distribution Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of such Distribution Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares, subject to the terms of the Distribution Plan. Institutional Class shares of the Funds are not subject to the Distribution Plan and do not pay Rule 12b-1 distribution fees.

The Distribution Fee is payable to the Distributor regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred on behalf of Retail Class shares of the Funds. Because the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by the Retail Class shares of the Funds during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the Distribution Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as a "compensation" plan.

The Distributor may use the Distribution Fee to pay for services covered by the Distribution Plan including, but not limited to, advertising, compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Retail Class shares, the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports to other than current Fund shareholders, the printing and mailing of sales literature pertaining to a Fund, and obtaining whatever information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that a Fund may, from time to time, deem advisable.

The table below shows the amount of Rule 12b-1 fees incurred and the allocation of such fees by the Retail Class shares of the Strategic Income Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Retail Class Shares of the Strategic Income Fund During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2025		
		Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing		$0
Printing/Postage		$0
Payment to Underwriter		$0
Payment to Broker/Dealer		$139,704
Compensation to sales personnel		$0
Interest, carrying or other financing charges		$0
Other		$0
Total	**$**	**139,704**

The table below shows the amount of Rule 12b-1 fees incurred and the allocation of such fees by the Retail Class shares of the Low Duration High Income Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Retail Class Shares of the Low Duration High Income Fund During the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2025		
		Total Dollars Allocated
Advertising/Marketing		$0
Printing/Postage		$0
Payment to Underwriter		$0
Payment to Broker/Dealer		$43,987
Compensation to sales personnel		$0
Interest, carrying or other financing charges		$0
Other		$0
Total	**$**	**43,987**

The Distribution Plan provides that it will continue from year to year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board, including a majority of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of a Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Plan or in any agreement related to such plan (the "Independent Trustees"), as required by the 1940 Act, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the trustees who are not "interested persons" of a Fund, select and nominate all other trustees who are not "interested persons" of a Fund. The Distribution Plan and any related agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval of shareholders holding a majority of a

Fund's outstanding Retail Class shares. All material amendments to the Distribution Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

The Distribution Plan requires that the Distributor provide to the Board, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the Distribution Plan. The Distributor is also required to furnish the Board with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board to make an informed determination of whether the Distribution Plan should be continued. The Distribution Plan may be continued from year-to-year only if the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, concludes at least annually that continuation of the Plan is reasonably likely to benefit shareholders. In particular, the Board of Trustees has determined that it believes that the Distribution Plan is reasonably likely to provide an incentive for brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries to engage in sales and marketing efforts on behalf of a Fund and to provide enhanced services to holders of Retail Class shares. With the exception of the Adviser and the Distributor, in its capacity as the Funds' principal underwriter, no "interested person" of a Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and no Independent Trustee of the Funds has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan or any related agreement.

As noted above, the Distribution Plan provides for the ability to use Retail Class assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets), plan administrators and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Retail Class shares (distribution services). The payments made by a Fund to these financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in the Retail Class shares of the Funds, through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from a Fund to its investment professionals. In addition to the ongoing asset-based fees paid to these financial intermediaries under the Distribution Plan, the Funds may, from time to time, make payments under the Distribution Plan that help defray the expenses incurred by these intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of a Fund for its employees. In addition, the Funds may make payments under the Distribution Plan for exhibition space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where a Fund is discussed.

To the extent these asset-based fees and other payments made under the Distribution Plan to these financial intermediaries for the distribution services they provide to the Funds' Retail Class shareholders exceed the Distribution Fees available, these payments are made by the Adviser from its own resources, which may include its profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Funds. In addition, the Funds may participate in various "fund supermarkets" in which a mutual fund supermarket sponsor (usually a broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the sponsor's customers without charging the customers a sales charge. In connection with its participation in such platforms, the Adviser may use all or a portion of the Distribution Fee to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing the Funds' Retail Class shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Adviser may pay additional fees to such intermediaries from its own resources.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

The Funds have adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan to pay for shareholder support services from the applicable Fund's assets pursuant to a Shareholder Servicing Agreement in an amount not to exceed 0.15% of the applicable Fund's average daily net assets. Currently, the shareholder servicing fee charged is 0.09% of the Responsible Credit Fund's average daily net assets, 0.10% of the Low Duration High Income Fund and Nordic High Income Bond Fund's average daily net assets, 0.11% of the Ultra-Short Duration Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.12% of the Strategic Income Fund's average daily net

assets; however, the fee may be increased to 0.15% of a Fund's daily net assets, at any time. The Funds are responsible for paying a portion of shareholder servicing fees to each of the shareholder servicing agents who have written shareholder servicing agreements with a Fund, and perform shareholder servicing functions and maintenance of shareholder accounts on behalf of shareholders.

For the fiscal period/years indicated below, the Funds paid the following shareholder servicing fees:

Shareholder Servicing Fees Paid During Fiscal Period/Years Ended September 30			
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Low Duration High Income Fund	$1,308,569	$560,053	$534,590
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	$279,772	$114,869	$84,886
Responsible Credit Fund	$39,721	$34,250	$24,082
Strategic Income Fund	$672,297	$459,144	$124,190[1]
Nordic High Income Bond Fund	$43,039	N/A[2]	N/A[2]

[1] Fees accrued for the fiscal period May 13, 2023 through September 30, 2023.
[2] The Nordic High Income Bond Fund did not pay shareholder servicing fees because it had not yet commenced investment operations.

Prior to May 13, 2023, the Predecessor Fund paid the following in shareholder servicing fees:

Shareholder Servicing Fees Paid During Fiscal Period October 1, 2022 through May 12, 2023:
$29,747

Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities in the OTC market will generally be executed directly with a "market-maker" unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price or execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Funds will be effected through broker-dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities that the Funds will be holding, unless the Adviser believes that better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from dealers will include a spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities and other factors will be considered in making these determinations. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers that furnish or supply

research and statistical information to the Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other brokerage services in addition to execution services. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement with the Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by FINRA and the SEC. Portfolio transactions may also be placed with broker-dealers in which the Adviser has invested on behalf of the Funds and/or client accounts.

While it is the Funds' general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for a Fund, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Funds or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Adviser's overall responsibilities to the Funds.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Funds and such client account(s) in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seek to acquire the same security as the Funds at the same time, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Funds may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Funds are purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Funds and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Funds are concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Funds. Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser may execute buy and sell orders for accounts and take action in performance of their duties with respect to any of its accounts that may differ from actions taken with respect to another account, so long as the Adviser shall, to the extent practicable, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Funds, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

When buying or selling securities, the Adviser may execute trades for the Funds with broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or their affiliates, and the Funds may pay commissions to such broker-dealers in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. The Trust has adopted procedures to monitor and control such affiliated brokerage transactions, which are reported to and reviewed by the Board at least quarterly.

Each Fund is required to identify any securities of its "regular brokers or dealers" that the Fund has acquired during its most recent fiscal year. The Responsible Credit Fund and Nordic High Income Bond

Fund did not acquire any securities of their "regular brokers or dealers" during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025. The following table lists the securities that were owned by the Low Duration High Income Fund, Ultra-Short Duration Fund, and Strategic Income Fund as of September 30, 2025:

Fund	Regular Broker-Dealer	Value of Holding
Low Duration High Income Fund	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	$ 3,495,398
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	$ 1,881,937
Strategic Income Fund	StoneX Financial, Inc.	$ 13,911,416
	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	$ 4,521,033

Each Fund is also required to identify any brokerage transactions during its most recent fiscal year that were directed to a broker because of research services provided, along with the amount of any such transactions and any related commissions paid by the Funds. The following table shows the amount of any such transactions and related commissions paid for research services for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025:

Fund	Commissions	Transactions
Low Duration High Income Fund	$13,128	$29,689,002
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	$—	$—
Responsible Credit Fund	$454	$1,050,254
Strategic Income Fund	$12,130	$54,693,338
Nordic High Income Bond Fund	$—	$—

For the fiscal period/years indicated below, the Funds paid the following brokerage commissions:

	Brokerage Commissions Paid Paid During Fiscal Period/Years Ended September 30		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Low Duration High Income Fund	$117,338[3]	$6,880	$22,840
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	$340	$—	$2,072
Responsible Credit Fund	$1,034	$389	$1,782
Strategic Income Fund	$90,811	$37,847	$45,798[1]
Nordic High Income Bond Fund	$—	N/A[2]	N/A[2]

(1) Fees accrued for the fiscal period May 13, 2023 through September 30, 2023.

(2) The Nordic High Income Bond Fund did not pay brokerage commissions because it had not yet commenced investment operations.

(3) The increase in brokerage commissions for the Fund is attributable to a significant increase in pre-merger SPAC transactions in 2025. Given that pre-merger SPACs are considered equity securities, they trade with commissions.

Prior to May 13, 2023, the Predecessor Fund paid the following brokerage commissions:

Brokerage Commissions Paid During Fiscal Period October 1, 2022 through May 12, 2023:
$23,942

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to above-average transaction and brokerage commission costs and may generate capital gains, including short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders at ordinary income rates. To the extent that a Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of the Funds could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Funds. Furthermore, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in a greater number of taxable transactions.

For the fiscal years indicated below, the portfolio turnover rates for the Funds were as follows:

Portfolio Turnover During Fiscal Years Ended September 30,		
	2025	**2024**
Low Duration High Income Fund	111%	124%
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	164%	154%
Responsible Credit Fund	135%	151%
Strategic Income Fund	100%	117%
Nordic High Income Bond Fund	76%	N/A[1]

[1] The Nordic High Income Bond Fund did not turn over its portfolio because it had not yet commenced operations.

Code of Ethics

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes of Ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Adviser to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The Distributor relies on the principal underwriter's exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3) of the 1940 Act from the requirement to adopt a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 because the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director, or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser.

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Board of Trustees has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Proxy Policies") on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board of Trustee's continuing oversight. The Proxy Policies require that the Adviser vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. The Proxy Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board of Trustees, at least annually, the Adviser's Proxy Policies and

a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Funds, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest.

The Adviser seeks to vote proxies in a manner reasonably believed to be in the best interests of shareholders and not affected by any material conflict of interest. The Adviser considers shareholders' best economic interests over that long term, that is, the common interest of all shareholders over time. Unless instructed by a client to follow its own proxy voting policies and procedures, the Adviser generally will not consider a client's individual characteristics or circumstances (including any social or political concerns) when determining how to vote proxies. Consequently, the Adviser typically votes solicited proxies identically for all client accounts for which they have discretionary authority. The Adviser's general philosophy is to support management recommendations on routine matters such as approval of financial statements, director/trustee elections, and appointment of auditors.

The Adviser's Proxy Voting Guidelines

The Adviser has adopted proxy voting guidelines to assist in making voting decisions on common issues. The guidelines are designed to address those securities in which the Funds generally invest and may be revised in the Adviser's discretion. Any non-routine matters not addressed by the proxy voting guidelines are addressed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote, particularly where such matters have a potential for major economic impact on the issuer's structure or operations. In making voting determinations, the Adviser may conduct research internally and/or use the resources of an independent research consultant. The Adviser may also consider other materials such as studies of corporate governance and/or analyses of shareholder and management proposals by a certain sector of companies and may engage in dialogue with an issuer's management. To the extent that a client may direct the Adviser to vote according to its own proxy voting policies, the Adviser may vote that client's securities differently than the same securities voted for other clients including the Funds.

In some cases, the cost of voting a proxy may outweigh the expected benefits. For example, casting a vote on a foreign security may involve additional costs such as hiring a translator or traveling to the foreign country to vote the security in person. The Adviser may abstain from voting a proxy if the effect on shareholders' economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant.

In certain cases, securities on loan as part of a securities lending program may not be voted. Nothing in the proxy voting policies shall obligate the Adviser to exercise voting rights with respect to a portfolio security if it is prohibited by the terms of the security or by applicable law or otherwise. The Adviser will not discuss with members of the public how they intend to vote on any particular proxy proposal.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Adviser and the Funds, the Proxy Policies provide that the conflict may be disclosed to the Board of Trustees or its delegate, who shall provide direction on how to vote the proxy. The Board of Trustees has delegated this authority to the Independent Trustees, and the proxy voting direction in such a case shall be determined by a majority of the Independent Trustees.

The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 are available without charge, upon request, by (1) calling toll-free, 888-898-2780, (2) on the Funds' website at www.crossingbridgefunds.com, or (3) by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and

Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA PATRIOT Act") and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. To ensure compliance with these laws, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program. Ms. Deanna B. Marotz has been designated as the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to: determining that the Distributor and the Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures; and reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity.

Portfolio Holdings Information

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies (the "Disclosure Policies") that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. Information about the Funds' portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with these Disclosure Policies. The Board of Trustees considered the circumstances under which the Funds' portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies, considering actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Funds' shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, Distributor or any other affiliated person of the Funds. After due consideration, the Board determined that the Funds have a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in these Disclosure Policies.

Information about the Funds' portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except as described below:

- the disclosure is required to respond to a regulatory request, court order or other legal proceeding;
- the disclosure is to a mutual fund rating or evaluation services organization (such as Factset, Morningstar and Lipper), or statistical agency or person performing similar functions, or due diligence department of a broker-dealer or wirehouse, who has, if necessary, signed a confidentiality agreement, or is bound by applicable duties of confidentiality imposed by law, with the Funds;
- the disclosure is made to the Funds' service providers who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities, and who are subject to duties of confidentiality imposed by law and/or contract, such as the Adviser, the Board of Trustees, the Funds' independent registered public accountants, regulatory authorities, counsel to the Funds or the Board of Trustees, proxy voting service providers, financial printers involved in the reporting process, the fund administrator, fund accountant, transfer agent, or custodian of the Funds;
- the disclosure is made by the Adviser's trading desk to broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities; in addition the Adviser's trading desk may periodically distribute a holdings list (consisting of names only) to broker-dealers so that such brokers can provide the Adviser with order flow information;
- the disclosure is made to institutional consultants evaluating the Funds on behalf of potential investors;
- the disclosure is (a) in connection with a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public or (b) relates to information that is otherwise available to the public; or

- the disclosure is made pursuant to prior written approval of the Trust's CCO, or other person so authorized, is for a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of the Funds' shareholders.

For purposes of the Disclosure Policies, portfolio holdings information does not include descriptive information if that information does not present material risks of dilution, arbitrage, market timing, insider trading or other inappropriate trading for the Funds. Information excluded from the definition of portfolio holdings information generally includes, without limitation: (i) descriptions of allocations among asset classes, regions, countries or industries/sectors; (ii) aggregated data such as average or median ratios, or market capitalization, performance attributions by industry, sector or country; or (iii) aggregated risk statistics. It is the policy of the Trust to prohibit any person or entity from receiving any direct or indirect compensation or consideration of any kind in connection with the disclosure of information about the Funds' portfolio holdings.

The Trust's CCO must document any decisions regarding non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings and the rationale therefor. In connection with the oversight responsibilities by the Board of Trustees, any documentation regarding decisions involving the non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds to third parties must be provided to the full Board of Trustees or its authorized committee. In addition, on a quarterly basis, the Board will review any disclosures of portfolio holdings outside of the permitted disclosures described above to address any conflicts between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser or any other Fund affiliate.

Currently, on or about the 15th calendar day of the month following a calendar quarter, the Funds provide their quarterly portfolio holdings to rating and ranking organizations, which may include Lipper, a Thomson Reuters Company, Morningstar, Inc., Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC, Bloomberg L.P., Thomson Reuters Corporation, Vickers Stock Research Corporation, Capital-Bridge, Inc and FactSet Research Systems Inc. The Funds' top holdings as of the most recently completed calendar quarter will be included in the Funds' monthly Fact Sheets which are available on the Funds' website at www.crossingbridgefunds.com. Portfolio holdings disclosure may be approved under the Disclosure Policies by the Trust's CCO. Disclosure of the Funds' complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter, in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders, and in the quarterly holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. These reports will be made available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on the Funds' website, www.crossingbridgefunds.com.

Any suspected breach of this policy must be reported immediately to the Trust's CCO, or to the chief compliance officer of the Adviser who is to report it to the Trust's CCO. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Funds' shares will fluctuate and is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) each business day. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that the NYSE will not be open on the following days: 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. However, the NYSE may close on days not included in that announcement. If the NYSE closes early, the Funds will calculate the NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. If an emergency exists as permitted by the SEC, the NAV may be calculated at a different time.

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by a Fund plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares in a Fund outstanding at such time.

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{Net Asset Value Per Share}$$

Generally, the Funds' investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser pursuant to the Adviser's procedures subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees.

Each equity security owned by a Fund, including depositary receipts, that is traded on a national securities exchange, except for securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ") is valued at its last sale price on the exchange on which such security is traded, as of the close of business on the day the security is being valued. All equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are valued at the last sales price at the close of the OTC market. If a non-exchange listed security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted bid and the asked prices will be used as long as it continues to reflect the value of the security.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued using the price of the exchange that a Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Fund securities listed on NASDAQ shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sales price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security will be valued at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and the asked prices at the close of the exchange on such day, or the security shall be valued at the latest sales price on the "composite market" for the day such security is being valued. The composite market is defined as a consolidation of the trade information provided by a national securities and foreign exchange and OTC markets as published by an approved independent pricing service ("Pricing Service"). Money market instruments are valued at cost. If cost does not represent current market value, the securities will be priced at fair value.

Debt securities, including short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the mean in accordance with prices provided by a Pricing Service. Pricing Services may use various valuation methodologies such as the mean between the bid and the asked prices, matrix pricing method or other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. If a price is not available from a Pricing Service, the most recent quotation obtained from one or more broker-dealers known to follow the issue will be obtained. Pricing quotations will be valued at the mean between the bid and the offer. Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Any discount or premium is accreted or amortized using the constant yield method until maturity. In the absence of available quotations, the securities will be priced at fair value.

Foreign securities will be priced in their local currencies as of the close of their primary exchange or market or as of the time a Fund calculates its NAV, whichever is earlier. Foreign securities, currencies and other assets denominated in foreign currencies are then translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of such currencies against the U.S. dollar, as provided by an approved pricing service or reporting agency. All assets denominated in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars using the applicable currency exchange rates as of the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, all other assets of the Funds are valued in such manner as the Adviser in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

Additional Purchase and Redemption Information

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares.

How to Purchase Shares

You may purchase shares of a Fund directly from the Fund, or from securities brokers, dealers or other financial intermediaries (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. The Funds may enter into arrangements with certain Financial Intermediaries whereby such Financial Intermediaries (and other authorized designees) are authorized to accept your order on behalf of the Funds (each an "Authorized Intermediary"). If you transmit your purchase request to an Authorized Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, shares will be purchased at the next calculated NAV, after the Authorized Intermediary receives the request. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is an Authorized Intermediary.

Shares are purchased at the next calculated NAV, after the Transfer Agent or Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. In most cases, in order to receive that day's NAV, the Transfer Agent must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion: (i) to suspend the continued offering of the Funds' shares; (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser or the Distributor such rejection is in the best interest of the Funds; and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Funds' shares. The Adviser reserves the right to reject any initial or additional investments.

How to Redeem Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly with the Funds or through your Financial Intermediary.

Payments to shareholders for shares of a Fund redeemed directly from the Fund will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the written request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days as determined by the SEC during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from the shareholder, the Funds or their authorized agents may carry out the instructions and/or respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from either party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, the Funds and their agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

The Transfer Agent will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If the Transfer Agent fails to employ reasonable procedures, the Funds and the Transfer Agent may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither the Funds nor their agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact the Transfer Agent.

Redemption in Kind

The Funds do not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. The Trust, however, has filed a notice of election under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act that allows the Funds to redeem, in kind, redemption requests of a certain amount. Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of $250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Funds, valued at the beginning of such period, the Funds have the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds $250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Funds in securities instead of cash. If a Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. For federal income tax purposes, redemptions made in-kind are taxed in the same manner to a redeeming shareholder as redemptions made in cash. In addition, sales of securities received in-kind may generate taxable gains.

Federal Income Tax Matters

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on you.

This section is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial decisions, and Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") guidance as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, and possibly with retroactive effect. These changes could impact a Fund's investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in a Fund. Some of the changes could affect the timing, amount and tax treatment of Fund distributions made to shareholders. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations to a particular shareholder. No assurance can be given that legislative, judicial, or administrative changes will not be forthcoming which could affect the accuracy of any statements made in this section. Please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund, as a series of the Trust, intends to qualify and will elect to be treated as a RIC under Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter M of the Code, provided it complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and timing and amount of its distributions. Each Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that such Fund

will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes on amounts distributed. However, the Funds can give no assurances that their anticipated distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all Fund-level taxes. If a Fund does not qualify as a RIC and is unable to obtain relief from such failure, such Fund would generally be taxed as a regular corporation and, in such case, it would generally be more beneficial for a shareholder to directly own such Fund's underlying investments rather than indirectly owning them through the Fund.

To qualify as a RIC, a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from "good income," which includes: (1) dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies; (2) other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies; and (3) net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Although Code Section 851(b) authorizes the U.S. Treasury Department to issue Treasury Regulations excluding "foreign currency gains" that are not directly related to a RIC's principal business of investing in stock or securities from qualifying income, Treasury Regulations currently provide that gain from the sale or other disposition of foreign currencies is qualifying income. Nevertheless, there can be no absolute assurances that future Treasury Regulations will not come to a different conclusion or that the Funds will satisfy all requirements to be taxed as a RIC.

Furthermore, a Fund must diversify its holdings such that at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the value of a Fund's assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other acceptable securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of a Fund's total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (ii) no more than 25% of the value of a Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs), or of any two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by a Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or of certain qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Each Fund will be subject to a 4% federal excise tax if it fails to distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year (reduced by any net ordinary losses, but not below the Fund's net capital gain for that period), and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax.

The Funds may invest in MLPs that are treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The income derived from such investments constitutes "good income" for purposes of satisfying the source of income requirement for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC. However, no more than 25% of the value of a RIC's total assets at the end of each fiscal quarter may be invested in securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships. If an MLP in which a Fund invests does not qualify as a qualified publicly traded partnership (and the MLP is not otherwise taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes), the Fund must look through to the character of the income generated by the MLP. Such income may not qualify as "good income" and could adversely affect the Fund's status as a RIC.

If an MLP in which a Fund invests is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the cash distributions received by the Fund from the MLP may not correspond to the amount of income allocated to the Fund by the MLP in any given taxable year. If the amount of income allocated to a Fund by an MLP exceeds the amount of cash received by the Fund from such MLP, the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining the Fund's status as a RIC and avoiding any federal income and excise taxes at the Fund

level. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements. Distributions to a Fund from an MLP that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital to the extent of the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. If the Fund's basis is reduced to zero, distributions in excess of basis will generally constitute capital gain for federal income tax purposes.

Investment company taxable income generally consists of interest, dividends, net short-term capital gain and net gain from foreign currency transactions, less expenses. Net capital gain is the excess of the net long-term gain from a Fund's sales or exchanges of capital assets over the net short-term loss from such sales or exchanges, taking into account any capital loss carryforward of such Fund. A Fund may elect to defer certain losses for tax purposes.

As of September 30, 2025, the Funds had the following capital loss carryovers which will be carried forward indefinitely to offset future realized capital gains:

	Short-Term	Long-Term
Low Duration High Income Fund	$ 5,451,877	$ 20,900,970
Ultra-Short Duration Fund	$ —	$ 519,137
Responsible Credit Fund	$ 524,639	$ 1,726,650
Strategic Income Fund	$ 7,958,806	$ 78,702,009
Nordic High Income Bond Fund	$ 1,285,908	$ 2,283,964

Distributions of investment company taxable income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For a non-corporate shareholder, a portion of the Funds' distributions of investment company taxable income may consist of "qualified dividend income" eligible for taxation at the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains to the extent that the amount distributed is attributable to and reported as "qualified dividend income" and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its Fund shares. For a corporate shareholder, a portion of the Funds' distributions of investment company taxable income may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent a Fund receives dividends directly or indirectly from U.S. corporations, reports the amount distributed as eligible for deduction and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its shares. The aggregate amount so reported to either non-corporate or corporate shareholders, as applicable, cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of such dividends received by the Funds for their taxable year. Due to the Funds' investment objectives, which generally involve investing in fixed income securities, it is possible that there will be no or limited income that qualifies for these "qualified dividend income" or dividends-received deduction rules.

Distributions of net capital gain are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gain are not eligible for "qualified dividend income" treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to above.

Distributions of any investment company taxable income and net capital gain will be taxable as described above whether received in additional Fund shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional Fund shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31 of the calendar year in which such distributions were declared. Distributions are generally includable in

alternative minimum taxable income in computing a non-corporate shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income ("NII") tax of 3.8% (in addition to the regular income tax). The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds ($250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, $200,000 for unmarried individuals and $125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Funds' distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon the sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

A sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares, whether for cash or in-kind proceeds, may result in recognition of a taxable capital gain or loss. Gain or loss realized upon a sale, exchange or redemption will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year, and, if held for one year or less, as short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss realized upon a sale, exchange or redemption of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales, or similar transactions is not counted. Any loss realized upon a sale, exchange or redemption of a Fund's shares may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the same Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale, exchange or redemption. If a shareholder's loss is disallowed under the wash sale rules, the basis of the new shares will be increased to preserve the loss until a future sale, exchange or redemption of the shares.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (a) distributions of investment company taxable income and (b) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares paid to: (i) certain "foreign financial institutions" unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the IRS the identity of certain of its accountholders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States), and (ii) certain "non-financial foreign entities" unless such entity certifies to a Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect a Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in a Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

The Funds' transactions, if any, in options, futures contracts, swaps and other investments may be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may accelerate recognition of income to a Fund, defer a Fund's losses, and affect whether capital gain and loss is characterized as long-term or short-term. These provisions could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require a Fund to "mark-to-market" certain positions (*i.e.*, treat

them as if they were closed out). This "mark-to-market" requirement may cause a Fund to recognize income without receiving cash, and the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining the Fund's status as a RIC and avoiding any income and excise taxes at the Fund level. Accordingly, a Fund may have to dispose of its investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements of the Code.

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish the Funds with its correct Social Security Number or other applicable taxpayer identification number and certain certifications or the Funds receive notification from the IRS requiring backup withholding, the Funds are required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder's distributions and redemption proceeds at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents.

Foreign taxpayers (including nonresident aliens) are generally subject to tax withholding at a flat rate of 30% on U.S. source income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. This withholding rate may be lower under the terms of a tax treaty or convention.

Distributions

The Funds will receive income primarily in the form of dividends and interest earned on their investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in the Funds' operations, is the Funds' net investment income, substantially all of which will be distributed to the Funds' shareholders.

The amount of a Fund's distributions is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by a Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The Funds do not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in their shares.

The Funds may also realize capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions (either actual or deemed) of their portfolio securities. Any net gain that a Fund may realize from transactions involving investments held less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any capital loss carryforward), will comprise part of net investment income. If during any year a Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held for the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital loss carryforward) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gain in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time that the shares may have been held by the shareholders. Net capital losses realized by a Fund may be carried forward indefinitely, and will generally retain their character as short-term or long-term capital losses. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, please consult your tax adviser.

Any distribution paid by a Fund reduces the Fund's NAV per share on the date paid by the amount of the distribution per share. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to federal income taxes.

Distributions will be reinvested in the form of additional shares of a Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Shareholders have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the Transfer Agent has received the request.

Cost Basis Reporting

The Funds are required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares") when the shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems such shares. This reporting requirement does not apply to shares acquired prior to January 1, 2012 or to shares held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), banks, credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies ("non-covered shares"). The Funds are not required to determine or report a shareholder's cost basis in non-covered shares and are not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of any information provided for non-covered shares.

The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for distributions, returns of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether the sale, exchange or redemption of a share results in a gain or loss. If you sell, exchange or redeem covered shares during any year, then the Funds will report the gain or loss, cost basis, and holding period of such shares to the IRS and you on a Form 1099.

A cost basis method is the method by which a Fund determines which specific covered shares are deemed to be sold, exchanged or redeemed when a shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems less than its entire holding of Fund shares and has made multiple purchases of Fund shares on different dates at differing net asset values. If a shareholder does not affirmatively elect a cost basis method, the Funds will use the average cost method, which averages the basis of all Fund shares in an account regardless of holding period, and shares sold, exchanged or redeemed are deemed to be those with the longest holding period first. Each shareholder may elect in writing (and not over the telephone) any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method to calculate the cost basis in its covered shares. The default cost basis method applied by the Funds or the alternate method elected by a shareholder may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares.

If you hold Fund shares through a financial intermediary (or another nominee), please contact that broker or nominee with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of these cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Funds' 2025 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form N-CSR are incorporated herein by reference in this SAI.