

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

November 1, 2017

Acuitas International Small Cap Fund
Institutional Shares (AISCX)
Investor Shares

Acuitas US Microcap Fund
Institutional Shares (AFMCX)
Investor Shares

Investment Adviser

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This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) supplements the prospectus dated November 1, 2017, as it may be amended from time to time (the “Prospectus”), offering Institutional Shares and Investor Shares of Acuitas International Small Cap Fund and Acuitas US Microcap Fund (each a “Fund”; collectively the “Funds”), each a separate series of Forum Funds II (the “Trust”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should only be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. You may obtain the Prospectus without charge by contacting Atlantic Fund Administration, LLC (d/b/a Atlantic Fund Services) (“Atlantic” or “Administrator”) at the address, telephone number or e-mail address listed above. This SAI is incorporated by reference into the Funds’ Prospectus. In other words, it is legally a part of the Prospectus.

Financial statements for the Funds for the year ended June 30, 2017 are included in the Annual Report to shareholders and are incorporated into this SAI by reference. Copies of the Funds’ Annual Report may be obtained without charge and upon request, by contacting Atlantic at the address, telephone number or e-mail address listed above.

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KEY DEFINED TERMS

As used in this SAI, the following terms have the meanings listed.

“1933 Act” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, including rules, regulations, SEC interpretations, and any exemptive orders or interpretive relief promulgated thereunder.

“1940 Act” means the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, including rules, regulations, SEC interpretations, and any exemptive orders or interpretive relief promulgated thereunder.

“Adviser” means Acuitas Investments, LLC, the Funds’ investment adviser.

“Board” means the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

“CFTC” means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“Independent Trustees” means trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

“IRC” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“IRS” means the Internal Revenue Service.

“NAV” means net asset value per share.

“RIC” means a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the IRC.

“SEC” means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Subadviser” means each of Algert Global, LLC; ClariVest Asset Management, LLC; DePrince, Race & Zollo, Inc.; Falcon Point Capital, LLC; Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd.; and WCM Investment Management, the Funds’ subadvisers.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

Each Fund is a diversified open-ended series of the Trust. This section supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus. Please see the Prospectus for a discussion of each Fund's investment objective, principal investment strategies and principal risks of investing in each Fund. That said, the following paragraphs provide more detail regarding each Fund's investment policies and the associated risks.

Security Ratings Information

Each Fund's investments in fixed-income will be rated investment grade at the time of purchase and are therefore subject to the credit risk relating to the financial condition of the issuers of the securities. Each Fund also may invest in investment grade debt securities, including corporate debt obligations, U.S. Government Securities, and variable and floating rate securities. Investment grade means the securities are rated in the top four long-term rating categories or unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

The lowest ratings that are investment grade for corporate bonds, including convertible securities, are "Baa" in the case of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and "BBB" in the cases of Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P") and Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"); for preferred stock the lowest ratings are "Baa" in the case of Moody's and "BBB" in the cases of S&P and Fitch. Non-investment grade fixed-income securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") have significant speculative characteristics and generally involve greater volatility of price than investment grade securities. Unrated securities may not be as actively traded as rated securities. The Funds may retain securities whose ratings have declined below the lowest permissible rating category (or that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities whose ratings have declined below the lowest permissible rating category) if the Adviser determines that retaining such security is in the best interests of the Fund. Each Fund's investments in preferred stock and convertible securities will be subject to credit, volatility, and liquidity risks of the issuers' securities that are non-investment grade or which may be unrated.

Moody's, S&P, Fitch and other organizations provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities is included in Appendix A to this SAI. The Adviser may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

Equity Securities

Common and Preferred Stock. Each Fund may invest in common and preferred stock. Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's common stock price. Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends or the recovery of investment should a company be liquidated, although preferred stock is usually junior to the debt securities of the issuer. Preferred stock typically does not possess voting rights. Preferred stock is subject to the risks associated with other types of equity securities, as well as additional risks, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, potentially greater volatility and risks related to deferral, non-cumulative dividends, subordination, liquidity, limited voting rights, and special redemption rights.

The fundamental risk of investing in common and preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Historically, common stocks have provided greater long-term returns and have entailed greater short-term risks than preferred stocks, fixed-income securities and money market investments. The market value of all securities, including common and preferred stocks, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measure of a company's worth. If you invest in the Funds, you should be willing to accept the risks of the stock market and should consider an investment in the Funds only as a part of your overall investment portfolio.

Convertible Securities. Each Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include fixed-income securities, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a given amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer during a specified period and at a specified price in the future. A convertible security entitles

the holder to receive interest on debt or the dividend on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged.

Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a company's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable non-convertible securities. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally: (1) have higher yields than the underlying common stock, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (2) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock since they have fixed-income characteristics; and (3) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Investment in convertible securities generally entails less risk than an investment in the issuer's common stock. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalization companies whose stock price may be volatile. Therefore, the price of a convertible security may reflect variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that non-convertible debt does not. The extent to which such risk is reduced, however, depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed-income security.

Warrants. The Funds may invest in warrants. Warrants are securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds that give the holder the right to purchase a given number of shares of common stock at a specified price and time. The price usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant's issuance. Warrants have no voting rights with respect to the common stock, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations due to adverse market conditions or other factors and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. If the warrant is not exercised within the specified time period, it becomes worthless.

Fixed-Income Securities

The Funds may invest in debt securities including corporate debt obligations, U.S. Government Securities, and variable and floating rate securities.

Corporate Debt Obligations. Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. Companies use these instruments to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than nine months. In addition, the Funds may invest in corporate debt securities registered and sold in the United States by foreign issuers (Yankee bonds) and those sold outside the United States by foreign or U.S. issuers (Eurobonds). The Funds may only invest in commercial paper that is rated in one of the two highest short-term rating categories by an organization providing ratings or, if unrated, is judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Financial Institution Obligations. Obligations of financial institutions include, among other things, negotiable certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances. The Funds may invest in negotiable certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by commercial banks doing business in the United States that have, at the time of investment, total assets in excess of one billion dollars and are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Certificates of deposit represent an institution's obligation to repay funds deposited with it that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable obligations of a bank to pay a draft, which has been drawn by a customer, and are usually backed by goods in international trade. Certificates of deposit, which are payable at the stated maturity date and bear a fixed rate of interest, generally may be withdrawn on demand by the Funds but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which could reduce its performance.

U.S. Government Securities. The Fund may invest in U.S. Government Securities. The Fund considers U.S. Government Securities to include: (1) U.S. Treasury obligations (which differ only in their interest rates and maturities), (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (such as securities issued by the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Export-Import Bank, the

General Services Administration and the Maritime Administration and certain securities issued by the FHA and the Small Business Administration) and (3) securities that are guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”) or the Federal Home Loan Banks). These U.S. Government-sponsored entities, which although chartered and sponsored by Congress, are not guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. Government. They are supported by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or corporation. The range of maturities of U.S. Government Securities is usually three months to thirty years. In general, the U.S. Government Securities tend to carry more interest rate risk than corporate bonds with similar maturities.

In September 2008, the Treasury and FHFA announced that FNMA and FHLMC had been placed in conservatorship. Since that time, FNMA and FHLMC have received significant capital support through Treasury preferred stock purchases, as well as Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage-backed securities. The FHFA and the U.S. Treasury (through its agreement to purchase FNMA and FHLMC preferred stock) have imposed strict limits on the size of their mortgage portfolios. While the mortgage-backed securities purchase programs ended in 2010, the Treasury continued its support for the entities’ capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth through at least 2012. When a credit rating agency downgraded long-term U.S. Government debt in August 2011, the agency also downgraded FNMA and FHLMC’s bond ratings, from AAA to AA+, based on their direct reliance on the U.S. Government (although that rating did not directly relate to their mortgage-backed securities). From the end of 2007 through the first quarter of 2014, FNMA and FHLMC required Treasury support of approximately \$187.5 billion through draws under the preferred stock purchase agreements. However, they have paid \$203 billion in senior preferred dividends to the Treasury over the same period. FNMA did not require any draws from Treasury from the fourth quarter of 2011 through the second quarter of 2014. Similarly, FHLMC did not require any draws from Treasury from the first quarter of 2012 through the second quarter of 2014. In April 2014, FHFA projected that FNMA and FHLMC would require no additional draws from Treasury through the end of 2015. However, FHFA also conducted a stress test mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act, which suggested that in a “severely adverse scenario” additional Treasury support of between \$84.4 billion and \$190 billion (depending on the treatment of deferred tax assets) might be required. No assurance can be given that the Federal Reserve or the Treasury will ensure that FNMA and FHLMC remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities that they issue.

In addition, the problems faced by FNMA and FHLMC, resulting in their being placed into federal conservatorship and receiving significant U.S. Government support, have sparked serious debate among federal policymakers regarding the continued role of the U.S. Government in providing liquidity for mortgage loans. In December 2011, Congress enacted the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 which, among other provisions, requires that FNMA and FHLMC increase their single-family guaranty fees by at least 10 basis points and remit this increase to the Treasury with respect to all loans acquired by FNMA or FHLMC on or after April 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2022. Serious discussions among policymakers continue, however, as to whether FNMA and FHLMC should be nationalized, privatized, restructured or eliminated altogether. FNMA reported in the second quarter of 2014 that there was “significant uncertainty regarding the future of our company, including how long the company will continue to exist in its current form, the extent of our role in the market, what form we will have, and what ownership interest, if any, our current common and preferred stockholders will hold in us after the conservatorship is terminated and whether we will continue to exist following conservatorship.” FHLMC faces similar uncertainty about its future role. FNMA and FHLMC also are the subject of several continuing legal actions and investigations over certain accounting, disclosure or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may continue to have an adverse effect on the guaranteeing entities.

Holders of U.S. Government Securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation for repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide support if it were not obligated to do so by law. Neither the U.S. Government nor any of its agencies or instrumentalities guarantees the market value of the securities they issue.

The Funds may also invest in separated or divided U.S. Government Securities. These instruments represent a single interest, or principal, payment on a U.S. Government Security that has been separated from all the other interest payments as well as the security itself. When a Fund purchases such an instrument, it purchases the right to receive a single payment of a set sum at a known date in the future. The interest rate on such an instrument is determined by the price the Fund pays for the instrument when it purchases the instrument at a discount under what the instrument entitles the Fund to receive when the instrument matures. The amount of the discount the Fund will receive will depend upon the length of time to maturity of the separated U.S. Government Security and prevailing market interest rates when the separated U.S. Government Security is purchased. Separated U.S. Government Securities can be considered zero coupon investments because no payment is made to the Fund until maturity. The market values of these securities are much more susceptible to change in market interest

rates than income-producing securities. These securities are purchased with original issue discount and such discount is includable as gross income to a Fund shareholder over the life of the security.

The Funds may also purchase certificates not issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, which evidence ownership of future interest, principal or interest and principal payments on obligations issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The actual U.S. Treasury securities will be held by a custodian on behalf of the certificate holder. These certificates are purchased with original issue discount and are subject to greater fluctuations in market value, based upon changes in market interest rates, than income-producing securities.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. Debt securities have variable or floating rates of interest and, under certain limited circumstances, may have varying principal amounts. These securities pay interest at rates that are adjusted periodically according to a specified formula, usually with reference to one or more interest rate indices or market interest rates (the “underlying index”). The interest paid on these securities is a function primarily of the underlying index upon which the interest rate adjustments are based. These adjustments minimize changes in the market value of the obligation. Similar to fixed rate debt instruments, variable and floating rate instruments are subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness. The rate of interest on securities may be tied to U.S. Government Securities or indices on those securities as well as any other rate of interest or index. Certain variable rate securities pay interest at a rate that varies inversely to prevailing short-term interest rates (sometimes referred to as “inverse floaters”). Certain inverse floaters may have an interest rate reset mechanism that multiplies the effects of changes in the underlying index. This mechanism may increase the volatility of the security’s market value while increasing the security’s yield.

Variable and floating rate demand notes of corporations are redeemable upon a specified period of notice. These obligations include master demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts at varying interest rates under direct arrangements with the issuer of the instrument. The issuer of these obligations often has the right, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the obligations upon a specified number of days’ notice. Certain securities may have an initial principal amount that varies over time based on an interest rate index, and, accordingly, a Fund might be entitled to less than the initial principal amount of the security upon the security’s maturity. The Funds intend to purchase these securities only when the Adviser believes the interest income from the instrument justifies any principal risks associated with the instrument. The Adviser may attempt to limit any potential loss of principal by purchasing similar instruments that are intended to provide an offsetting increase in principal. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to limit the effects of principal fluctuations and, accordingly, a Fund may incur losses on those securities even if held to maturity without issuer default.

There may not be an active secondary market for any particular floating or variable rate instruments, which could make it difficult for a Fund to dispose of the instrument during periods that the Fund is not entitled to exercise any demand rights it may have. The Fund could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss with respect to those instruments. The Adviser monitors the liquidity of each Fund’s investment in variable and floating rate instruments, but there can be no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist.

General Risk. The market value of the interest-bearing fixed-income securities held by a Fund will be affected by changes in interest rates. There is normally an inverse relationship between the market value of securities sensitive to prevailing interest rates and actual changes in interest rates. The longer the remaining maturity (and duration) of a security, the more sensitive the security is to changes in interest rates. All fixed-income securities, including U.S. Government Securities, can change in value when there is a change in interest rates. Changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal and in the markets’ perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness will also affect the market value of that issuer’s debt securities. As a result, an investment in the Funds is subject to risk even if all fixed-income securities in the Fund’s investment portfolio are paid in full at maturity. In addition, certain fixed-income securities may be subject to extension risk, which refers to the change in total return on a security resulting from an extension or abbreviation of the security’s maturity.

Yields on fixed-income securities, including municipal securities, are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the fixed-income securities markets, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. Fixed-income securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to greater price movements than obligations with shorter maturities.

The issuers of fixed-income securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors that may restrict the ability of the issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities. The possibility exists therefore, that, as a result of bankruptcy, litigation or other conditions, the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities may become impaired.

Credit Risk. A Fund's investments in fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk relating to the financial condition of the issuers of the securities that the Fund holds. To limit credit risk, the Funds will generally buy debt securities that are rated by an organization providing ratings in the top four long-term rating categories or in the top two short-term rating categories. Moody's, S&P's and other organization providing ratings are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of securities is included in Appendix A. The Adviser may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are not, however, absolute standards of quality. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Consequently, similar securities with the same rating may have different market prices. In addition, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and the issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

A Fund may retain a security that ceases to be rated or whose rating has been lowered below the Fund's lowest permissible rating category if the Adviser determines that retaining the security is in the best interests of the Fund. Because a downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss.

The Funds may purchase unrated securities if the Adviser determines that the security is of comparable quality to a rated security that the Funds may purchase. Unrated securities may not be as actively traded as rated securities.

Futures

Futures Contracts and Index Futures Contracts. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make, delivery of cash or an underlying debt security, as called for in the contract, at a specified date and at an agreed upon price. An index futures contract involves the delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and at the price designated by the futures contract. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made. Generally, these futures contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contracts.

If a Fund will be financially exposed to another party due to its investments in futures, the Fund, may, if required, maintain either: (1) an offsetting ("covered") position in the underlying security or an offsetting futures contract; or (2) cash, receivables and liquid debt securities with a value sufficient at all times to cover its potential obligations. The Funds will comply with SEC guidelines with respect to coverage of these strategies and, if the guidelines require, will set aside cash, liquid securities and other permissible assets ("Segregated Assets") on its books and records in the prescribed amount. Segregated Assets and covered positions cannot be sold or closed out while the offsetting strategy is outstanding, unless the Segregated Assets or covered positions are replaced with similar assets. As a result, there is a possibility that the use of cover or segregation involving a large percentage of a Fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Risks of Futures Contract. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial, due to the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing, and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. Futures prices are affected by and may respond rapidly to a variety of factors including (but not limited to) market reports, news reports, interest rates, national and international political and economic events, weather and domestic or foreign trades, monetary or fiscal policies and programs. Such rapid response might include an opening price on an affected futures contract sharply higher or lower than the previous day's close. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements (and segregation requirements, if applicable) at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so thus causing the Fund to incur a loss. In addition, on the settlement date, the Fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying the futures positions it holds.

The Fund could suffer losses if it is unable to close out a futures contract because of an illiquid secondary market. Futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange, which provides a secondary market for such products. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures product at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures position. Moreover, most futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally

moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

The Fund may use various futures contracts that are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market in those contracts will develop or continue to exist. The Fund's activities in the futures markets may result in higher portfolio turnover rates and additional brokerage costs, which could reduce the Fund's yield.

Derivatives. Derivatives are financial instruments that have a value which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. Gains or losses involving derivative instruments may be substantial, because a relatively small price movement in the underlying securities, instrument, currency or index may result in a substantial gain or loss for the Fund. Futures contracts are considered to be derivatives. Use of these instruments is subject to regulation by the SEC, the futures exchanges on which futures are traded or by the CFTC. No assurance can be given that any income strategy will achieve its intended result.

Historically, an adviser of a fund trading commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts, nondeliverable forwards, swaps and cash-settled foreign currency contracts) has been excluded from regulation as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5. In 2012, the CFTC amended Regulation 4.5 to dramatically narrow this exclusion.

Under the amended Regulation 4.5 exclusion, a fund's commodity interests - other than those used for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC) - must be limited such that the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) does not exceed 5% of the fund's NAV, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of the positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, does not exceed 100% of the fund's NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). Further, to qualify for the exclusion in amended Regulation 4.5, a fund must satisfy a marketing test, which requires, among other things, that the fund not hold itself out as a vehicle for trading commodity interests.

The Adviser intends to comply with one of the two alternative limitations described above with respect to the Fund and claim an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") with respect to the Fund. The Fund therefore will not be subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. Complying with the limitations may restrict the Adviser's ability to use derivatives as part of the Fund's investment strategies. Although the Adviser expects to be able to execute the Fund's strategies within the limitations, performance could be adversely affected.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

General. The Funds may not acquire securities or invest in repurchase agreements if, as a result, more than 15% of a Fund's net assets (taken at current value) would be invested in illiquid securities. If, after the time of acquisition, due to subsequent fluctuations in value or any other reasons, the value of the Fund's illiquid securities exceeds 15%, the Adviser will consider what actions are appropriate to help maintain adequate liquidity, such as an orderly disposition of the illiquid securities, to the extent possible. Further, the Adviser continuously monitors each Fund's holdings in illiquid securities.

The term "illiquid securities" means securities that cannot be disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid securities include: (1) repurchase agreements not entitling the holder to payment of principal within seven days; (2) purchased over-the-counter options; (3) securities which are not readily marketable; and (4) except as otherwise determined by the Adviser, securities that are illiquid by virtue of restrictions on the sale of such securities to the public without registration under the 1933 Act ("Restricted Securities").

Each Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets (taken at current value) in Restricted Securities.

A liquid market exists for certain Restricted Securities and the Adviser, pursuant to policies approved by the Board, may determine that certain Restricted Securities are not illiquid. These securities are not subject to a Fund's investment limitations on illiquid and Restricted Securities.

An institutional market has developed for certain restricted securities. Accordingly, contractual or legal restrictions on the resale of a security may not be indicative of the liquidity of the security. If such securities are eligible for purchase by

institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act or other exemptions, the Adviser may determine that the securities are liquid.

Risks. Any security, including securities determined by the Adviser to be liquid, may become illiquid. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of a security. A Fund might also have to register a restricted security in order to dispose of it, resulting in expense and delay. A Fund might not be able to dispose of restricted or illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience a loss or have difficulty satisfying redemptions. There can be no assurance that a market will exist for any illiquid security at any particular time.

Determination of Liquidity. The Board has the ultimate responsibility for determining whether specific securities are liquid and has delegated this responsibility to the Adviser, pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board. The Adviser determines and monitors the liquidity of the portfolio securities and reports periodically on its decisions to the Board. The Adviser takes into account a number of factors in reaching liquidity decisions, including but not limited to: (1) the frequency of trades and quotations for the security; (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential buyers; (3) the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the security; and (4) the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of the transfer.

Leverage Transactions

General. Each Fund may use leverage to increase potential returns subject to its non-fundamental investment limitation on borrowing. That limitation provides that a Fund may not purchase securities for investment while any borrowing equaling 10% or more of the Fund's total assets is outstanding. Leverage involves special risks and may involve speculative investment techniques. Leverage exists when cash made available to a Fund through an investment technique is used to make additional Fund investments. Lending portfolio securities and purchasing securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis may create leverage. A Fund uses these investment techniques only when the Adviser believes that the leveraging and the returns available to the Fund from investing the cash will provide investors a potentially higher return.

Securities Lending. Each Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 10% of its total assets to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions. Securities loans must be continuously collateralized and the collateral must have market value at least equal to the value of the Fund's loan securities, plus accrued interest. In a portfolio securities lending transaction, a Fund receives from the borrower an amount equal to the interest paid or the dividends declared on the loaned securities during the term of the loan as well as the interest on the collateral securities, less any fees (such as finders or administrative fees) the Fund pays in arranging the loan.

Risks. Leverage creates the risk of magnified capital losses. Losses incurred by a Fund may be magnified by borrowings and other liabilities that exceed the equity base of the Fund. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires a Fund to pay interest or the creation of a liability that does not entail any interest costs (for instance, forward commitment costs).

The risks of leverage include a higher volatility of the net asset value of a Fund's securities and the relatively greater effect on the net asset value of the securities caused by favorable or adverse market movements or changes in the cost of cash obtained by leveraging and the yield from invested cash. So long as a Fund is able to realize a net return on its investment portfolio that is higher than interest expense incurred, if any, leverage will result in higher current net investment income for the Fund than if it were not leveraged. Changes in interest rates and related economic factors could cause the relationship between the cost of leveraging and the yield to change so that rates involved in the leveraging arrangement may substantially increase relative to the yield on the obligations in which the proceeds of the leveraging have been invested. To the extent that the interest expense involved in leveraging approaches the net return on a Fund's investment portfolio, the benefit of leveraging will be reduced, and, if the interest expense on borrowings were to exceed the net return to investors, the Fund's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged. In an extreme case, if the Fund's current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of leveraging, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at a disadvantageous time.

Foreign Securities

The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may invest in foreign securities. Although the Adviser currently intends to invest the Fund's assets in issuers located in at least five countries, there is no limit on the amount of the Fund's assets that may be invested in issuers located in any one country or region. To the extent that the Fund has concentrated its investments in issuers located in any one country or region, the Fund is more susceptible to factors adversely affecting the economy of that country or region than if the Fund was invested in a more geographically diverse portfolio. Investments in the securities of

foreign issuers may involve risks in addition to those normally associated with investments in the securities of U.S. issuers. All foreign investments are subject to risks of: (1) foreign political and economic instability; (2) adverse movements in foreign exchange rates; (3) the imposition or tightening of exchange controls or other limitations on repatriation of foreign capital; and (4) changes in foreign governmental attitudes towards private investment, including potential nationalization, increased taxation or confiscation of the Fund's assets.

The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may invest in the securities of Russian or Ukrainian issuers, which involve risks not typically associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries, and these risks may negatively affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Such heightened risks include, among others, expropriation and/or nationalization of assets, restrictions on and government intervention in international trade, confiscatory or punitive taxation, regional conflict, political instability, including authoritarian and/or military involvement in governmental decision making, armed conflict, the imposition of economic sanctions by other nations, the impact on the economy as a result of civil war, and social instability as a result of religious, ethnic and/or socioeconomic unrest. In addition, the United States and the European Union have imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian individuals and a financial institution. The United States or the European Union could also institute broader sanctions on Russia. These sanctions, or even the threat of further sanctions, may result in the decline of the value and liquidity of Russian securities, a weakening of the ruble or other adverse consequences to the Russian economy. These sanctions could also result in the immediate freeze of Russian securities, impairing the ability of a Fund to buy, sell, receive or deliver those securities. Sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities.

In addition, dividends payable on foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thereby reducing the income available for distribution to you. Some foreign brokerage commissions and custody fees are higher than those in the U.S.. Foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards differ from those in the U.S. and, therefore, less information may be available about foreign companies than is available about issuers of comparable U.S. companies. Foreign securities also may trade less frequently and with lower volume and may exhibit greater price volatility than U.S. securities.

The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may also invest in participatory notes (commonly known as P-notes), which are offshore derivative instruments issued to foreign institutional investors and their sub-accounts against underlying Indian securities listed on the Indian bourses. These securities are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India. The risks of investing in participatory notes are similar to those discussed above with respect to foreign securities in general.

Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the U.S. dollar value of all foreign currency-denominated securities held by the Fund. Exchange rates are influenced generally by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign currency markets and by numerous other political and economic events occurring outside the U.S., many of which may be difficult, if not impossible, to predict.

Income from foreign securities will be received and realized in foreign currencies and the Fund is required to compute and distribute income in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, a decline in the value of a particular foreign currency against the U.S. dollar after the Fund's income has been earned and computed in U.S. dollars may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities to acquire sufficient U.S. dollars to make a distribution. Similarly, if the exchange rate declines between the time the Fund incurs expenses in U.S. dollars and the time such expenses are paid, the Fund may be required to liquidate additional foreign securities to purchase the U.S. dollars required to meet such expenses.

Market timing activities may result in price differentials that may in turn be reflected in the NAV of the Fund's shares. Foreign markets typically close prior to the Fund's calculation of its NAV, and the Fund generally prices its foreign securities using the closing prices from those foreign markets in which the Fund's foreign securities are traded. Events may occur after the close of a foreign market but before the Fund prices its shares. As a result, the foreign market pricing may be affected. The Fund may fair value foreign securities in such instances. However, investors may engage in frequent short-term trading to take advantage of any arbitrage opportunities in the pricing of the Fund's shares. The Fund cannot assure that fair valuation of its foreign securities can reduce or eliminate the risks associated with market timing.

Foreign Currencies. Investments in foreign companies will usually involve currencies of foreign countries. The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may temporarily hold funds in bank deposits in foreign currencies during the completion of investment programs. The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may conduct foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign exchange market or by entering into a forward foreign currency contract. A forward currency contract ("forward contract") involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific amount of a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (usually less than one year) from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward contracts are considered

“derivatives” – financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of another asset (such as a security, currency or an index of securities). The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund enters into forward contracts in order to “lock in” the exchange rate between the currency it will deliver and the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may enter into forward contracts to hedge against the risks arising from securities the Fund owns or anticipates purchasing, or the U.S. dollar value of interest and dividends paid on those securities. The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund will not have more than 25% of its total assets committed to forward contracts, or maintain a net exposure to forward contracts that would obligate the Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund’s investment securities or other assets denominated in that currency.

At or before settlement of a forward currency contract, the Acuitas International Small Cap Fund may either deliver the currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing an offsetting contract. If the Fund makes delivery of the foreign currency at or before the settlement of a forward contract, it may be required to obtain the currency through the conversion of assets of the Fund into the currency. The Fund may close out a forward contract obligating it to purchase currency by selling an offsetting contract, in which case, it will realize a gain or a loss.

Foreign currency transactions involve certain costs and risks. The Acuitas International Small Cap Fund incurs foreign exchange expenses in converting assets from one currency to another. Forward contracts involve a risk of loss if the Adviser is inaccurate in its prediction of currency movements. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult and the precise matching of forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved is generally not possible. Accordingly, it may be necessary for the Fund to purchase additional foreign currency if the market value of the security is less than the amount of the foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver under the forward contract and the decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the foreign currency. There is also the risk that the other party to the transaction may fail to deliver currency when due which may result in a loss to the Fund.

Emerging Markets. If the Acuitas International Small Cap Fund invests in emerging markets, which generally carry more risk than investments in developed foreign markets, an investment in the Fund may have the following additional risks:

- Information about the companies in these countries is not always readily available;
- Stocks of companies traded in these countries may be less liquid and the prices of these stocks may be more volatile than the prices of the stocks in more established markets;
- Greater political and economic uncertainties exist in emerging markets than in developed foreign markets;
- The securities markets and legal systems in emerging markets may not be well developed and may not provide the protections and advantages of the markets and systems available in more developed countries;
- Very high inflation rates may exist in emerging markets and could negatively impact a country’s economy and securities markets;
- Emerging markets may impose restrictions on the Fund’s ability to repatriate investment income or capital and thus, may adversely affect the operations of the Fund;
- Certain emerging markets impose constraints on currency exchange and some currencies in emerging may have been devalued significantly against the U.S. dollar;
- Governments of some emerging markets exercise substantial influence over the private sector and may own or control many companies. As such, governmental actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in emerging markets, which, in turn, could affect the value of the Fund’s investments; and
- Emerging markets may be subject to less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies.

For these and other reasons, the prices of securities in emerging markets can fluctuate more significantly than the prices of securities of companies in developed countries. The less developed the country, the greater effect these risks may have on your investment in the Fund. As a result, an investment in the Fund may exhibit a higher degree of volatility than either the general domestic securities market or the securities markets of developed foreign countries.

Securities of Investment Companies

Open-End and Closed-End Investment Companies. The Funds may invest in shares of other open-end and closed-end investment companies in accordance with the investment restrictions in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund's investments in such securities is generally limited to 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any other investment company, 5% of the Fund's total assets in any other investment company, and 10% of the Fund's total assets in all other investment companies combined. Shares of an exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that has received exemptive relief from the SEC to permit other funds to invest in the shares without these limitations are excluded from such restrictions.

Risks. A Fund, as a shareholder of another investment company, will bear its pro-rata portion of the other investment company's advisory fee and other expenses, in addition to its own expenses and will be exposed to the investment risks associated with the other investment company. To the extent that a Fund invests in open-end or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in the securities of companies located outside the United States, see the risks related to foreign securities set forth above.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Funds may invest in ETFs, which are registered investment companies, partnerships or trusts that are bought and sold on a securities exchange. The Funds may also invest in exchange traded notes ("ETNs"), which are typically structured debt securities. Whereas ETFs' liabilities are secured by their portfolio securities, ETNs' liabilities are unsecured general obligations of the issuer. Most ETFs and ETNs are designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETFs and ETNs have expenses associated with their operation, typically including, with respect to ETFs, advisory fees. When the Fund invests in an ETF or ETN, in addition to directly bearing expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear its pro rata portion of the ETF's or ETN's expenses.

Risks. The risks of owning an ETF or ETN generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or ETN is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF or ETN could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. In addition, because of ETF or ETN expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own an ETF or ETN. The value of an ETN security should also be expected to fluctuate with the credit rating of the issuer.

Temporary Defensive Position and Cash Investments

In order to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Funds may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its principal investment objective and/or strategies and invest, without limitation, in cash or high quality cash equivalents (including money market instruments, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances and time deposits). A defensive position, taken at the wrong time, may have an adverse impact on a Fund's performance. The Funds may be unable to achieve its investment objective during the employment of a temporary defensive measure.

A Fund may temporarily invest a portion of its assets in cash or cash items pending other investments or to maintain liquid assets required in connection with some of the Fund's investments. These cash items may consist of money market instruments (such as securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and certificates of deposit) or other cash instruments of any quality.

Money market instruments usually have maturities of one year or less and fixed rates of return. The money market instruments in which a Fund may invest include short-term U.S. Government Securities, commercial paper, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit issued by domestic banks, corporate notes and short-term bonds and money market mutual funds. The Funds may only invest in money market mutual funds to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

The money market instruments in which a Fund may invest may have variable or floating rates of interest. These obligations include master demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangement with the issuer of the instrument. The issuer of these obligations often has the right, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the obligations upon a specified number of days' notice. These obligations generally are not traded, nor generally is there an established secondary market for these obligations. To the extent a demand note does not have a 7-day or shorter demand feature and there is no readily available market for the obligation, it is treated as an illiquid security.

Cyber-Security

Each Fund, and its service providers, may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund or its third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Funds' ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. Each Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. While the Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, each Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect a Fund or its shareholders. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issues or securities in which a Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has adopted the following investment policies which are fundamental policies that may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund. “A majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund,” as defined by the 1940 Act, means the affirmative vote of the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund, or (2) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if more than 50% of the outstanding shares are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.

Each Fund’s investment objective is a non-fundamental policy. Non-fundamental policies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

For purposes of the Funds’ investment limitations, all percentage limitations apply immediately after an investment. Except with respect to the borrowing money policy set forth in (1) below, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of an investment, a later increase or decrease in the percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such restrictions. In addition, if the value of a Fund’s holdings of illiquid securities at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable at the time of acquisition (15% of net assets) due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Adviser will consider what actions are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity, such as an orderly disposition of the illiquid securities, to the extent possible. Further, each Fund continuously monitors its holdings in illiquid securities.

Fundamental Limitations. The Funds have adopted the following investment limitations that cannot be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

1. The Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
2. The Fund may not issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
3. The Fund will not make loans to other persons, except: (a) by loaning portfolio securities; (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements; or (c) by purchasing nonpublicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term “loans” shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.
4. The Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies, or to the extent otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
5. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
6. The Fund will not purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from purchasing or selling options or futures contracts, from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities or from investing in companies, which are engaged in commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.
7. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in a particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to borrowing money set forth in (1) above, the 1940 Act permits a Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund’s total assets, at the time of borrowing, from banks for any purpose (the Fund’s total assets include the amounts being borrowed). To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires a Fund to maintain at all times an “asset coverage” of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings (not including borrowings for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets). In the event that such asset coverage falls below this percentage, a Fund is required to reduce the amount of its borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) so that the asset coverage is restored to at least 300%. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of the Fund’s total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to issuing senior securities set forth in (2) above, “senior securities” are defined as Fund obligations that have a priority over a Fund’s shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of Fund assets. The 1940 Act prohibits a Fund from issuing any class of senior securities or selling any senior securities of which it is the issuer, except that the Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank if consistent with the fundamental policy set forth in (1) above. The policy in (2) above will be interpreted not to prevent collateral arrangements with respect to options, forwards or futures contracts or other derivatives, or the posting of initial or variation margin. The Funds will segregate liquid assets with respect to certain leveraged positions in accordance with requirements under Section 18 of the 1940 Act and current applicable SEC staff interpretations.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to making loans set forth in (3) above, the 1940 Act does not prohibit a Fund from making loans; however, SEC staff interpretations currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets, except through the purchase of debt obligations.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to investing in real estate set forth in (5) above, a Fund may, to the extent permitted by applicable law, invest in securities or other instruments directly or indirectly secured by real estate and invest in securities or other instruments issued by issuers that invest in real estate. Investments in securities of issuers that are exposed to or involved in the real estate business will not be deemed to be a purchase or sale of real estate.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

A. Board of Trustees

The Trust is governed by its Board of Trustees. The Board is responsible for and oversees the overall management and operations of the Trust and the Funds, which includes the general oversight and review of each Fund's investment activities, in accordance with federal law, Delaware law and the stated policies of the Funds. The Board oversees the Trust's officers and service providers, including the Adviser, which is responsible for the management of the day-to-day operations of each Fund based on policies and agreements reviewed and approved by the Board. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Board regularly interacts with and receives reports from senior personnel of service providers and the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). The Board also is assisted by the Trust's independent auditor (which reports directly to the Trust's Audit Committee), independent counsel and other experts as appropriate, all of which are selected by the Board.

The Forum family of funds ("Fund Complex") includes the Trust, Forum Funds, Forum ETF Trust and U.S. Global Investors Funds and is overseen by different boards of trustees. The Trust's Board oversees its 25 separate series, and another board of trustees oversees Forum Funds, Forum ETF Trust and U.S. Global Investors Funds and each of their separate series. The use of separate boards, each with its own committee structure, allows the trustees of each trust in the Fund Complex to focus on the unique issues of the funds they oversee, including common research, investment and operational issues. On occasion, the separate boards may establish joint committees to address issues with consequences for the entire Fund Complex.

Board Structure and Related Matters. Independent Trustees constitute at least a majority of the Board members. David Tucker, an Independent Trustee, serves as Independent Chair of the Board. The Independent Chair's responsibilities include: setting an agenda for each meeting of the Board; presiding at all meetings of the Board and Independent Trustees; and serving as a liaison with other trustees, the Trust's officers, other management personnel and counsel to the Funds. The Independent Chair also performs such other duties as the Board may from time to time determine.

The trustees discharge their responsibilities collectively as a Board, as well as through Board committees, each of which operates pursuant to a charter or procedures approved by the Board that delineates the specific responsibilities of that committee. The Board has established three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee. The members and responsibilities of each Board committee are summarized below.

The Board periodically evaluates its structure and composition as well as various aspects of its operations. The Board believes that its leadership structure, including its Independent Chair position and its committees, is appropriate for the Trust in light of, among other factors, the asset size and nature of each Fund, the number of funds overseen by the Board, the arrangements for the conduct of each Fund's operations, the number of trustees and the Board's responsibilities. On an annual basis, the Board conducts a self-evaluation that considers, among other matters, whether the Board and its committees are functioning effectively and whether, given the size and composition of the Board and each of its committees, the trustees are able to oversee effectively the number of funds in the complex.

The Board holds four regularly scheduled in-person meetings each year. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees also hold at least one in-person meeting each year during a portion of which management is not present and may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone.

The trustees are identified in the table below, which provides information as to their principal business occupations held during the last five years and certain other information. Each trustee serves until his death, resignation or removal and replacement. The address for all trustees is c/o Atlantic Fund Services, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 600, Portland, Maine 04101. Stacey E. Hong and John Y. Keffer are considered interested trustees due to their affiliation with Atlantic.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Series in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
Independent Trustees					
David Tucker Born: 1958	Chairman of the Board; Trustee; Chairman, Nominating Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee	Since 2013	Director, Blue Sky Experience (a charitable endeavor), since 2008; Senior Vice President & General Counsel, American Century Companies (an investment management firm), 1998-2008.	46	Trustee, Forum Funds; Trustee, Forum ETF Trust; Trustee, U.S. Global Investors Funds.
Mark D. Moyer Born: 1959	Trustee; Chairman Audit Committee	Since 2013	Chief Financial Officer, Freedom House (a NGO advocating political freedom and democracy), since 2017; independent consultant providing interim CFO services, principally to non-profit organizations, 2011-2017; Chief Financial Officer, Institute of International Education (a NGO administering international educational exchange programs), 2008-2011; Chief Financial Officer and Chief Restructuring Officer, Ziff Davis Media Inc. (an integrated media company), 2005-2008; Adjunct Professor of Accounting, Fairfield University from 2009-2012.	25	Trustee, Forum ETF Trust; Trustee, U.S. Global Investors Funds.
Jennifer Brown-Strabley Born: 1964	Trustee	Since 2013	Principal, Portland Global Advisors 1996-2010.	25	Trustee, Forum ETF Trust; Trustee, U.S. Global Investors Funds.
Interested Trustees					
Stacey E. Hong Born: 1966	Trustee	Since 2013	President, Atlantic since 2008	25	Trustee, U.S. Global Investors Funds.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Series in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
John Y. Keffer ⁽¹⁾ Born: 1942	Trustee	Since 2013	Chairman, Atlantic since 2008; President, Forum Investment Advisors, LLC since 2011; President, Forum Foundation (a charitable organization) since 2005; President, Forum Trust, LLC (a non-depository trust company chartered in the State of Maine) since 1997.	46	Trustee, Forum Funds; Trustee Forum ETF Trust; Trustee U.S. Global Investors Funds; Director, Wintergreen Fund, Inc.

⁽¹⁾Atlantic and Forum Investment Advisors, LLC are subsidiaries of Forum Holdings Corp. I, a Delaware corporation that is wholly owned by Mr. Keffer.

In addition to the information set forth in the table above, each trustee possesses certain relevant qualifications, experience, attributes or skills. The following provides additional information about these qualifications and experience.

David Tucker: Mr. Tucker has extensive experience in the investment management industry, including experience in senior management, legal and compliance roles at two large mutual fund complexes; service on various committees of the Investment Company Institute (“ICI”); and director of ICI Mutual (a mutual insurance company sponsored by the investment company industry), including service as chairman of the underwriting, risk and fraud committees of ICI Mutual’s board of directors. Mr. Tucker actively serves charitable organizations in the metropolitan Kansas City area.

Mark D. Moyer: Mr. Moyer has extensive experience with finance. He currently serves as chief financial officer for a NGO advocating democracy, political freedom and human rights, and has served as chief financial officer for an integrated media company and a not-for-profit organization. Mr. Moyer also served as an adjunct professor of accounting at Fairfield University.

Jennifer Brown-Strabley: Ms. Brown-Strabley has extensive experience in the financial services and investment management industry, including institutional sales experience in global fixed-income and related quantitative research. Ms. Brown-Strabley also has experience in business start-up and operations and as a former principal of a registered investment adviser, for which she continues to provide consulting advice from time to time.

Stacey E. Hong: Mr. Hong has experience in auditing as a certified public accountant, and in the financial services industry as the president of a fund service provider specializing in administration, accounting, and transfer agency services for pooled investment products. Mr. Hong serves as a principal executive officer, and has served as the principal financial officer, for certain investment companies.

John Y. Keffer: Mr. Keffer has extensive experience in the investment management industry, including organizational experience as chairman and chief executive officer of a fund service provider; and multiple years of service as a trustee. Mr. Keffer also served as a trustee of Monarch Funds from 2003 to 2009 and Core Trust from 1995 to 2006 and continues to serve as an interested trustee of Forum Funds, Forum ETF Trust and an independent director of Wintergreen Fund, Inc., another open-end management investment company.

Risk Oversight. Consistent with its responsibility for oversight of the Trust and the Funds, the Board oversees the management of risks relating to the administration and operation of the Trust and the Funds. The Adviser, as part of its responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of the Funds, is responsible for day-to-day risk management. The Board, in the exercise of its reasonable business judgment, also separately considers potential risks that may impact the Funds. The Board performs this risk management oversight directly and, as to certain matters, through its committees (described below) and

through the Independent Trustees. The following provides an overview of the principal, but not all, aspects of the Board’s oversight of risk management for the Trust and the Funds.

In general, the Funds’ risks include, among others, investment risk, valuation risk, compliance risk and operational risk. The Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, policies and procedures designed to address these and other risks to the Trust and the Funds. In addition, under the general oversight of the Board, the Adviser, and any Subadvisers and other service providers have themselves adopted a variety of policies, procedures and controls designed to address particular risks. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks. Further, the Adviser and Subadvisers oversee and regularly monitor the investments, operations and compliance of each Fund’s investments.

The Board also oversees risk management for the Trust and the Funds through review of regular reports, presentations and other information from officers of the Trust and other persons. Senior officers of the Trust, senior officers of the Adviser and the CCO regularly report to the Board on a range of matters, including those relating to risk management. In this regard, the Board periodically receives reports regarding other service providers to the Trust, either directly or through the CCO. On at least a quarterly basis, the Independent Trustees meet with the CCO to discuss matters relating to the Funds’ compliance program. Further, at least annually, the Board receives a report from the CCO regarding the effectiveness of the Funds’ compliance program.

The Board receives regular reports from a “Valuation Committee,” composed of the Principal Executive Officer, the Principal Financial Officer, the CCO, a senior fund accounting member, a senior representative from the Administrator’s regulatory administration group and a representative of the Adviser whose fund(s) present valuation matters. The Valuation Committee operates pursuant to the Trust’s Valuation and Error Correction Policy (the “Valuation Policy”), as approved by the Board. The Valuation Committee reports to the Board on the pricing of the Fund’s shares and the valuation of the Fund’s portfolio securities; recommends, subject to approval by the Board, independent pricing services to provide a value for Fund assets; makes and monitors fair value determinations pursuant to the Valuation Policy and carries out any other functions delegated to it by the Board relating to the valuation of Fund assets.

The Board also regularly receives reports from the Adviser or a Subadviser with respect to the investments and securities trading of the Funds. For example, typically, the Board receives reports, presentations and other information from the Adviser or a Subadviser on at least an annual basis in connection with the Board’s consideration of the renewal of the investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Funds (the “Advisory Agreement”). Also, if applicable, the Board receives reports from the Adviser and other service providers in connection with the Board’s consideration of the renewal of any distribution plan of the Funds under Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Senior officers of the Trust and senior officers of the Adviser also report regularly to the Audit Committee on valuation matters, internal controls and accounting and financial reporting policies and practices. In addition, the Audit Committee receives regular reports from the Trust’s independent auditors on internal control and financial reporting matters.

Trustee Ownership in the Funds and the Fund Complex. The following table sets forth each trustee’s ownership of the Funds and the Trust.

Trustees	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Funds as of December 31, 2016		Aggregate Dollar Range of Ownership as of December 31, 2016 in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in the Fund Complex
	Acuitas International Small Cap Fund	Acuitas US Microcap Fund	
Independent Trustees			
David Tucker	None	None	None
Mark D. Moyer	None	None	None
Jennifer Brown-Strabley	None	None	None
Interested Trustees			
Stacey E. Hong	None	None	None
John Y. Keffer	None	None	None

B. Principal Officers of the Trust

The officers of the Trust conduct and supervise its daily business. As of the date of this SAI, the officers of the Trust, their years of birth and their principal occupations during the past five years are as set forth below. Each officer serves until his or her death, resignation or removal and replacement. The business address of each officer is c/o Atlantic Fund Services, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 600, Portland, Maine 04101.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Jessica Chase Born: 1970	President; Principal Executive Officer	Since 2015	Senior Vice President, Atlantic since 2008.
Karen Shaw Born: 1972	Treasurer; Principal Financial Officer	Since 2013	Senior Vice President, Atlantic since 2008.
Zachary Tackett Born: 1988	Vice President; Secretary and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	Since 2014	Counsel, Atlantic since 2014; Intern Associate, Coakley & Hyde, PLLC, 2010-2013.
Timothy Bowden Born: 1969	Vice President	Since 2013	Manager, Atlantic since 2008.
Michael J. McKeen Born: 1971	Vice President	Since 2013	Senior Vice President, Atlantic since 2008.
Geoffrey Ney Born: 1975	Vice President	Since 2013	Manager, Atlantic since 2013; Senior Fund Accountant, Atlantic, 2008-2013.
Todd Proulx Born: 1978	Vice President	Since 2013	Manager, Atlantic since 2013; Senior Fund Accountant, Atlantic, 2008-2013.
Carlyn Edgar Born: 1963	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2013	Senior Vice President, Atlantic since 2008.

C. Ownership of Securities of the Adviser and Related Companies

As of December 31, 2016, no Independent Trustee (or any of his immediate family members) owned beneficially or of record, securities of any Trust investment adviser, the Trust's principal underwriter, or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with any Trust investment adviser or principal underwriter.

D. Information Concerning Trust Committees

Audit Committee. The Trust's Audit Committee, which meets when necessary, consists of Ms. Brown-Strabley and Messrs. Tucker and Moyer. Pursuant to a charter adopted by the Board, the Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices of the Trust. It is directly responsible for the appointment, termination, compensation and oversight of work of the independent auditors to the Trust. In so doing, the Audit Committee reviews the methods, scope and results of the audits and audit fees charged, and reviews the Trust's internal accounting procedures and controls. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Audit Committee met four times.

Nominating Committee. The Trust's Nominating Committee, which meets when necessary, consists of Ms. Brown-Strabley and Messrs. Tucker and Moyer. Pursuant to a charter adopted by the Board, the Nominating Committee is charged with the duty of nominating all trustees and committee members and presenting these nominations to the Board. The Nominating Committee will not consider any nominees for trustees recommended by security holders. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Nominating Committee did not meet.

Qualified Legal Compliance Committee. The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC"), which meets when necessary, consists of Ms. Brown-Strabley and Messrs. Tucker, Moyer and Hong. The QLCC evaluates and recommends resolutions to reports from attorneys servicing the Trust regarding evidence of material violations of applicable federal and

state law or the breach of fiduciary duties under applicable federal and state law by the Trust or an employee or agent of the Trust. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the QLCC did not meet.

E. Compensation of Trustees and Officers

Independent Trustees of the Trust each receive an annual fee of \$16,000 for service to the Trust. The Chairman of the Board is paid an additional annual fee of \$5,000. The trustees and Chairman may receive additional fees for special Board meetings. Each trustee is also reimbursed for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with his duties as a trustee, including travel and related expenses incurred in attending Board meetings. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the trustees.

The following table sets forth the fees paid to each trustee by the Funds and the Trust for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds		Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as part of Fund Expenses	Total Compensation from Fund Complex
	Acuitas International Small Cap Fund	Acuitas US Microcap Fund		
Independent Trustees				
David Tucker	\$1,496	\$2,004	N/A	\$98,250
Mark D. Moyer	\$1,140	\$1,527	N/A	\$31,500
Jennifer Brown-Strabley	\$1,140	\$1,527	N/A	\$31,500
Interested Trustees				
Stacey E. Hong	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
John Y. Keffer	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0

F. Investment Adviser

Services of Adviser. The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser furnishes, at its own expense, all services, facilities, and personnel necessary in connection with managing each Fund's investments and effecting portfolio transactions for each Fund. The Adviser may compensate brokers or other service providers ("Financial Intermediaries") out of its own assets, and not as additional charges to the Funds, in connection with the sale and distribution of shares of the Funds and/or servicing of these shares.

Ownership of the Adviser and Subadvisers. The following persons/entities control Acuitas Investments, LLC and each Subadviser through equity interests.

Adviser	Controlling Persons/Entities
Acuitas Investments, LLC	Dennis Jensen and Christopher Tessin
Subadvisers	Controlling Persons/Entities
Algert Global, LLC	Peter Algert
ClariVest Asset Management LLC	Eagle Asset Management Inc., which is controlled by Raymond James Financial, Inc., a financial holding company whose subsidiaries are engaged in various financial businesses.
DePrince, Race & Zollo, Inc.	The Gregory M. DePrince Trust, The John D. Race Trust and The Victor A. Zollo, Jr. Revocable Trust
Falcon Point Capital, LLC	James Bitzer and Michael Mahoney
Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd.	Robert Beauregard; CC&L Financial Group
WCM Investment Management	WCM Investment Management is a California subchapter S corporation owned entirely by active employees. The principal owners of the firm are Paul Black, Kurt Winrich, Sloane Payne, James Owens, Pete Hunkel, Mike Trigg, Sanjay Ayer and David Brewer.

Information Concerning Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers. The following table provides information regarding other accounts managed by the portfolio managers as of June 30, 2017:

Adviser/Subadviser	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed	Subject to a Performance Based Advisory Fee	
			Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed
Portfolio Manager/ Type of Accounts				
Acuitas Investments, LLC				
Dennis W. Jensen, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	None	None	None
Other Accounts	6	\$494 million	None	None
Christopher D. Tessin				
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	None	None	None
Other Accounts	6	\$494 million	None	None
Algert Global, LLC				
Bram Zeigler				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$60 million	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	None	None	None
Other Accounts	17	\$635 million	None	None
ClariVest Asset Management, LLC				
Stacey Nutt, PhD.				
Registered Investment Companies	9	\$3.20 billion	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	15	\$1.17 billion	2	\$31 million
Other Accounts	19	\$680 million	None	None
Michael Waterman, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$81 million	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$748 million	1	\$10 million
Other Accounts	5	\$334 million	None	None
Todd Wolter, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$81 million	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$748 million	2	\$31 million
Other Accounts	5	\$334 million	None	None
DePrince, Race & Zollo, Inc.				
Preston Brown, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Other Accounts	1	\$15 million	None	None
Falcon Point Capital, LLC				
James A. Bitzer				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$25 million	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	None	None	None
Other Accounts	3	\$45 million	None	None

Adviser/Subadviser	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed	Subject to a Performance Based Advisory Fee	
			Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed
Michael L. Thomas				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$25 million	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	None	None	None
Other Accounts	3	\$45 million	None	None
Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd.				
Robert Beauregard				
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$281.3 million	None	None
Other Accounts	11	\$533.8 million	None	None
Qing Ji				
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$281.3 million	None	None
Other Accounts	11	\$533.8 million	None	None
David Savignac				
Registered Investment Companies	None	None	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$281.3 million	None	None
Other Accounts	11	\$533.8 million	None	None
WCM Investment Management				
Jonathon Detter, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	21	\$8.74 billion	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	\$1.73 billion	None	None
Other Accounts	390	\$10.28 billion	6	\$932 million
Anthony Glickhouse, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	21	\$8.74 billion	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	\$1.73 billion	None	None
Other Accounts	390	\$10.28 billion	6	\$932 million
Patrick McGee, CFA				
Registered Investment Companies	21	\$8.74 billion	None	None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	16	\$1.73 billion	None	None
Other Accounts	390	\$10.28 billion	6	\$932 million

Conflicts of Interest. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple funds and/or other accounts may be presented with the following conflicts:

- The management of multiple client accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each Fund. The Adviser/Subadvisers may seek to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of the portfolio managers by having the portfolio managers focus on a particular investment discipline.
- If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one account, the Funds may be unable to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled

purchase or sale orders across all eligible accounts. To deal with these situations, the Adviser/Subadvisers have adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts.

- With respect to securities transactions for the Fund, the Adviser/Subadvisers determine which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with their duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), the Adviser/Subadvisers may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, the Adviser/Subadvisers may place separate, non-simultaneous transactions for the Fund and another account which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the Fund or the other account.
- Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise if the Adviser/Subadvisers have an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of one fund or account but not all funds and accounts with respect to which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

The Adviser/Subadvisers have adopted certain compliance procedures, which are designed to address these types of conflicts. The Adviser/Subadvisers have developed and implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure that all clients are treated equitably. In addition, compliance oversight and monitoring ensures adherence to policies designed to avoid conflicts. The Adviser's/Subadvisers' policies and procedures address trade aggregation and allocation. Typically when aggregating trades across funds and/or other accounts, the size of the trade for each fund and/or other account is determined by proportional size of the fund and/or other account and such determination is made pre-trade. Moreover, in aggregated trades each fund and/or other account receives the average share price and transaction costs are shared on a pro-rata basis. Additionally, given the nature of the Adviser's/Subadvisers' investment process and their Funds and/or other accounts, the Adviser's/Subadvisers' investment management team services are typically applied collectively to the management of all the Funds and/or other accounts following the same strategy.

Compensation of the Adviser's/Subadvisers' portfolio management teams are not based solely upon performance of the portion of the Funds managed by the Adviser/Subadvisers. Fund performance is not a determinative factor in compensation, as it might encourage investment decisions deviating from a Fund's mandate. To mitigate the potential for conflict to have a team member favor one Fund over another Fund and/or other account, the Adviser/Subadvisers have established procedures, including policies to monitor trading and best execution for all funds and/or other accounts.

There is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Information Concerning Compensation of Portfolio Managers.

Acuitas Investments, LLC (Acuitas): The portfolio managers' compensation consists of a salary and discretionary bonus. The base salary is based on the individuals' job description, and the overall qualifications, experience and tenure at Acuitas. Each of the portfolio managers is a partner at the Acuitas and thereby receives a portion of the overall profit of the firm as part of his ownership interests. The bonus is based upon the profitability of the firm and individual performance. Individual performance is subjective and may be based on a number of factors.

Algert Global, LLC (AG): The portfolio manager's compensation consists of a salary and discretionary bonus. The base salary is based on the individual's job description, and the overall qualifications, experience and tenure at AG. The portfolio manager is a partner at AG and thereby receives a portion of the overall profit of the firm as part of his ownership interests. The bonus is based upon the profitability of the firm and individual performance. Individual performance is subjective and may be based on a number of factors.

ClariVest Asset Management, LLC (ClariVest): Compensation at ClariVest can be broken down into three components: a base salary, a discretionary bonus and for those employees with equity in the firm, there are partnership distributions from the LLC. The intent of this compensation plan is to achieve a market competitive structure with a high degree of variable compensation through participation in a bonus pool and equity distributions.

Bonuses are based on a variety of factors, including overall profitability of the firm as well as individual contribution to the firm. Bonuses are NOT simply tied to individual product performance. ClariVest strongly believes that we have a very talented investment team, and payment of bonuses based on short term performance is counterproductive to both a long-term perspective and a collaborative environment. We fully expect all members of the investment team to actively

participate in ongoing research, some of which may 1) not primarily benefit the product on which they are the named portfolio manager and/or 2) reap only long-term benefits. Bonuses based on short term individual performance would not incent investment team members to do so.

Individual portfolio managers and analysts are not paid on the growth of AUM in their respective strategies. Again, we have attempted to foster a collaborative framework within the firm. Portfolio manager and analyst compensation is tied to the overall success of the firm, not a specific product.

ClariVest believes that equity ownership in the firm (or the potential for such) is both a tool for attracting and retaining employees. Currently, the 6 founders, all of whom are on the investment team, are equity owners in the firm. ClariVest's CCO and CFO are also equity owners in the firm.

DePrince, Race & Zollo, Inc. (DRZ): The portfolio manager's compensation consists of a salary and discretionary bonus. The base salary is based on the job description, and the overall qualifications, experience and tenure at DRZ, of the individual. Portfolio managers are given the opportunity to own equity of DRZ and thereby receives a portion of the overall profit of the firm as part of his/her ownership interests. The bonus is based upon the profitability of the firm and individual performance. Individual performance is subjective and may be based on a number of factors.

Falcon Point Capital, LLC (Falcon Point): The portfolio managers' compensation consists of a salary and discretionary bonus. The base salary is based on the individuals' job description, and the overall qualifications, experience and tenure at Falcon Point. Each of the portfolio managers is a partner at Falcon Point and thereby receives a portion of the overall profit of the firm as part of his ownership interests. The bonus is based upon the profitability of the firm and individual performance. Individual performance is subjective and may be based on a number of factors.

Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd. (Global Alpha): Global Alpha's compensation structure is specifically designed to attract, motivate and retain talented professionals. All five senior professionals participate directly in the success of the firm through equity ownership, which is tied to each partner's individual contribution. As responsibility and contribution is increased over time, ownership is also increased. Ownership positions are not static; partnership interests are evaluated annually against individual contributions, with changes made as necessary to align ownership with contribution. All senior professional receive a salary. Partners do not receive bonuses for performance, nor do they receive compensation if 'their' stock or sector does well; the emphasis is on the total portfolio.

Equity in the firm is delivered over an extended period of time (typically five to seven years) through an earn-in/out mechanism that ensures that portfolio managers always have a similar long-term commitment as do their clients. The firm offers competitive benefits packages and flexible, team-oriented work environment. This creates a collegial atmosphere that employees appreciate and reward with their loyalty.

Each non-equity owner has an annual performance review with his or her manager or supervisor. During the performance review, managers will assess the performance of each employee's primary roles and responsibilities; determine key areas of strength and accomplishment, and areas for growth and development. Overall performance is then evaluated. It is reflected in their compensation through an annual performance bonus which is directly related to performance.

WCM Investment Management: Base Salaries: All investment professionals receive competitive base salaries reflective of their role and contribution to the investment team. Revenue Share: Additional compensation comes in the form of an ongoing revenue share via a fixed percentage of the fees the firm receives from clients invested in the strategy. Employee Benefit Plan: A discretionary employer profit-sharing contribution is determined annually. There is no vesting period for employer contributions. Equity Ownership: All employees, upon completing three years of full-time employment, are eligible to be offered (and purchase) shares, or equity ownership.

Portfolio Manager Ownership in the Funds. The Adviser has provided the following information regarding each portfolio manager's ownership in the Funds:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of June 30, 2017
Robert Beauregard	None
James A. Blitzer	None
Preston Brown	None

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Fund as of June 30, 2017
Jonathan Detter	None
Anthony Glickhouse	None
Dennis W. Jensen	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Qing Ji	None
Patrick McGee	None
Stacey Nutt	None
David Savignac	None
Christopher D. Tessin	None
Michael L. Thomas	None
Todd Wolter	None
Bram Zeigler	None

Fees. The Adviser receives an advisory fee from the Funds at an annual rate equal to 1.20% of average annual daily net assets of the Acuitas International Small Cap Fund and 1.40% of the average annual daily net assets of the Acuitas US Microcap Fund under the terms of the Advisory Agreement. The actual advisory fee rate paid by the Funds to the Adviser for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was 0.70% and 1.26% by Acuitas International Small Cap Fund and Acuitas US Microcap Fund, respectively. The aggregate amount paid by the Adviser to its Subadvisers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was 0.39% and 0.36% by Acuitas International Small Cap Fund and Acuitas US Microcap Fund, respectively. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fee and/or reimburse Fund expenses to limit Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding all taxes, interest, portfolio transaction expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, proxy expenses and extraordinary expenses) The Adviser may be reimbursed by the Fund for fees waived and expenses reimbursed by the Adviser pursuant to the Expense Cap if such payment is made within three years of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement and does not cause the Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses of each Fund to exceed the lesser of (i) the then-current expense cap, or (ii) the expense cap in place at the time the fees/expenses were waived/reimbursed. Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses will increase if exclusions from the relevant Expense Cap apply.

The advisory fee, if not waived, is accrued daily and paid monthly by each Fund and is assessed based on the daily net assets of the Fund. In addition to receiving its advisory fee from the Funds, the Adviser may also act and be compensated as an investment manager for its clients with respect to assets that such clients have invested in a Fund. If you have a separately managed account with the Adviser with assets invested in a Fund, the Adviser will not assess or receive any management fee on the portion of the separately managed account invested in the Fund.

Table 1 in Appendix B shows the dollar amount of advisory fees accrued by each Fund, the amount of advisory fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed by the Adviser, if any, and the actual advisory fees retained by the Adviser. The data provided is since commencement of operations on July 18, 2014.

Advisory Agreement. The Funds' Advisory Agreement remains in effect for an initial period of two years from the date of its effectiveness, and thereafter the Advisory Agreement must be approved at least annually by the Board or by majority vote of the shareholders, and in either case by a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party (other than as trustees of the Trust).

The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust with respect to the Funds on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by vote of the Funds' shareholders or by a majority vote of the Board, or by the Adviser on 60 days' written notice to the Trust. The Advisory Agreement terminates immediately upon assignment.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not liable for any mistake of judgment, mistake of law, or act or omission, 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 under the Advisory Agreement.

G. Distributor

Distribution Services. Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) and is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). The Distributor is not affiliated with the Adviser or any other service provider for the Trust.

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Trust, the Distributor acts as the agent of the Trust in connection with the continuous offering of shares of the Funds. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Funds on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of shares of the Funds. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund “supermarket” platform arrangements, the Funds and/or the Adviser, rather than the Distributor, typically enters into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Funds.

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Funds through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote shares depending upon their arrangement with the intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Funds for its distribution services except the distribution/service fees with respect to the shares of those classes for which a Rule 12b-1 plan is effective, as applicable. The Adviser pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

Distribution Plan. The Trust, including a majority of Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Rule 12b-1 plan, has adopted a Rule 12b-1 plan under which the Funds are authorized to pay to the Distributor and any other entity authorized by the Board, including the Adviser (collectively, “payees”), a fee equal to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Funds’ Investor Shares for distribution services and/or the servicing of shareholder accounts. The payees may pay any or all amounts received under the Rule 12b-1 plan to other persons for any distribution or service activity conducted on behalf of the Funds. The Rule 12b-1 plan is a core component of the ongoing distribution of the Funds’ Investor Shares, which is intended to attract and retain assets from prospective investors and may realize potential economies of scale for shareholders in the form of future lower expense ratios. Pursuant to an agreement between the Distributor and the Adviser, the Distributor may reimburse certain distribution-related and/or shareholder servicing expenses incurred by the Adviser.

The Rule 12b-1 plan provides that the payees may incur expenses for distribution and service activities including, but not limited to (1) any sales, marketing and other activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares and (2) providing services to holders of shares related to their investment in the Funds, including, without limitation, providing assistance in connection with responding to shareholder inquiries regarding the Fund’s investment objective, policies and other operational features and inquiries regarding shareholder accounts. Expenses for such activities include compensation to employees and expenses, including overhead and telephone and other communication expenses, of a payee who engages in or supports the distribution of Fund shares or who provides shareholder servicing such as responding to shareholder inquiries regarding the Funds’ operations; the incremental costs of printing (excluding typesetting) and distributing prospectuses, statements of additional information, annual reports and other periodic reports for use in connection with the offering or sale of Fund shares to any prospective investors; and the costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature and advertising materials used by the Distributor, the Adviser or others in connection with the offering of Fund shares for sale to the public.

The Rule 12b-1 plan requires the payees to prepare and submit to the Board, at least quarterly, and the Board to review, written reports setting forth all amounts expended under the Rule 12b-1 plan and identifying the activities for which those

expenditures were made. The Rule 12b-1 plan obligates the Funds to compensate payees for services and not to reimburse them for expenses incurred.

The Rule 12b-1 plan provides that it will remain in effect for one year from the date of its adoption and thereafter shall continue in effect provided it is approved at least annually by the shareholders or by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Rule 12b-1 plan further provides that it may not be amended to materially increase the costs that a Fund or class bears for distribution/shareholder servicing pursuant to the Rule 12b-1 plan without approval by affected shareholders and that other material amendments of the Rule 12b-1 plan must be approved by the Independent Trustees. The Rule 12b-1 plan may be terminated with respect to Investor Shares at any time by the Board, by a majority of the Independent Trustees or by the shareholders of Investor Shares.

Currently Investor Shares are not offered for sale. Therefore there are no dollar amounts to show for fees payable by the Fund to the Distributor, fees waived by the Distributor or its agents or actual fees received by the Distributor and its agents under the Rule 12b-1 plan.

H. Other Fund Service Providers

Administrator, Fund Accountant, Transfer Agent, and Compliance Services. Atlantic and its subsidiaries provide administration, compliance, fund accounting and transfer agency services to the Funds. Atlantic is a subsidiary of Forum Holdings Corp I. John Y. Keffer, a trustee, is the Chairman of Atlantic and is also the founder and owner of Forum Holdings Corp. I, the parent entity of Atlantic.

Pursuant to the Atlantic Services Agreement (the “Services Agreement”), each Fund pays Atlantic and its subsidiaries a bundled fee for administration, compliance, fund accounting and transfer agency services. Each Fund also pays Atlantic and its subsidiaries certain surcharges and shareholder account fees. The fee is accrued daily by the Funds and is paid monthly based on the average net assets, transactions and positions for the prior month.

The Services Agreement continues in effect until terminated, so long as its continuance is specifically approved or ratified with such frequency and in such manner as required by applicable law. After an initial three-year term, the Services Agreement is terminable with or without cause and without penalty by the Trust or by the Administrator on 120 days’ written notice to the other party. The Services Agreement is also terminable for cause by the non-breaching party on at least 60 days’ written notice to the other party, provided that such party has not cured the breach within that notice period. Under the Services Agreement, Atlantic is not liable to the Funds or the Funds’ shareholders for any act or omission, 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 under the Services Agreement. The Services Agreement also provides that Atlantic will not be liable to a shareholder for any loss incurred due to a NAV difference if such difference is less than or equal to \$0.01 and in addition, limits the amount of any loss for which Atlantic would be liable. Also, Atlantic is not liable for the errors and omissions of others, including the entities that supply security prices to Atlantic and the Funds. Losses incurred by the Funds as a result of acts or omissions by Atlantic or any other service provider for which Atlantic or the service provider is not liable to the Funds would be borne by the Funds and through the Funds, by their Shareholders.

As Administrator, Atlantic administers each Fund’s operations except those that are the responsibility of any other service provider hired by the Trust, all in such manner and to such extent as may be authorized by the Board. The Administrator’s responsibilities include, but are not limited to: (1) overseeing the performance of administrative and professional services rendered to the Funds by others, including its custodian, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent as well as legal, auditing, shareholder servicing and other services performed for the Funds; (2) preparing for filing and filing certain regulatory filings (*i.e.*, registration statements and shareholder reports) subject to Trust counsel and/or independent auditor oversight; (3) overseeing the preparation and filing of each Fund’s tax returns, the preparation of financial statements and related reports to each Fund’s shareholders, the SEC and state and other securities administrators; (4) providing the Funds with adequate general office space and facilities and providing persons suitable to the Board to serve as officers of the Trust; (5) assisting the Adviser in monitoring Fund holdings for compliance with prospectus investment restrictions and assisting in preparation of periodic compliance reports; and (6) with the cooperation of the Adviser, the officers of the Trust and other relevant parties, preparing and disseminating materials for meetings of the Board.

Atlantic provides a Principal Executive Officer, a Principal Financial Officer, a CCO, and an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer to the Funds, as well as certain additional compliance support functions.

Atlantic Shareholder Services, LLC (the “Transfer Agent”) serves as transfer agent and distribution paying agent for the Funds. The Transfer Agent is registered as a transfer agent with the SEC. The Transfer Agent maintains an account for

each shareholder of record of each Fund and is responsible for processing purchase and redemption requests and paying distributions to shareholders of record.

As Fund accountant, Atlantic provides fund accounting services to the Funds. These services include calculating the NAV of each Fund class.

Atlantic, located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 600, Portland, Maine 04101, also maintains certain books and records of the Fund that are required by applicable federal regulations.

Table 2 in Appendix B shows the dollar amount of the fees accrued by each Fund for administration services, the amount of fees waived by Atlantic, if any, and the actual fees retained by Atlantic under the Services Agreement. The data provided is since commencement of operations on July 18, 2014.

Custodian. MUFG Union Bank, N.A. (the “Custodian”) is the custodian for the Funds. The Custodian safeguards and controls the Funds’ cash and securities, determines income and collects interest on Fund investments. The Custodian may employ subcustodians to provide custody of the Funds’ domestic and foreign assets. The Custodian also maintains certain books and records of the Fund that are required by applicable federal regulations. The Custodian is located at 350 California Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, California 94104.

Legal Counsel. Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20036-2652, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. BBD, LLP (“BBD”), 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds, providing audit and tax services. BBD audits the annual financial statements of the Funds and provides the Funds with an audit opinion. BBD also reviews certain regulatory filings of the Funds.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

A. How Securities are Purchased and Sold

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed-income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes and bills) usually are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from which a Fund purchases or to which a Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party such as its customers). These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. There usually are no brokerage commissions paid for these securities.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are equity securities (for instance, common stock and preferred stock) are generally effected if: (1) the security is traded on an exchange, through brokers that charge commissions; and (2) the security is traded in the over-the-counter markets, in a principal transaction directly from a market maker. In transactions on stock exchanges, commissions are negotiated.

When transactions are executed in an over-the-counter market, the Adviser or a Subadviser will seek to deal with the primary market makers, but when necessary in order to obtain best execution, the Adviser or a Subadviser will utilize the services of others.

The price of securities purchased from underwriters includes a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and prices of securities purchased from dealers serving as market makers reflects the spread between the bid and asked price.

In the case of fixed-income and equity securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, there is generally no stated commission, but the price usually includes an undisclosed commission, markup or markdown.

B. Commissions Paid

Table 3 in Appendix B shows the dollar amount of the aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each Fund; the amount of commissions paid to an affiliate of each Fund, the Adviser, Subadviser or the Distributor; the percentage of brokerage commissions paid to an affiliate of each Fund, the Adviser, Subadviser or the Distributor; and the percentage of transactions executed by an affiliate of each Fund, the Adviser, Subadviser or the Distributor. The data provided is since commencement of operations on July 18, 2014.

C. Adviser Responsibility for Purchases and Sales and Choosing Broker-Dealers

The Adviser or Subadviser places orders for the purchase and sale of securities with broker-dealers selected by and at the discretion of the Adviser or Subadviser. The Funds do not have any obligation to deal with a specific broker or dealer in the execution of portfolio transactions. Allocations of transactions to brokers and dealers and the frequency of transactions are determined by the Adviser in its best judgment and in a manner deemed to be in the best interest of each Fund rather than by any formula.

The Adviser or Subadviser seeks “best execution” for all portfolio transactions. This means that the Adviser or Subadviser seeks the most favorable price and execution available. The Funds may not always pay the lowest commission or spread available. Rather, in determining the amount of commissions (including certain dealer spreads) paid in connection with securities transactions, the Adviser or Subadviser takes into account factors such as size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the efficiency of the executing broker’s facilities (which if applicable, would include the research services described below) and any risk assumed by the executing broker-dealer. The Funds may pay a higher commission if, for example, the broker-dealer has specific expertise in a particular type of transaction (due to factors such as size or difficulty), or it is efficient in trade execution.

The Adviser or Subadviser could also give consideration to brokerage and research services furnished to the Adviser or Subadviser by broker-dealers and could cause the Funds to pay these broker-dealers a higher commission or spread than may be charged by other broker-dealers. Research services could include reports that are common in the industry, such as research reports and periodicals, quotation systems, software for portfolio management and formal databases. Typically, the Adviser or Subadviser uses the research to manage all client accounts. Therefore, commission dollars spent for research, if any, would generally benefit all of the Adviser’s or Subadviser’s clients and the Fund’s investors, although a particular client may not benefit from research received on each occasion. The Adviser or Subadviser does not reduce their fees because the Adviser or Subadviser receives research.

Table 4 in Appendix B lists each Fund's directed brokerage in return for research services, the amount of transactions so directed, and the amount of commissions earned by the broker-dealer for the fiscal year.

D. Counterparty Risk

The Adviser or a Subadviser monitors the creditworthiness of counterparties to the Funds' transactions and intends to enter into a transaction only when it believes that the counterparty presents appropriate credit risks.

E. Transactions through Affiliates

The Adviser or a Subadviser may effect brokerage transactions through affiliates of the Adviser or a Subadviser (or affiliates of those persons) pursuant to procedures adopted by the Trust and in accordance with applicable law.

F. Other Accounts of the Adviser

Investment decisions are the product of many factors, including basic suitability for the particular client involved. Likewise, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. In some instances, with any required consent, one client may sell a particular security to another client. In addition, two or more clients may simultaneously purchase or sell the same security, in which event each day's transactions in such security are, insofar as is possible, averaged as to price and allocated between such clients in a manner which, in the Adviser's or a Subadviser's opinion, is in the best interest of the affected accounts and is equitable to each and in accordance with the amount being purchased or sold by each. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of a portfolio security for one client could have an adverse effect on another client that has a position in that security. In addition, when purchases or sales of the same security for a Fund and other client accounts managed by the Adviser occur contemporaneously, the purchase or sale orders may be aggregated in order to obtain any price advantages available to large denomination purchases or sales.

G. Portfolio Turnover

The frequency of portfolio transactions of each Fund (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors. From time to time, a Fund may engage in active short-term trading to take advantage of price movements affecting individual issues, groups of issues or markets. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in increased brokerage costs to a Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains (taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them) or losses. An annual portfolio turnover rate of 100% would occur if all the securities in a Fund were replaced once in a period of one year.

Portfolio turnover rate is defined under the rules of the SEC as the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year, including options in which a Fund invests, are excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover rate.

H. Securities of Regular Broker-Dealers

From time to time the Funds may acquire and hold securities issued by its "regular brokers and dealers" or the parents of those brokers and dealers. For this purpose, regular brokers and dealers are the ten brokers or dealers that: (1) received the greatest amount of brokerage commissions during a Fund's last fiscal year; (2) engaged in the largest amount of principal transactions for portfolio transactions of a Fund during the Fund's last fiscal year; or (3) sold the largest amount of a Fund's shares during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Table 5 in Appendix B lists the regular brokers and dealers of each Fund whose securities (or the securities of the parent company) were acquired for the fiscal year and the aggregate value of each Fund's holdings of those securities as of the Fund's most recent fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

I. Portfolio Holdings

Portfolio holdings as of the end of the Funds' annual and semi-annual fiscal periods are reported to the SEC on Form N-CSR within 10 days of the mailing of the annual or semi-annual report (typically no later than 70 days after the end of each period). Portfolio holdings as of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters are reported to the SEC on Form N-Q within 60 days after the end of such period. You may request a copy of the Funds' latest annual or semi-annual report to shareholders

or a copy of the Funds' latest Form N-Q, when it is available, which contains each Fund's portfolio holdings, by contacting the Transfer Agent at the address or phone number listed on the cover of this SAI. You may also obtain a copy of the Funds' latest Form N-CSR and Form N-Q by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Each Fund's nonpublic portfolio holdings information is received by certain service providers in advance of public release in the course of performing or enabling them to perform the contractual or fiduciary duties necessary for the Fund's operations that the Fund has retained them to perform so long as the disclosure is subject to duties of confidentiality imposed by law and/ or contract as determined by each Fund's officers and, if applicable, the Board. Each Fund's portfolio holdings are available in real-time on a daily basis to the Adviser, the Administrator and the Custodian. In addition, the Distributor, the independent auditors, proxy voting services, mailing services, and financial printers may have access, but not on a daily real-time basis, to each Fund's nonpublic portfolio holdings information on an ongoing basis. The trustees, Trust's officers, legal counsel to the Trust and to the Independent Trustees, and the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm may receive such information on an as needed basis.

From time to time, nonpublic information regarding a Fund's portfolio holdings may also be disclosed to certain mutual fund consultants, analysts and rating/ranking entities, or other entities or persons ("Recipients") that have a legitimate business purpose in receiving such information. Any disclosure of information more current than the latest publicly available portfolio holdings information will be made only if a Trust officer determines that: (1) the more current information is necessary for a Recipient to complete a specified task; (2) the Fund has legitimate business purposes for disclosing the information; and (3) the disclosure is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Any Recipient, other than a ratings or ranking organization, receiving such information shall agree in writing to: (1) keep the information confidential; (2) use it only for agreed-upon purposes; and (3) not trade or advise others to trade securities, including shares of the Fund, on the basis of the information. Such confidentiality agreements entered into for the receipt of nonpublic information shall also provide, among other things, that the Recipient: (1) will limit access to the information to its employees and agents who are obligated to keep and treat such information as confidential; (2) assume responsibility for any breach of the terms of the confidentiality agreement by its employees; and (3) upon request from the Trust, will return or promptly destroy the information. Any Recipient that is a ratings or ranking organization receiving such information must have in place control mechanisms to reasonably ensure or otherwise agree that: (1) the holdings information will be kept confidential; (2) no employee shall use the information to effect trading or for their personal benefit; and (3) the nature and type of information that any employee, in turn, may disclose to third-parties is limited. The Trust officer shall report to the Board at its next regularly scheduled Board meeting the entering into of an agreement with a Recipient for the disclosure of nonpublic portfolio holdings information and shall include in the report the Trust officer's reasons for determining to permit such disclosure.

The Adviser or a Subadviser may provide investment management for accounts of clients other than the Funds, which may result in some of those accounts having a composition substantially similar to that of the Funds. The Adviser, Subadvisers and their affiliates may provide regular information to clients and others regarding the holdings in accounts that each manages, but no information is provided to clients or others that identifies the actual composition of a Fund's holdings, specifies the amount of a Fund's assets invested in a security or specifies the extent of any such similarities among accounts managed by the Adviser or Subadviser.

No compensation is received by the Funds, or, to the Funds' knowledge, paid to the Adviser or any other party in connection with the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings. The codes of ethics of the Trust and the Adviser are intended to address, among other things, potential conflicts of interest arising from the misuse of information concerning a Fund's portfolio holdings. In addition, the Funds' service providers may be subject to confidentiality provisions contained within their service agreements, codes of ethics, professional codes, or other similar policies that address conflicts of interest arising from the misuse of such information.

The Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policy is subject to review by the CCO, who will report the results of such review at least annually to the Board. Any identified conflict between the interests of shareholders and those of another party resulting from the disclosure of nonpublic portfolio holdings information will be reported to the Board for appropriate action.

There is no assurance that the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policy will protect the Funds against potential misuse of holdings information by individuals or firms in possession of that information.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

A. General Information

You may effect purchases or redemptions or request any shareholder privilege by contacting the Transfer Agent.

Each Fund accepts orders for the purchase or redemption of shares of the Fund on any weekday except days when the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is closed. Under unusual circumstances, a Fund may accept orders when the NYSE is closed if deemed appropriate by the Trust’s officers.

The shares of the Funds may not be available for sale in the state in which you reside. Please check with your investment professional to determine each Fund’s availability.

B. Additional Purchase Information

Shares of each Fund are offered on a continuous basis by the Distributor.

Each Fund reserves the right to refuse any purchase request.

Fund shares are normally issued for cash only. In its discretion, a Fund may accept portfolio securities that meet the investment objective and policies of the Fund as payment for Fund shares. A Fund may allow an in kind purchase provided that, among other things: (i) the purchase will not dilute the interests of its shareholders; (ii) the assets accepted by each Fund consist of securities that are appropriate, in type and amount, for investment by each Fund in light of its investment objective and policies and current holdings; (iii) market quotations are readily available for the securities; (iv) in determining the value of the assets contributed and the corresponding amount of shares issued, the Trust’s Valuation Policy will be applied; (v) the transaction must comply with the Trust’s Affiliated Persons and Transactions Policy if the person investing is an affiliated person; and (vi) the Adviser to each Fund discloses to the Board the existence of, and all material facts relating to, any conflicts of interest between the Adviser and each Fund in the proposed in-kind purchase.

IRAs. All contributions into an individual retirement account (an “IRA”) through the automatic investing service are treated as IRA contributions made during the year that the contribution is received.

UGMAs/UTMAs. If the custodian’s name is not in the account registration of a gift or transfer to minor (“UGMA/UTMA”) account, the custodian must provide instructions in a manner indicating custodial capacity.

C. Additional Redemption Information

You may redeem Fund shares at NAV.

Each Fund may redeem shares involuntarily, (1) to reimburse the Fund for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder; or (2) to collect any charge relating to transactions effected for the benefit of a shareholder that is applicable to the Fund’s shares as provided in the Prospectus.

Suspension of Right of Redemption. The right of redemption may not be suspended for more than seven days after the tender of Fund shares, except for any period during which: (1) the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings) or during which the SEC determines that trading thereon is restricted; (2) an emergency (as determined by the SEC) exists as a result of which disposal by a Fund of its securities is not reasonably practicable or as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (3) the SEC has entered a suspension order for the protection of the shareholders of the Fund.

Redemption in Kind. Redemption proceeds normally are paid in cash. If deemed appropriate and advisable by the Adviser, a Fund may satisfy a redemption request from a shareholder by distributing portfolio securities pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board. The Trust has filed an election with the SEC pursuant to which a Fund may effect a redemption in portfolio securities only if the particular shareholder is redeeming more than \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s total net assets, whichever is less, during any 90-day period.

NAV Determination. In determining the NAV of each Fund, securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at current market value using the valuation price from the primary exchange where the security is listed, as provided by an independent pricing service or, if no sales price is reported, the mean of the last bid and ask prices. If market

quotations are not readily available, then securities are valued at fair value as determined by the Board (or its delegate). For further information, see the “General Information” section in the Prospectus.

Distributions. Distributions of net investment income will be reinvested at the NAV of the applicable class (unless you elect to receive distributions in cash) as of the last day of the period with respect to which the distribution is paid. Distributions of net realized capital gains will be reinvested at the NAV of the applicable class (unless you elect to receive distributions in cash) on the payment date for the distribution. Cash payments may be made more than seven days following the date on which distributions would otherwise be reinvested.

TAXATION

The tax information set forth in the Prospectus and in this section relates solely to federal tax law and assumes that a Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC under that law (as discussed below). This information is only a summary of certain key federal income tax considerations affecting a Fund and its shareholders and is in addition to the information provided in the Prospectus. No attempt has been made to present a complete explanation of the federal tax treatment of the Funds or the tax implications to shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as substitutes for careful tax planning.

This “Taxation” section is based on the IRC, the regulations thereunder, and IRS interpretations and similar authority on which a Fund may rely, all as in effect on the date hereof, as well as on court decisions through that date. Future legislative, regulatory or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to a Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect.

This is for general information only and not tax advice. Each investor should consult their own tax advisor as to the federal, state, local, and foreign tax provisions applicable to them.

A. Qualification for Treatment as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify, or, if newly organized, intends to elect and qualify for each taxable year as a RIC under the IRC. This qualification does not involve governmental supervision of management or investment practices or policies of the Funds.

The taxable year-end of the Funds is June 30, which is the same as the Funds’ fiscal year-end.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. As a RIC, a Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (generally, interest, dividends, the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, net gains and losses from certain foreign currency transactions and other ordinary income, net of expenses, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) that it distributes to shareholders. To qualify to be taxed as a RIC for a taxable year, a Fund must satisfy the following requirements, among others:

- The Fund must distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income for the taxable year (“Distribution Requirement”). Certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its taxable year are considered distributions attributable to that taxable year for purposes of satisfying this requirement.
- The Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for the taxable year from (1) dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived from its business of investing in securities or those currencies and (2) net income from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (“QPTP”) (“Gross Income Requirement”). A QPTP is defined as a “publicly traded partnership” (generally, a partnership the interests in which are “traded on an established securities market” or are “readily tradable on a secondary market (or the substantial equivalent thereof)”) that derives less than 90% of its gross income from income described in clause (1).
- The Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification requirements (“Diversification Requirements”) at the close of each quarter of the taxable year: (1) at least 50% of the value of its total assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and securities of other issuers, with these other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount that does not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting securities (equity securities of a QPTP being considered voting securities for these purposes); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of its total assets may be invested in (a) the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other RICs), (b) the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (c) the securities of one or more QPTPs.

In some circumstances, the character and timing of income realized by a Fund for purposes of the Gross Income Requirement or the identification of the issuer for purposes of the Diversification Requirements is uncertain under current law with respect to a particular investment, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to such type

of investment may adversely affect a Fund's ability to satisfy these requirements. See, "Certain Tax Rules Applicable to Fund Transactions" below with respect to the application of these requirements to certain types of investments. In other circumstances, a Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings in order to meet the Gross Income Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or Diversification Requirements, which may have a negative impact on a Fund's income and performance.

Failure to Qualify. If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify for treatment as a RIC, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders, and the dividends would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (except that, for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders, the part thereof that is "qualified dividend income" (as described below) would be subject to federal income tax at the rates for net capital gain – a maximum rate of 15% or 20%, depending on a shareholder's level of taxable income and the shareholder's filing status – and those dividends would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction available to corporations under certain circumstances). Furthermore, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying for RIC treatment. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of the Fund as a RIC if it determines such a course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Failure to qualify for treatment as a RIC would thus have a negative impact on a Fund's after-tax performance. It is possible that a Fund will not qualify as a RIC in any given taxable year.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Gross Income Requirement for any taxable year, it nevertheless will be considered to have satisfied that requirement for that year if, among other things, the failure "is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect" and the Fund pays a tax in an amount equal to the excess of its gross income that is not qualifying income for purposes of that requirement over one-ninth of its gross income that is such qualifying income.

If a Fund fails to satisfy either of the Diversification Requirements at the close of any quarter of its taxable year by reason of a discrepancy existing immediately after its acquisition of any security that is wholly or partly the result of that acquisition during that quarter, it will not lose its status for that quarter as a RIC if the discrepancy is eliminated within 30 days after the quarter's close. If a Fund fails to satisfy either of the Diversification Requirements (other than a "de minimis" failure, as defined in the IRC) for a quarter and the preceding sentence does not apply, it nevertheless will be considered to have satisfied those requirements for that quarter if, among other things, the failure "is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect" and the Fund disposes of the assets that caused the failure within six months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure in the manner to be prescribed by the IRS; in that case, the Fund will also be liable for a tax equal to the greater of \$50,000 or the amount determined by multiplying the net income generated by those assets for the period from the date the failure occurs to the date of disposition thereof by the highest rate of tax applicable to corporations (currently 35%).

Portfolio Turnover. For investors that hold their Fund shares in a taxable account, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in higher taxes. This is because a fund with a high turnover rate is likely to accelerate the recognition of capital gains and more of such gains are likely to be taxable as short-term rather than long-term capital gains in contrast to a comparable fund with a low turnover rate. Any such higher taxes would reduce a Fund's after-tax performance.

Deferral of Late Year Losses. Each Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year. A "qualified late year loss" includes:

- any net capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, or, if there is no such loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year ("post-October capital losses"), and
- the sum of (1) the excess, if any, of (a) specified losses incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) specified gains incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) ordinary losses incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) the ordinary income incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year.

The terms "specified losses" and "specified gains" mean ordinary losses and gains from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (including the termination of a position with respect to such property), foreign currency losses and

gains, and losses and gains resulting from holding stock in a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. The terms “ordinary losses” and “ordinary income” mean other ordinary losses and income that are not described in the preceding sentence.

Undistributed Capital Gains. Each Fund may retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. Each Fund currently intends to distribute net capital gains. If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the highest corporate tax rate (currently 35%). If a Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders treated as if each received a distribution of its pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report its pro rata share of such gain on its tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for its pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for its shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

B. Fund Distributions

Each distribution by a Fund will be treated in the manner described below regardless of whether the distribution is paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. If the shareholder receives a distribution in the form of a reinvestment in additional shares, the shareholder will be treated as having received a distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares received, determined as of the reinvestment date.

Distributions of Net Investment Income. Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income for each taxable year. Each Fund receives income generally in the form of dividends and/or interest on its investments. Each Fund may also recognize ordinary income from other sources, including, but not limited to, certain gains on foreign currency-related transactions. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of each Fund, constitutes the Fund’s net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. If a shareholder is a taxable investor, these distributions generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income to the extent of a Fund’s earnings and profits.

Qualified Dividend Income for Individuals. A portion of a Fund’s distributions may be treated as “qualified dividend income,” taxable to individuals and certain other non-corporate shareholders at maximum federal tax rates of 15% or 20%, depending on a shareholder’s level of taxable income and the shareholder’s filing status. A distribution is treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder to the extent that (1) a Fund receives dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that holding period and certain other requirements are met, and (2) the shareholder meets those requirements with respect to Fund shares on which the distribution is paid. To the extent that a Fund’s distributions are attributable to other sources, such as interest or capital gains, the distributions will not be treated as qualified dividend income. A Fund’s distributions of dividends that it receives from U.S. real estate investment trusts, derivatives, fixed income securities, and PFICs generally will not constitute qualified dividend income.

Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by a Fund may qualify for the 70% corporate dividends-received deduction. The portion of dividends paid by a Fund that so qualifies will be reported by a Fund to shareholders each year and cannot exceed the gross amount of dividends received by a Fund from domestic (U.S.) corporations. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions that apply to both a Fund and the investor. Specifically, the amount that a Fund may report as eligible for the dividends-received deduction will be reduced or eliminated if the shares on which the dividends earned by a Fund were debt-financed or held by a Fund for less than a minimum period of time, generally 46 days during a 91-day period beginning 45 days before the stock becomes ex-dividend. Similarly, if your Fund shares are debt-financed or held by you for less than a 46-day period then the dividends-received deduction for Fund dividends on your shares may also be reduced or eliminated. Even if reported as dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction, all dividends (including any deducted portion) must be included in your alternative minimum taxable income calculation. Income derived by a Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment.

Distributions of Capital Gains. Each Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its net capital gain (after reduction for any capital loss carryovers, *i.e.*, unutilized capital losses from prior taxable years) for each taxable year. These distributions generally will be made only once a year, usually in December, but a Fund may make additional distributions of net capital gain at any time during the year. Each Fund may derive capital gain and loss in connection with sales of other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions derived from the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss will be taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions paid from the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss will be taxable to you as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long you have held your shares in a Fund. These distributions will not qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction or as qualified dividend income for non-corporate shareholders.

Return of Capital. A distribution by a Fund that does not constitute an ordinary income dividend or capital gain dividend will be treated as a return of capital. A return of capital distribution will reduce the shareholder's tax basis of shares and will be treated as gain from the sale of the shares to the extent the basis would be reduced below zero. Return of capital distributions can occur for a number of reasons, including, among others, a Fund over-estimates the income to be received from certain investments.

Capital Loss Carryovers. The capital losses of a Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, a Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. Rules similar to those that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals apply to RICs. Thus, if a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of a Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of a Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of a Fund's next taxable year. Any such net capital losses of a Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by a Fund in succeeding taxable years. All capital loss carryovers are listed in a Fund's financial statements.

The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% "change in ownership" of a Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of a Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate, thereby reducing a Fund's ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to a Fund's shareholders could result from an ownership change. A Fund undertakes no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond a Fund's control, there can be no assurance that a Fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. Additionally, if a Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by a Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from use of such capital loss carryovers.

Impact of Realized but Undistributed Income and Gains, and Net Unrealized Appreciation of Portfolio Securities. When a shareholder purchases shares, the NAV of their shares may reflect undistributed net investment income, undistributed capital gains or net unrealized appreciation in the value of the assets of a Fund. A distribution of that income or gain (including net gain, if any, from realizing all or part of that appreciation) will be taxable to a shareholder in the manner described above, although the distribution economically constitutes a partial return of capital to the shareholder unless the shareholder is investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. A Fund may be able to reduce the amount of such distributions from capital gains by utilizing its capital loss carryovers, if any.

Dividends Declared in December and Paid in January. Ordinarily, a shareholder is required to take distributions by a Fund into income in the year in which they are made. A distribution declared in October, November or December of any year and payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in one of those months, however, is deemed to be paid by a Fund and received by them on December 31 of that year if the distribution is paid in January of the following year.

Annual Statements. A Fund will send information annually to its shareholders regarding the federal income tax status of distributions made (or deemed made) during the year.

Medicare Tax. An individual is required to pay a 3.8% federal tax on the lesser of (1) the individual's "net investment income," which generally includes dividends, interest and net gains from the disposition of investment property (including dividends and capital gain distributions a Fund pays and net gains realized on the redemption or other taxable disposition of Fund shares) reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income, or (2) the excess of the individual's "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers). This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. A similar tax applies to estates and trusts. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, this provision may have on their investment in Fund shares.

Pass Through of Foreign Tax Credits. If more than 50% of a Fund's total assets at the end of a fiscal year is invested in foreign securities, a Fund may elect to pass through to you your pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by a Fund. If this election is made, a Fund may report more taxable income to you than it actually distributes. You will then be entitled either

to deduct your share of these taxes in computing your taxable income, or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against your U.S. federal income tax (subject to limitations for certain shareholders). A Fund will provide you with the information necessary to claim this deduction or credit on your personal income tax return if it makes this election. No deduction for foreign tax may be claimed by a noncorporate shareholder who does not itemize deductions or who is subject to the alternative minimum tax. Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate shares of the foreign income tax paid by a Fund due to certain limitations that may apply. A Fund reserves the right not to pass through to its shareholders the amount of foreign income taxes paid by a Fund. Additionally, any foreign tax withheld on payments made "in lieu of" dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass through of foreign tax credits to shareholders.

C. Certain Tax Rules Applicable to Fund Transactions

Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to the Fund and, in turn, affect the amount, character and timing of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund to its shareholders. This section should be read in conjunction with the discussion above under "Investment Policies and Risks" for a detailed description of the various types of securities and investment techniques that apply to the Fund.

Investments in Derivatives. When a put or call option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, the premium it paid gives rise to short-term or long-term capital loss at the time of expiration (depending on the length of the exercise period for the option). When a put or call option written by a Fund expires unexercised, the premium it received gives rise to short-term capital gain at the time of expiration. When a Fund exercises a call option, the basis in the underlying security is increased by the amount of the premium it paid for the option. When a Fund exercises a put option, the gain (or loss) from the sale of the underlying security is decreased (or increased) by the premium it paid for the option. When a put or call option written by a Fund is exercised, the purchase price (or the selling price in the case of a call) of the underlying security is decreased (or increased in the case of a call) for tax purposes by the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain futures contracts entered into by a Fund as well as listed non-equity options written or purchased by a Fund on U.S. exchanges (including options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities) may be governed by IRC section 1256 ("Section 1256 contracts"). Any Section 1256 contracts a Fund holds at the end of its taxable year (and generally for purposes of the Excise Tax discussed below, on October 31 of each year) must be "marked to market" (that is, treated as having been sold at that time for their fair market value) for federal tax purposes, with the result that unrealized gains or losses will be treated as though they were realized. Sixty percent of any net gain or loss recognized on these deemed sales, and 60% of any net realized gain or loss from any actual sales of Section 1256 contracts, will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, and the balance will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss; however, certain foreign currency gains or losses arising from Section 1256 contracts will be treated as ordinary income or loss. These rules may operate to increase the amount that a Fund must distribute to satisfy the Distribution Requirement (*i.e.*, with respect to the portion treated as short-term capital gain, which will be includible in investment company taxable income and thus taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), and to increase the net capital gain a Fund recognizes, even though a Fund may not have closed the transactions and received cash to pay the distributions. A Fund may elect not to have the foregoing rules apply to any "mixed straddle" (that is, a straddle, which a Fund clearly identifies in accordance with applicable regulations, at least one (but not all) of the positions of which are Section 1256 contracts), although doing so may have the effect of increasing the relative proportion of short-term capital gain (distributions of which are taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income) and thus increasing the amount of dividends it must distribute.

Any option, futures contract, forward contract or other derivative position entered into or held by a Fund in conjunction with any other position held by it may constitute a "straddle" for federal income tax purposes. In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of a Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that a Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other positions in such straddle, (2) a Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain), (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and are non-Section 1256 contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss, and (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses. In addition, the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. Various elections are available to a Fund, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles. In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by a Fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 contracts.

Certain of the Fund's investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the Fund's transactions in foreign currencies hedging activities may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If a Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company. If the Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Investments in Foreign Currencies and Securities. Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates that occur between the time that a Fund accrues interest, dividends or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time that the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities are treated as ordinary income or ordinary losses. Similarly, gains or losses from the disposition of a foreign currency, or from the disposition of a fixed-income security, or a forward contract denominated in a foreign currency that are attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the asset and the date of its disposition, also are treated as ordinary income or ordinary losses. These gains or losses increase or decrease the amount of a Fund's investment company taxable income available to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, rather than increasing or decreasing the amount of the Fund's net capital gain and may cause some or all of the Fund's previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital.

PFIC Investments. If a Fund owns shares in a foreign corporation that constitutes a PFIC for federal income tax purposes and the Fund does not make either of the elections described in the next two paragraphs, it will be subject to federal income taxation on a portion of any "excess distribution" it receives from the PFIC or any gain it derives from the disposition of such shares, even if it distributes such income as a taxable dividend to its shareholders. A Fund may also be subject to additional interest charges in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains. Any tax paid by a Fund as a result of its ownership of shares in a PFIC will not give rise to any deduction or credit to the Fund or to any shareholder. A PFIC is any foreign corporation (with certain exceptions) that, for the taxable year, either (1) derives at least 75% of its gross income for the taxable year from "passive income" (including interest, dividends, royalties, rents and annuities) or (2) on average, at least 50% of the value (or adjusted tax basis, if elected) of the assets it holds produce, or are held for the production of, "passive income." A Fund's distributions of income from any PFICs will not be eligible for the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rate on individuals' "qualified dividend income" described above.

A Fund could elect to "mark-to-market" stock in a PFIC. Under such an election, the Fund would include in gross income (and treat as ordinary income) at the end of the Fund's fiscal and excise tax years an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the PFIC stock as of the close of such year over the Fund's adjusted basis in the PFIC stock. The Fund would be allowed a deduction for the excess, if any, of that adjusted basis over that fair market value, but only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains included by the Fund for prior taxable years. The Fund's adjusted basis in the PFIC stock would be adjusted to reflect the amounts included in, or deducted from, income under this election. Amounts so included, as well as gain realized on the disposition of the PFIC stock, would be treated as ordinary income. The deductible portion of any mark-to-market loss, as well as loss realized on the disposition of the PFIC stock to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included by the Fund, would be treated as ordinary loss. The Fund generally would not be subject to the deferred tax and interest charge provisions discussed above with respect to PFIC stock for which a mark-to-market election has been made. Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, a Fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the Fund to make a mark-to-market election.

If a Fund purchases shares in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a "qualified electing fund," the Fund would be required to include in its income each year a portion of the ordinary income and net capital gains of the PFIC, even if the income and gains were not distributed to the Fund. Any such income would be subject to the Distribution Requirement and the calendar year Excise Tax distribution requirement described below. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because some of the information required to make this election may not be easily obtainable.

Investors should be aware that a Fund may not be able, at the time it acquires a foreign corporation's shares, to ascertain whether the corporation is a PFIC and that a foreign corporation may become a PFIC after the Fund acquires shares therein. While a Fund generally will seek not to invest in PFIC shares to avoid the tax consequences detailed above, there are no guarantees that it will be able to do so and it reserves the right to make such investments as a matter of its investment policy.

Investments in Convertible Debt Securities. Convertible debt is ordinarily treated as a "single property" consisting of a pure debt interest until conversion, after which the investment becomes an equity interest. If the security is issued at a

premium (*i.e.*, for cash in excess of the face amount payable on retirement), the creditor-holder may amortize the premium over the life of the bond. If the security is issued for cash at a price below its face amount, the creditor-holder must accrue original issue discount in income over the life of the debt. The creditor-holder's exercise of the conversion privilege is treated as a nontaxable event. Mandatorily convertible debt (*e.g.*, an exchange traded note or ETN issued in the form of an unsecured obligation that pays a return based on the performance of a specified market index, exchange currency, or commodity) is often, but not always, treated as a contract to buy or sell the reference property rather than debt. Similarly, convertible preferred stock with a mandatory conversion feature is ordinarily, but not always, treated as equity rather than debt. Dividends received generally are qualified dividend income and eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. In general, conversion of preferred stock for common stock of the same corporation is tax-free. Conversion of preferred stock for cash is a taxable redemption. Any redemption premium for preferred stock that is redeemable by the issuing company might be required to be amortized under original issue discount principles. A change in the conversion ratio or conversion price of a convertible security on account of a dividend paid to the issuer's other shareholders may result in a deemed distribution of stock to the holders of the convertible security equal to the value of their increased interest in the equity of the issuer. Thus, an increase in the conversion ratio of a convertible security can be treated as a taxable distribution of stock to a holder of the convertible security (without a corresponding receipt of cash by the holder) before the holder has converted the security.

Investments in Securities of Uncertain Tax Character. A Fund may invest in securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by a Fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by a Fund, requiring a Fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to RICs under the IRC. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative financial instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid a fund-level tax.

D. Federal Excise Tax

A 4% non-deductible federal excise tax ("Excise Tax") is imposed on a RIC that fails to distribute in each calendar year an amount equal to at least the sum of (1) 98.0% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus (2) 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year, and (3) any prior year undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income. A Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to income tax for any taxable year ending in the calendar year.

For purposes of calculating the Excise Tax, each Fund (1) reduces its capital gain net income (but not below its net capital gain) by the amount of any net ordinary loss for the calendar year and (2) excludes any "specified gain" or "specified loss" (see, "Deferral of Late Year Losses" above for the definition of "specified gain" and "specified loss") realized or sustained after October 31 of any year in determining the amount of ordinary income for the current calendar year. A Fund will include any "specified gain" or "specified loss" incurred after October 31 in determining ordinary income for the succeeding calendar year.

Generally, each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid any material liability for federal income and Excise Tax, but can give no assurances that all or a portion of such liability will be avoided. In addition, under certain circumstances, temporary timing or permanent differences in the realization of income and expense for book and tax purposes can result in the Fund having to pay an Excise Tax. Shareholders should note, however, that each Fund may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make sufficient distributions to avoid Excise Tax liability.

E. Redemption of Shares

In general, you will recognize gain or loss on an exchange or redemption of Fund shares in an amount equal to the difference between the proceeds of the exchange or redemption and your adjusted tax basis in the shares. Any redemption fees you incur on shares redeemed will decrease the amount of any capital gain (or increase any capital loss) you realize on the sale. All or a portion of any loss so recognized may be disallowed if you purchase Fund shares (for example, by reinvesting dividends) within 30 days before or after the exchange or redemption (*i.e.*, a wash sale). If disallowed, the loss would be reflected in an upward adjustment to the basis in the purchased shares. In general, any gain or loss arising from an exchange or redemption of shares of the Fund will be considered a capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares were held for longer than one year. Any capital loss arising from an exchange or redemption of shares held for six

months or less, however, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of distributions of net capital gain, if any, received on such shares. In determining the holding period of 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. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income.

Tax Basis Information. A Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares purchased or acquired where the cost basis of the shares is known by the Fund (referred to as “covered shares”). However, cost basis reporting is not required for certain shareholders, including shareholders investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

When required to report cost basis, a Fund will calculate it using the Fund’s default method, unless you instruct the Fund to use a different calculation method. For additional information regarding the Fund’s available cost basis reporting methods, including its default method, please contact the Fund. If you hold your Fund shares through a broker (or other nominee), please contact that broker (nominee) with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

The IRS permits the use of several methods to determine the cost basis of mutual fund shares. The method used will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing share prices, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund does not recommend any particular method of determining cost basis, and the use of other methods may result in more favorable tax consequences for some shareholders. It is important that you consult with your tax advisor to determine which method is best for you and then notify the Fund if you intend to utilize a method other than the Fund’s default method for covered shares. If you do not notify the Fund of your elected cost basis method upon the initial purchase into your account, the default method will be applied to your covered shares.

A Fund will compute and report the cost basis of your Fund shares sold or exchanged by taking into account all of the applicable adjustments to cost basis and holding periods as required by the IRC and Treasury regulations for purposes of reporting these amounts to you and the IRS. However the Fund is not required to, and in many cases the Fund does not possess the information to, take all possible basis, holding period or other adjustments into account in reporting cost basis information to you. Therefore, shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Fund.

Reportable Transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Fund’s shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

F. State and Local Taxes

The tax rules of the various states and their local jurisdictions with respect to an investment in a Fund can differ from the federal income tax rules described above. These state and local rules are not discussed herein. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of state and local tax rules with respect to an investment in a Fund.

G. Foreign Income Tax

Investment income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries and gains that it realizes on the disposition of foreign securities may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source and the amount of tax withheld generally will be treated as an expense of a Fund. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle a Fund to a reduced rate of such taxes or exemption from taxes on such income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate; whether or when a Fund will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the individual country. Information required on these forms may not be available such as shareholder information therefore, a Fund may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause a Fund not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries may subject capital gains realized by a Fund on sale or disposition of securities of that country to taxation. It is impossible to know the effective rate of foreign tax in advance, since the amount of a Fund’s assets to be invested within various countries cannot be determined. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may elect to pass-through the amount of foreign taxes paid by the Fund to shareholders, although it reserves the right not to do so. If the Fund makes such an election and obtains a refund of foreign taxes paid by the Fund in a prior year, the

Fund may be eligible to reduce the amount of foreign taxes reported by the Fund to its shareholders, generally by the amount of the foreign taxes refunded, for the year in which the refund is received.

H. Backup Withholding

By law, each Fund may be required to withhold a portion of your taxable dividends and sales proceeds unless you:

- provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number,
- certify that this number is correct,
- certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, and
- certify that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien).

Each Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 28% of any distributions or proceeds paid. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding and information reporting.

I. Non-U.S. Investors

Fund shares generally are not sold outside the United States. However, non-U.S. investors (shareholders who, as to the U.S., are nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates, foreign corporations, or foreign partnerships) may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors about the applicability of U.S. tax withholding and the use of the appropriate forms to certify their status.

In general. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and U.S. estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Exemptions from U.S. withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from net long-term capital gains, interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by a Fund. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). Under the FATCA, a Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on the following payments or distributions made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or nonfinancial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts: (a) income dividends and (b) after Dec. 31, 2018, certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

OTHER MATTERS

A. The Trust and Its Shareholders

General Information. Each Fund is a separate series of the Trust. The Trust is an open-end investment management company organized under Delaware law as a statutory trust on July 30, 2012. The Trust's trust instrument (the "Trust Instrument") permits the Trust to offer separate series ("funds") of shares of beneficial interest ("shares"). The Trust reserves the right to create and issue shares of additional funds. The Trust and each fund will continue indefinitely until terminated. Each fund is a separate mutual fund, and each share of each fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that fund. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of any fund and all assets of such fund belong solely to that fund and would be subject to liabilities related thereto. The other funds of the Trust are described in one or more separate Statements of Additional Information.

Shareholder Voting and Other Rights. Each share of a fund and each class of shares has equal dividend, distribution, liquidation and voting rights. Fractional shares have those rights proportionately, except that expenses related to the distribution of shares of each fund or class (and certain other expenses such as transfer agency, shareholder service and administration expenses) are borne solely by those shares. Each fund or class votes separately with respect to the provisions of any Rule 12b-1 plan that pertains to the fund or class and other matters for which separate fund or class voting is appropriate under applicable law. Generally, shares will be voted separately by each fund except if: (1) the 1940 Act requires shares to be voted in the aggregate and not by individual funds; or (2) the Board determines that the matter affects more than one fund and all affected funds must vote. The Board may also determine that a matter only affects certain funds or classes of the Trust and thus that only those funds or classes are entitled to vote on the matter. Delaware law does not require the Trust to hold annual meetings of shareholders, and it is anticipated that shareholder meetings will be held only when specifically required by federal or state law. There are no conversion or preemptive rights in connection with shares of the Trust.

All shares, when issued in accordance with the terms of the offering, will be fully paid and non-assessable.

A shareholder in a fund is entitled to the shareholder's pro rata share of all distributions arising from that fund's assets and, upon redeeming shares, will receive the portion of the fund's net assets represented by the redeemed shares.

Shareholders representing 10% or more of the Trust's (or a fund's) shares may, as set forth in the Trust Instrument, call meetings of the Trust (or fund) for any purpose related to the Trust (or fund), including, in the case of a meeting of the Trust, the purpose of voting on removal of one or more trustees.

Termination or Reorganization of Trust or its Series. The Board, may, without prior shareholder approval, change the form of organization of the Trust by merger, consolidation or incorporation, so long as the surviving entity is an open-end management investment company. Under the Trust Instrument, the trustees may also, without shareholder vote, sell and convey all or substantially all of the assets of the Trust to another trust, partnership, association or corporation, or cause the Trust to incorporate in the State of Delaware, so long as the surviving entity is an open-end management investment company that will succeed to or assume the Trust's registration statement.

Under the Trust Instrument, the Board may sell or convey the assets of a fund or reorganize such fund into another investment company registered under the 1940 Act without a shareholder vote.

B. Fund Ownership

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 a shareholder who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders owning voting securities in excess of 25% may determine the outcome of any matter affecting and voted on by shareholders of the Fund.

As of October 5, 2017, the trustees and officers of the Trust in aggregate owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of each Fund.

As of October 5, 2017, certain shareholders listed in Table 6 in Appendix B owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the shares of a Fund.

From time to time, certain shareholders may own a large percentage of the shares of a Fund. Accordingly, those shareholders may be able to greatly affect (if not determine) the outcome of a shareholder vote. As of October 5, 2017, the shareholders

listed in Table 6 in Appendix B who own more than 25% of a Fund may be deemed to control the Fund. “Control” for this purpose is the ownership of 25% or more of a Fund’s voting securities.

C. Limitations on Shareholders’ and Trustees’ Liability

Delaware law provides that Fund shareholders are entitled to the same limitations of personal liability extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit. In addition, the Trust Instrument contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses of the Trust. The Trust Instrument provides that if any shareholder or former shareholder of any fund is held personally liable, solely by reason of having been a shareholder (and not because of their acts or omissions or for some other reason), the shareholder or former shareholder shall be entitled out of assets belonging to the applicable fund to be held harmless from and indemnified against all losses and expenses arising from such liability. The Trust Instrument also provides that the Trust, on behalf of a fund, shall, upon request by a shareholder or former shareholder, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of that fund and satisfy any judgment thereon from the assets belonging to the fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Delaware law does not apply, no contractual limitation of liability is in effect, and a Fund is unable to meet its obligations.

No trustee or officer of the Trust is responsible or liable to the Trust, its shareholders or another trustee or other person that is a party to or is otherwise bound by the Trust’s Trust Instrument for any act or omission, breach of contract, breach of duties or for neglect or wrongdoing of the Trustee or officer or any officer, agent, representative, employee, adviser, principal underwriter or independent contractor to the Trust. However, no trustee or officer is protected under the Trust Instrument against liability to the Trust or its shareholders to which such trustee or officer would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties.

All persons contracting with or having a claim against the Trust or a particular fund may only look to the Trust assets (or assets belonging to a fund) for payment under such contract or claim. Neither the trustees nor any of the Trust’s officers or employees (whether past, present or future) are personally liable for such claims.

D. Proxy Voting Procedures

Copies of the proxy voting procedures of the Trust, the Adviser and each Subadviser are included in Appendices C and D.

Information regarding how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30 is available: (1) without charge, upon request, by contacting the Transfer Agent at (844) 805-5628 (toll free); and (2) on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

E. Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and each Subadviser have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act which are designed to eliminate conflicts of interest between the Funds and personnel of the Trust, the Adviser and each Subadviser. The codes permit such personnel to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, subject to certain limitations

F. Registration Statement

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all of the information included in the Trust’s registration statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act with respect to the securities offered hereby. The registration statement, including the exhibits filed therewith, may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C. The SEC maintains a website (www.sec.gov) that contains this SAI, any material incorporated by reference, and other information regarding the Funds.

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other documents are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, are qualified by reference to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as exhibits to the registration statement.

G. Financial Statements

Each Fund’s Financial Statements and Financial Highlights for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 are incorporated by reference into this SAI from the Funds’ Annual Report to shareholders, have been audited by BBD, as stated in its report,

which is incorporated herein by reference, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon reports of such firm, given upon its authority as an expert in accounting and auditing.

APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Corporate and Municipal Long-Term Bond Ratings

Standard & Poor's ("S&P") Corporate and Municipal Long-Term Bond Ratings:

The following descriptions of S&P's long-term corporate and municipal bond ratings have been published by Standard & Poor's Financial Service LLC.

AAA - An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA - An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A - An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB - An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C - Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB - An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B - An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC - An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC - An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C - An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D - An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or Minus (-) - The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR - This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P Global Ratings does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") Long-Term Corporate Bond Ratings:

The following descriptions of Moody's long-term corporate bond ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Moody's Analytics Inc.

Aaa - Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.

Aa - Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A - Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa - Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess speculative characteristics.

Ba - Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B - Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa - Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca - Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery in principal and interest.

C - Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Modifiers: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Moody's U.S. Municipal Long-Term Bond Ratings:

The following descriptions of Moody's long-term municipal bond ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Moody's Analytics Inc.

Aaa - Issuers or issues rated Aaa demonstrate the strongest creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Aa - Issuers or issues rated Aa demonstrate very strong creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

A - Issuers or issues rated A present above-average creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Baa - Issuers or issues rated Baa represent average creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Ba - Issuers or issues rated Ba demonstrate below-average creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

B - Issuers or issues rated B demonstrate weak creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Caa - Issuers or issues rated Caa demonstrate very weak creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Ca - Issuers or issues rated Ca demonstrate extremely weak creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

C - Issuers or issues rated C demonstrate the weakest creditworthiness relative to other U.S. municipal or tax-exempt issuers or issues.

Modifiers: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating category from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the issuer or obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") Corporate Bond Ratings:

The following descriptions of Fitch's long-term corporate bond ratings have been published by Fitch, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Ltd.

AAA - Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA - Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A - High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB - Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB - Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

B - Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present. For performing obligations, default risk is commensurate with the issuer being rated with an Issuer Default Risk ("IDR") in the ranges 'BB' to 'C'. For issuers with an IDR below 'B', the overall credit risk of this obligation is moderated by the expected level of recoveries should a default occur. For issuers with an IDR above 'B', the overall credit risk of this obligation is exacerbated by the expected low level of recoveries should a default occur. For non-performing obligations, the obligation or issuer is in default, or has deferred payment, but the rated obligation is expected to have extremely high recovery rates consistent with a Recovery Rating of 'RR1' (outstanding recovery prospects given default).

CCC - Substantial credit risk. 'CCC' ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present. For performing obligations, default risk is commensurate with an IDR in the ranges 'B' to 'C'. For issuers with an IDR below 'CCC', the overall credit risk of this obligation is moderated by the expected level of recoveries should a default occur. For issuers with an IDR above 'CCC', the overall credit risk of this obligation is exacerbated by the expected low level of recoveries should a default occur. For non-performing obligations, the obligation or issuer is in default, or has deferred payment, but the rated obligation is expected to have a superior recovery rate consistent with a Recovery Rating of 'RR2' (superior recovery prospects given default).

CC - Very high levels of credit risk. 'CC' ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk. For performing obligations, default risk is commensurate with an IDR in the ranges 'B' to 'C'. For issuers with an IDR below 'CC', the overall credit risk of this obligation is moderated by the expected level of recoveries should a default occur. For issuers with an IDR above 'CC', the overall credit risk of this obligation is exacerbated by the expected low level of recoveries should a default occur. For non-performing obligations, the obligation or issuer is in default, or has deferred payment, but the rated obligation is expected to have a good recovery rate consistent with a Recovery Rating of 'RR3' (good recovery prospects given default).

C - Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. 'C' indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk. For performing obligations, default risk is commensurate with an IDR in the ranges 'B' to 'C'. The overall credit risk of this obligation is exacerbated by the expected low level of recoveries should a default occur. For non-performing obligations, the obligation or issuer is in default, or has deferred payment, and the rated obligation is expected to have an average, below-average or poor recovery

rate consistent with a Recovery Rating of 'RR4' (average recovery prospects given default), 'RR5' (below average recovery prospects given default) or 'RR6' (poor recovery prospects given default).

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned 'RD' or 'D' ratings, but are instead rated in the 'B' to 'C' rating categories, depending upon their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. This approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or Minus (-) The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below 'B'.

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" are market conventions, and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. "Investment grade" categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the "speculative" categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

Fitch's Municipal Bond Long-Term Ratings:

The following descriptions of Fitch's long-term municipal bond ratings have been published by Fitch, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Ltd.

AAA - Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA - Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A - High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB - Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB - Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time.

B - Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC - Substantial credit risk. 'CCC' ratings indicate that default is a real possibility.

CC - Very high levels of credit risk. 'CC' ratings indicate default of some kind appears probable.

C - Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. 'C' ratings indicate default appears imminent or inevitable.

D - Default. 'D' ratings indicate a default. Default generally is defined as one of the following:

- failure to make payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the rated obligation;
- the bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other winding-up or cessation of the business of an issuer/obligor; or
- the distressed exchange of an obligation, where creditors were offered securities with diminished structural or economic terms compared with the existing obligation.

Structured Finance Defaults – “Imminent” default, categorized under ‘C’, typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

Additionally, in structured finance transactions, where analysis indicates that an instrument is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to pay interest and/or principal in full in accordance with the terms of the obligation’s documentation during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default in accordance with the terms of the documentation is imminent, the obligation will typically be rated in the ‘C’ category.

Structured Finance Writedowns - Where an instrument has experienced an involuntary and, in the agency’s opinion, irreversible “writedown” of principal (*i.e.* other than through amortization, and resulting in a loss to the investor), a credit rating of ‘D’ will be assigned to the instrument. Where the agency believes the “writedown” may prove to be temporary (and the loss may be “written up” again in future if and when performance improves), then a credit rating of ‘C’ will typically be assigned. Should the “writedown” then later be reversed, the credit rating will be raised to an appropriate level for that instrument. Should the “writedown” later be deemed as irreversible, the credit rating will be lowered to ‘D’.

Notes: In the case of structured and project finance, while the ratings do not address the loss severity given default of the rated liability, loss severity assumptions on the underlying assets are nonetheless typically included as part of the analysis. Loss severity assumptions are used to derive pool cash flows available to service the rated liability.

Plus (+) or Minus (-) - The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ Long-Term Rating category, or to Long-Term Rating categories below ‘B’.

Municipal Short-Term Bond Ratings

S&P’s Municipal Short-Term Bond Ratings:

The following descriptions of S&P’s short-term municipal ratings have been published by Standard & Poor’s Financial Service LLC.

SP-1 - Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 - Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 - Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody’s Municipal Short-Term Ratings:

The following descriptions of Moody’s short-term municipal ratings have been published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. and Moody’s Analytics Inc.

MIG 1 - This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 - This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 - This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG - This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Fitch's Municipal Short-Term Credit Ratings:

The following descriptions of Fitch's municipal short-term credit ratings have been published by Fitch, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Ltd.

F1 - Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2 - Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3 - Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B - Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C - High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

RD - Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically, applicable to entity ratings only.

D - Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Short-Term Credit Ratings

S&P's Short-Term Credit Ratings:

The following descriptions of S&P's short-term credit ratings have been published by Standard & Poor's Financial Service LLC.

A-1 - A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2 - A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3 - A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B - A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C - A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

D - A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Dual Ratings – Dual ratings may be assigned to debt issues that have a put option or demand feature. The first component of the rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second component of the rating addresses only the demand feature. The first component of the rating can relate to either a short-term or long-term

transaction and accordingly use either short-term or long-term rating symbols. The second component of the rating relates to the put option and is assigned a short-term rating symbol (for example, 'AAA/A-1+' or 'A-1+/A-1'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, the U.S. municipal short-term note rating symbols are used for the first component of the rating (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

Moody's Short-Term Ratings:

The following descriptions of Moody's short-term credit ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Moody's Analytics Inc.

P-1 - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP - Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Fitch's Short-Term Ratings:

The following descriptions of Fitch's short-term credit ratings have been published by Fitch, Inc. and Fitch Ratings Ltd.

F1 - Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2 - Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3 - Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B - Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C - High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

RD - Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically, applicable to entity ratings only.

D - Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a specific short-term obligation.

The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' Long-term rating category, to categories below 'CCC', or to Short-term ratings other than 'F1'. (The +/- modifiers are only used to denote issues within the CCC category, whereas issuers are only rated CCC without the use of modifiers.)

APPENDIX B – MISCELLANEOUS TABLES
Table 1 – Investment Advisory Fees

The following tables show the dollar amount of fees accrued with respect to each Fund, the amount of fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed by the Adviser, if any, and the actual fees retained by the Adviser. The Adviser generally compensates the Subadvisers from the actual advisory fees retained by the Adviser. The data is since commencement of operations on July 18, 2014.

Period Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Advisory Fees Waived and/or Expenses Reimbursed	Advisory Fees Received
Acuitas International Small Cap Fund			
June 30, 2017	\$530,627	\$223,002	\$307,625
June 30, 2016	\$532,785	\$247,393	\$285,392
June 30, 2015	\$458,386	\$305,134	\$153,252
Acuitas US Microcap Fund			
June 30, 2017	\$1,109,870	\$110,228	\$999,642
June 30, 2016	\$643,872	\$118,444	\$525,428
June 30, 2015	\$421,210	\$165,292	\$255,198

Table 2 – Administration Fees

The following tables show the dollar amount of fees accrued with respect to each Fund, the amount of fees waived by Atlantic, if any, and the actual fees retained by Atlantic. The data is since commencement of operations on July 18, 2014.

Period Ended	Administration Fees Accrued	Administration Fees Waived	Administration Fees Received
Acuitas International Small Cap Fund			
June 30, 2017	\$129,675	\$16,008	\$113,667
June 30, 2016	\$132,488	\$38,936	\$93,552
June 30, 2015	\$125,127	\$37,819	\$87,308
Acuitas US Microcap Fund			
June 30, 2017	\$151,362	\$19,513	\$131,849
June 30, 2016	\$121,968	\$39,096	\$82,872
June 30, 2015	\$105,013	\$37,007	\$68,006

Table 3 – Commissions

The following tables show the aggregate brokerage commissions of each Fund. The data is since commencement of operations on July 18, 2014.

Period Ended	Aggregate Brokerage Commissions (\$) Paid	Total Brokerage Commissions (\$) Paid to Affiliate of Fund, Adviser, Subadviser or Distributor	% of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliate of Fund, Adviser, Subadviser or Distributor	% of Transactions Executed by Affiliate of Fund, Adviser, Subadviser or Distributor
Acuitas International Small Cap Fund				
June 30, 2017	\$94,139	\$0	0%	0%
June 30, 2016	\$128,914	\$0	0%	0%
June 30, 2015	\$107,347	\$0	0%	0%
Acuitas US Microcap Fund				
June 30, 2017	\$132,111	\$0	0%	0%
June 30, 2016	\$119,070	\$0	0%	0%
June 30, 2015	\$152,703	\$0	0%	0%

Table 4 – Directed Brokerage

The following tables list each Fund’s directed brokerage in return for research services, the amount of transactions so directed and the amount of commissions generated therefrom. The data is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Fund	Amount Directed	Amount of Commissions Generated
Acuitas International Small Cap Fund	\$92,581,404	\$94,139
Acuitas US Microcap Fund	\$84,159,717	\$132,111

Table 5 – Securities of Regular Brokers or Dealers

The following tables list each Fund’s regular brokers and dealers whose securities (or the securities of the parent company) were acquired for the fiscal year and the aggregate value of the Fund’s holdings of those securities as of the most recent fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Acuitas International Small Cap Fund	
Regular Broker or Dealer	Value of Securities Held
None	N/A

Acuitas US Microcap Fund	
Regular Broker or Dealer	Value of Securities Held
None	N/A

Table 6 – Control Persons and 5% Shareholders

The following tables list as of October 5, 2017: (1) the shareholders who owned 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the applicable class and thus may be deemed to control the Fund; and (2) the persons who owned beneficially or of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the applicable class.

Acuitas International Small Cap Fund - Institutional Shares	
Name and Address	% of Fund
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT 4TH FL 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	94.14%

Acuitas US Microcap Fund - Institutional Shares	
Name and Address	% of Fund
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT 4TH FL 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	94.72%

**Forum Funds II
Shareholder Voting Policy**

As of June 13, 2013

SECTION 1. BACKGROUND

The Trust exercises its shareholder voting responsibilities as an investor in other issuers as a fiduciary, with the goal of maximizing the value of the Trust's and its shareholders' investments. This Policy details the Trust's policy with respect to shareholder voting.

SECTION 2. ADVISER RESPONSIBILITIES

(A) Delegation by Board. Each Fund has delegated to the Adviser the authority to vote as a shareholder of issuers whose securities are held in its portfolio. The Adviser shall maintain and the Board shall approve voting procedures related to the Adviser acting on behalf of the Fund in accordance with its fiduciary duties and the best interests of Fund shareholders.

(B) Delivery of Proxies. The Adviser is responsible for coordinating the delivery of proxies to be voted by the Custodian to the Adviser or to an agent of the Adviser selected by the Adviser to vote proxies with respect to which the Adviser has such discretion (a "Proxy Voting Service"). Upon request, the Adviser shall provide periodic reports to the Board as to the implementation and operation of its shareholder voting policies and procedures as they relate to the Trust.

(C) Conflicts of Interest. The Trust recognizes that under certain circumstances an Adviser or Proxy Voting Service may have a conflict of interest in voting on behalf of a Fund. A conflict of interest includes any circumstance when the Fund, the Adviser, the Distributor, the Proxy Voting Service or one or more of their Affiliated Persons (including officers, directors and employees) knowingly does business with, receives compensation from, or sits on the board of, a particular issuer or closely affiliated entity, and, therefore, may appear to have a conflict of interest between its own interests and the interests of Fund shareholders in how shares of that issuer are voted.

Each Adviser is responsible for maintaining procedures to identify and address material conflicts of interest and, when applicable, determine the adequacy of a Proxy Voting Service's procedures to identify and address material conflicts of interest.

(D) Voting Record. The Adviser shall be responsible for ensuring a voting record is maintained that includes all instances where the Fund was entitled to vote and will coordinate the annual delivery of such record to the Administrator for purposes of preparing the Trust's annual Form N-PX filing. The voting record shall include the following information required to be reported in Form N-PX:

- (1) The name of the issuer of the security;
- (2) The exchange ticker symbol of the security;
- (3) The CUSIP for the security;
- (4) The shareholder meeting date;
- (5) A brief identification of the matter voted on;
- (6) Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
- (7) Whether the Trust cast its vote on the matter;
- (8) How the Trust cast its vote (*e.g.*, for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and
- (9) Whether the Trust cast its vote for or against management.

The Adviser shall also be responsible for ensuring information regarding how the Fund voted relating to portfolio securities during the twelve-month period ended June 30 is available on the Fund's website or other location consistent with disclosure in the Fund's registration statement.

SECTION 3: ABSTENTION

The Trust and an Adviser may abstain from shareholder voting in certain circumstances. Abstaining from voting may be appropriate if voting would be unduly burdensome or expensive, or otherwise not in the best interest of a Fund's shareholders.

SECTION 4: BOARD REPORTING AND REVIEW

(A) The Adviser shall submit its voting procedures to the Board for review and approval initially and at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board following any material change.

(B) The Adviser shall report to the Board, at least quarterly, whether any conflicts of interest arose while voting as an investor in other issuers and how such conflicts were handled.

ACUITAS INVESTMENTS, LLC PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Policy

Because Acuitas utilizes a multi-manager investment approach, subadvisers are responsible for security selection. As such, the subadvisers will maintain proxy voting authority for all securities in their portfolio.

In the event there are securities held in client accounts that are not part of a subadviser's portfolio, or if for any reason the subadviser is unable to accept responsibility for proxy voting on securities, Acuitas will exercise its proxy voting authority for a client's securities in the client's best interest in the following types of corporate matters, keeping in mind that Acuitas' fiduciary duty and duty of loyalty to each client may call for it to act differently on behalf of different clients who hold securities in Acuitas involved in the proxy solicitation: (a) changes in corporate governance structures; (b) adoption or amendment of compensation plans (including stock option plans); (c) matters involving corporate responsibility; (d) approval of advisory contracts; (d) approval of distribution plans ("12b-1 plans"); (e) approval of mergers or acquisitions; and (f) other non-routine matters, as solicited. In its discretion, Acuitas also may exercise proxy voting authority in routine matters.

As explained below, depending on the circumstances, Acuitas believes that a client's best interest may call for one of three responses to a proxy solicitation: (1) voting in favor of the proposal in question; (2) voting against the proposal; or (3) not voting either for or against the proposal. The presumption will be to vote either for or against a proposal, though this presumption may be stronger or weaker if the subject matter or circumstances of the proxy solicitation create an actual or potential conflict between the interests of Acuitas and the client (a "Conflict of Interest"). The presumption in favor of voting a client's shares either for or against a proposal may be overcome for one or more of the reasons described below, among other reasons deemed sufficient by Acuitas.

Procedure

Proxy solicitations received by Acuitas will be promptly routed for review and handling to the CIO who may designate this responsibility to another Acuitas employee. Whichever individual is assigned to handle the proxy solicitation (referred to as the "CCO" below), he or she will first determine whether a Conflict of Interest exists. To help make this determination, the CCO will review records of securities holdings, outside activities, personal or business relationships, and other relevant information concerning employees and their families (to the extent such information is known to Acuitas), and will make such additional inquiries within and outside Acuitas as the CCO may deem appropriate.

A Conflict of Interest may exist in the following circumstances, among others: (a) if proxies are solicited by a company that is (or whose retirement plan or a key employee is) an Acuitas client or has a substantial investment in an investment vehicle managed by Acuitas, a Company affiliate or another Company client; or (b) if an employee or his family member has a personal interest in the outcome of a particular proxy proposal, whether through securities holdings, an employment, business or personal relationship, or otherwise. These examples of Conflicts of Interest are not intended to be exhaustive.

After determining whether a Conflict of Interest exists, the CCO will decide the extent to which, and by whom, the proxy solicitation will be evaluated further before Acuitas determines what response will best serve the client's interest. The CCO will keep in mind that the client's best interest sometimes may call for Acuitas not to vote either for or against a proposal. This may be true, for example, if Acuitas cannot confidently conclude whether the client's interests will be best served by voting for or against a proposal. It may also be true if, for example, the client's holding is expected to be liquidated before the actual or predicted outcome of the proxy solicitation. In such circumstances, among others, Acuitas may conclude that employees instead should focus their limited time and attention on other matters more likely to advance the best interests of the client, particularly if a thorough evaluation of the proposal is likely to require substantial research and analysis (for an extreme example, a proxy solicitation involving the acquisition of company in which a client holds 10 shares).

Voting proxies with respect to shares of foreign companies may involve significantly greater effort and corresponding cost due to the variety of regulatory schemes and corporate practices in foreign countries. Each country has its own rules and practices regarding shareholder notification, voting restrictions, registration conditions and share blocking. There may be times when refraining from voting a proxy is in the clients' best interests, such as when Acuitas determines that the cost of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the client.

The reasons stated in the preceding paragraph for not voting a client's shares are not intended to provide a broad exemption from Acuitas' general duty to evaluate proxy solicitations and to vote for or against the proposal in question – but rather to make clear that such factors may and should be considered by Acuitas when deciding upon Acuitas' response to a particular proxy solicitation. In close cases, particularly when a Conflict of Interest has been determined to exist, the CCO should err in favor of evaluating the proxy solicitation more thoroughly.

To the extent, if any, he or she deems appropriate in light of the considerations above, the CCO (with the cooperation of other Company personnel believed to be knowledgeable about Acuitas and the proposal involved) will evaluate the proxy solicitation further by considering the following information, as available: (a) proxy statements and other solicitation materials; (b) published reports regarding the business, financial condition and current market position of Acuitas involved; (c) market conditions; and (d) other information that appears relevant to Acuitas' response to the proxy solicitation.

After such review, if the CCO concludes it is appropriate to vote the client's shares for or against the proposal, and either that (1) no Conflict of Interest exists, or (2) a Conflict of Interest exists in which the client's interests will best be served by voting differently from how Acuitas would vote if it were considering only its own interests, the CCO will cause Acuitas to vote the shares in the manner deemed to be in the client's best interest. If a Conflict of Interest exists but the CCO nevertheless believes that the client's interests will best be served by voting as Acuitas would vote if it were considering only its own interests, the CCO will promptly refer the matter to management for a decision. In that event, the client's shares will be voted as Acuitas would vote them in its own best interests only if management concludes that doing so clearly will also be in the client's best interests. Absent such a clear determination by senior management, Acuitas will not vote the client's shares in the matter and may (but will not be required to) delegate voting authority to a qualified third party.

Investor Requests for Proxy Voting Information

The CCO will respond in writing within 10 days to any client request (written or oral) for proxy voting information. The response will include all information reasonably necessary for the requester to determine how and when the proxies were voted or, if not voted, when and to whom the proxy statement and ballot were forwarded for voting, if that occurred. For this purpose, an investor in any pooled investment entity managed by Acuitas or its affiliate will be considered a "client" when the request involves that pooled investment vehicle.

Class Action Lawsuits

As a matter of policy, Acuitas will not take part in class action lawsuits on behalf of their clients. Acuitas will promptly forward such notices to the custodian who shall be responsible for filing any responses.

Record-Keeping

For at least six (6) years after the end of the fiscal year in which the last entry in such a record is made, Acuitas will keep copies of at least the following documents: (1) Acuitas' proxy voting policies and procedures in effect currently and at any earlier time during this record-retention period; (2) each proxy statement received on behalf of a client (or Acuitas instead may rely on obtaining a copy of the proxy statement from the Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR system); (3) a record of each vote cast by Acuitas on behalf of a client (or Acuitas instead may rely on a third party to make and retain such record, if the third party has undertaken to deliver a copy to Acuitas promptly on request); (4) any document created by Acuitas that was material to its decision on how to vote a proxy on behalf of a client, or that memorializes the basis for the decision; and (5) each written client request for information on how Acuitas voted proxies on behalf of the client, and any written response by Acuitas to such a request (whether the request was written or oral).

ALGERT GLOBAL, LLC PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Firm, as a fiduciary of its Clients, must act to maximize the value of the accounts it manages. Under its fiduciary duties of care and loyalty the Firm must monitor corporate actions and act reasonably to vote proxies in the best interests of its Clients.

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires that an adviser that exercises voting authority over client securities:

- adopt and implement written proxy voting procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its voting is in the best interests of clients,

- address in such policies and procedures how the adviser will manage any conflicts of interest that might otherwise affect its proxy voting decisions,
- provide a summary of such procedures to clients, and
- offer to provide the full procedures upon request and inform clients how they can obtain information about how their securities were voted.

The Firm exercises proxy voting authority on behalf of Clients. It is the Firm's policy generally to vote against any management proposals that the Firm believes could prevent companies from realizing their maximum market value or would insulate companies and/or management from accountability to shareholders or prudent regulatory compliance.

The Firm, as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to our clients, has responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of the clients. The Firm has contracted with a 3rd party, Glass, Lewis & Co. ("Glass Lewis") to track and advise on proxy voting issues. Our policy and practice includes the responsibility to monitor corporate actions, receive and vote client proxies (through Glass Lewis on behalf of ACI) and disclose any potential conflicts of interest as well as making information available to clients about the voting of proxies for their portfolio securities and maintaining relevant and required records.

A. Business Operations

The Firm generally will vote in favor of proposals that are a standard and necessary aspect of business operations and that the Firm believes will not typically have a significant negative effect on the value of the investment. Factors considered in reviewing these proposals include the financial performance of the company, attendance and independence of board members and committees, and enforcement of strict accounting practices. Such proposals include, but are not limited to:

- Name changes
- Election of directors
- Ratification of auditors
- Maintaining current levels of directors' indemnification and liability
- Increase in authorized shares (common stock only) if there is no intention to significantly dilute shareholders' proportionate interest
- Employee stock purchase or ownership plans

B. Change in Status

Proposals that change the status of the corporation, its individual securities, or the ownership status of the securities will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Changes in status include proposals regarding:

- Mergers, acquisitions, restructurings
- Reincorporations
- Changes in capitalization

C. Shareholder Democracy

The Firm generally will vote against any proposal that attempts to limit shareholder democracy in a way that could restrict the ability of the shareholders to realize the value of their investment. This would include proposals endorsing or facilitating:

- Increased indemnification protections for directors or officers
- Certain supermajority requirements

- Unequal voting rights
- Classified boards
- Cumulative voting
- Authorization of new securities if the intention appears to be to unduly dilute the shareholders' proportionate interest
- Changing the state of incorporation if the intention appears to disfavor the economic interest of the shareholders

The Firm generally supports proposals that maintain or expand shareholder democracy such as:

- Annual elections
- Independent directors
- Confidential voting
- Proposals that require shareholder approval for:
 - Adoption or retention of "poison pills" or golden parachutes
 - Elimination of cumulative voting or preemptive rights
 - Reclassification of company boards

The Firm believes reasonable compensation is appropriate for directors, executives and Employees of publicly traded companies. Compensation should be used as an incentive and to align the interests of the involved parties with the long-term financial success of the company. It should not be excessive or utilized in a way that compromises independence or creates a conflict of interest. Among the factors the Firm considers when reviewing a compensation proposal is whether it potentially dilutes the value of outstanding shares, whether a plan has broad-based participation and whether a plan allows for the re-pricing of options. Each proposal is reviewed individually.

A record of all proxy decisions and the rationale for voting will be retained and available for inspection by Clients at any time in accordance with the procedures listed below.

D. Conflicts of Interest

The Firm must act as a fiduciary when voting proxies on behalf of its Clients. In that regard, the Firm seeks to avoid possible conflicts of interest in connection with proxy voting.

E. ERISA Considerations

ERISA prohibits fiduciaries from acting on behalf of a plan in situations in which the fiduciary is subject to a conflict of interest. Thus, if the Firm determines that it has a conflict of interest with respect to the voting of proxies, the Firm must either seek the Client's informed direction or retain an independent person to direct the Firm how to vote the proxy in the best interests of the ERISA account.

F. Class Actions

The Firm shall determine appropriate participation in any class action. ACI may utilize an outside service provider to monitor class actions.

G. Firm Policies and Procedures

1. Receipt of Proxy Materials. The Firm receives proxy materials primarily from Client custodians via e-mail and through the mail with respect to any securities held in Client accounts. Upon receipt of such materials, the Chief

Compliance Officer checks Client contracts to confirm that proxy voting authority has been assigned by the Clients that hold the securities. The Chief Compliance Officer then checks the Firm's records to determine that proxies have been received for all accounts holding the security and whether the Firm still has a position in the security. If the Firm has sold its position between the record date and the meeting date for a particular security, the Firm refrains from voting the securities. If the proxies are to be voted, the Chief Compliance Officer establishes a file and obtains a proxy analysis report from a proxy advisory service. In cases where a Client has contracted with a third party to vote proxies, the Chief Compliance Officer forwards the proxy to that party.

2.Voting Decisions. For each vote, the Chief Compliance Officer discusses the issues or initiatives with the portfolio manager responsible for the security. The Firm generally votes in accordance with the proxy voting policy described above. Once a determination has been made regarding how the Firm will vote, the Chief Compliance Officer casts the Firm's vote electronically. If there is a decision to vote not in accordance with the stated proxy policy, the Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for documenting the decision making process and the reason for the variance from the policy.

3.Recusal from Voting. Any Employee who has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any issue presented for voting, or any relationship with the issuer, must so inform the Chief Compliance Officer and recuse him or herself from decisions on how proxies with respect to that issuer are voted.

4.Conflicts of Interest. The Chief Compliance Officer will review all potential conflicts of interests and determine whether such potential conflict is material. Where the Chief Compliance Officer determines there is a potential for a material conflict of interest regarding a proxy, the Chief Compliance Officer will consult with the portfolio manager and a determination will be made as to whether one or more of the following steps will be taken: (i) inform Clients of the material conflict and the Firm's voting decision; (ii) discuss the proxy vote with Clients; (iii) fully disclose the material facts regarding the conflict and seek the Clients' consent to vote the proxy as intended; and/or (iv) seek the recommendations of an independent third party. The Chief Compliance Officer will document the steps taken to evidence that the proxy vote was in the best interest of Clients and not the product of any material conflict. Such documentation will be maintained in accordance with required recordkeeping procedures.

5.Disclosure of Policies and Procedures. The Chief Compliance Officer will provide a summary of these policies and procedures in its Firm brochure to be furnished to Clients. The Chief Compliance Officer will further provide a copy of these policies and procedures to any Client upon request and will inform Clients in the Firm brochure about how Clients can obtain further proxy voting information about their own proxies.

6.Client Requests for Votes. If a Client requests that their proxies be voted in a specific way on a specific issue, the portfolio manager will advise the Client that it cannot accommodate the request.

7.Client Requests for Voting Record. Clients may request information concerning how proxies were voted on Client securities. The portfolio manager will notify the Chief Compliance Officer if he or she receives such request and will respond to such requests showing how Client securities were voted on particular issues.

CLARIVEST ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting

Implementation Date: May Q2 2015

Issue

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires every investment adviser who exercises voting authority with respect to Client securities to adopt and implement written policies and procedures, reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its Clients. The procedures must address material conflicts that may arise in connection with proxy voting. The Rule further requires the adviser to provide a concise summary of the adviser's proxy voting process and offer to provide copies of the complete proxy voting policy and procedures to Clients upon request. Lastly, the Rule requires that the adviser disclose to Clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

ClariVest votes proxies for its Clients unless requested otherwise, and therefore has adopted and implemented this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures.

Potential Risks

In developing these policies and procedures, ClariVest considered numerous risks associated with its voting of client proxies. This analysis includes risks such as:

- ClariVest does not maintain a written proxy voting policy as required by Rule 206(4)-6.
- Proxies are not voted in Clients' best interests.
- Proxies are not identified and voted in a timely manner.
- Conflicts between ClariVest's interests and the Client are not identified; therefore, proxies are not voted appropriately.
- The third-party proxy voting service utilized by ClariVest is not independent.
- Proxy voting records and Client requests to review proxy votes are not maintained.
- ClariVest does not conduct adequate ongoing oversight of the third-party proxy voting service to ensure that ClariVest, through the service, continues to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients.

ClariVest has established the following guidelines to effectuate and monitor its proxy voting policy and procedures.

Policy

It is the policy of ClariVest to vote proxies in the interest of maximizing value for ClariVest's Clients. Proxies are an asset of a Client, which should be treated by ClariVest with the same care, diligence, and loyalty as any asset belonging to a Client. To that end, ClariVest will vote in a way that it believes, consistent with its fiduciary duty, will cause the value of the issue to increase the most or decline the least. Consideration will be given to both the short and long term implications of the proposal to be voted on when considering the optimal vote.

Any general or specific proxy voting guidelines provided by an advisory Client or its designated agent in writing will supersede this policy. Clients may wish to have their proxies voted by an independent third party or other named fiduciary or agent, at the Client's cost.

The staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission has issued interpretive guidance on investment advisers that use the recommendations of independent third parties to vote Client proxies in its letter to Egan-Jones Proxy Services (pub. Avail. May 27, 2004). The interpretive letter addresses what is meant by "independent third party." The letter states that a third party generally would be independent of an investment adviser if that person is free from influence or any incentive to recommend that the proxies should be voted in anyone's interest other than the adviser's Clients. ClariVest has retained Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"), and generally follows their recommendation when voting proxies. ClariVest determined that it is appropriate to follow the voting recommendations of ISS because ClariVest believes that ISS (a) has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues, and (b) can make such recommendations in an impartial manner and in the best interests of ClariVest's Clients.

The interpretive letter also discusses conflicts of interest that can arise from the proxy voting firm's relationships with issuers. When the proxy voting firm has a relationship with an issuer of voting securities (e.g., to provide advice on corporate governance issues), the adviser's proxy voting procedures should require a proxy voting firm to disclose to the adviser any relevant facts concerning the firm's relationship with the issuer, such as the amount of the compensation that the firm has received or will receive. That information will enable the investment adviser to determine whether the proxy voting firm can make voting recommendations in an impartial manner and in the best interests of the Clients, or whether the adviser needs to take other steps to vote the proxies.

The staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission also issued a Staff Legal Bulletin No. 20 (June 30, 2014) that addresses, among other things, the ongoing duties of an investment adviser with respect to a third party proxy advisory firm.

Procedures for Identification and Voting of Proxies

These proxy voting procedures are designed to enable ClariVest to resolve material conflicts of interests with Clients before voting their proxies.

1. ClariVest shall maintain a list of all Clients for which it votes proxies. The list will be maintained either in hard copy or electronically and updated by the Operations Manager who will obtain proxy voting information from Client agreements.
2. ClariVest shall work with the Client to ensure that ISS is the designated party to receive proxy voting materials from companies or intermediaries. To that end, new account forms (including a letter of authorization) of broker-dealers/custodians will state that ISS should receive this documentation.
3. ClariVest subscribes to the ISS proxy voting service. This browser-based proxy voting system automates the physical paper handling and detailed recordkeeping needs of ClariVest's proxy voting function. ISS also provides independent recommendations with respect to each proxy vote.
4. As a default, proxies are generally voted by ISS in accordance with ISS recommendations. However, ClariVest retains ultimate decision making authority with respect to the voting of Client proxies and reserves the right to override ISS recommendations.
5. For any Client who has provided specific voting instruction, the Operations Manager shall vote that Client's proxy in accordance with the Client's written instructions.
6. The Operations Manager will provide any proxy solicitation information and materials that he may receive to the appropriate personnel of ISS for their review and consideration.
7. As noted by the SEC in Release 2106, the fiduciary duty that ClariVest owes its Clients prohibits the adoption of a policy to enter default proxy votes in favor of management. Thus, ClariVest shall not by default vote proxies in favor of management, but shall vote per ISS's recommendation as set forth in the general principles outlined above.
8. ClariVest's investment personnel shall be responsible for making voting decisions with respect to all Client proxies, where a proxy is not voted in accordance with ISS recommendations. Such decisions shall then be provided to the Operations Manager who will then ensure that such proxy votes are submitted in a timely manner.
9. The Operations Manager may delegate the actual voting of Client proxies to any of ClariVest's employees who are familiar with ISS's service.
10. ClariVest is not required to vote every Client proxy and refraining from voting should not necessarily be construed as a violation of ClariVest's fiduciary obligations. ClariVest shall at no time ignore or neglect its proxy voting responsibilities. However, there may be times when refraining from voting is in the Client's best interest, such as when an adviser's analysis of a particular Client proxy reveals that the cost of voting the proxy may exceed the expected benefit to the Client (i.e., casting a vote on a foreign security may require that the adviser engage a translator or travel to a foreign country to vote in person). Such position also complies with Interpretive Bulletin 94-2 of the DOL.
11. The Operations Manager shall be responsible for conducting the proxy voting cost-benefit analysis in those certain situations in which ClariVest believe it may be in its Clients' best interest for ClariVest not to vote a particular proxy. The Operations Manager shall maintain documentation of any cost-benefit analysis with respect to Client proxies that are not voted by ClariVest.
12. The Operations Manager will report any attempts by any of ClariVest personnel to influence the voting of Client proxies in a manner that is inconsistent with ClariVest's Policy. Such report shall be made to the CCO, or if the CCO is the person attempting to influence the voting, then to the CEO.
13. Proxies received after the termination date of a Client relationship will not be voted. Such proxies should be delivered to the last known address of the Client or to the intermediary who distributed the proxy with a written or

oral statement indicating that the advisory relationship has been terminated and that future proxies for the named Client should not be delivered to ClariVest.

14. The Operations Manager, with the assistance of the CCO, will reasonably try to assess any material conflicts between ClariVest's interests and those of its Clients with respect to proxy voting (where a proxy is not voted in accordance with ISS recommendations) by considering the situations identified in the Conflicts of Interest section of this document.

15. The Compliance Department will annually review due diligence materials from ISS to confirm the ongoing adequacy of ISS's program, including ensuring that ISS has policies and procedures in place designed to manage potential conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

1. *General:* As noted previously, ClariVest will vote its Clients' proxies in the best interest of its Clients and not its own. In voting Client proxies, ClariVest shall avoid material conflicts of interest between the interests of ClariVest on the one hand and the interests of its Clients on the other.

2. *Potential Material Conflicts of Interest:* ClariVest is aware of the following potential material conflicts that could affect ClariVest's proxy voting process in the future. It should be noted that these potential conflicts have been listed for informational purposes only and do not include all of the potential conflicts of interest that an adviser might face in voting Client proxies. ClariVest acknowledges that the existence of a relationship of the types discussed below, even in the absence of any active efforts to solicit or influence ClariVest, with respect to a proxy vote related to such relationship is sufficient for a material conflict to exist.

- *Example Conflict:* ClariVest retains an institutional Client, or is in the process of retaining an institutional Client that is affiliated with an issuer that is held in ClariVest's Client portfolios. For example, ClariVest may be retained to manage Company A's pension fund. Company A is a public company and ClariVest Client accounts hold shares of Company A. This type of relationship may influence ClariVest to vote with management on proxies to gain favor with management. Such favor may influence Company A's decision to continue its advisory relationship with ClariVest.
- *Example Conflict:* ClariVest retains a Client, or is in the process of retaining a Client that is an officer or director of an issuer that is held in ClariVest's Client portfolios. The similar conflicts of interest exist in this relationship as discussed above.
- *Example Conflict:* ClariVest's Employees maintain a personal and/or business relationship (not an advisory relationship) with issuers or individuals that serve as officers or directors of issuers. For example, the spouse of an Employee may be a high-level executive of an issuer that is held in ClariVest's Client portfolios. The spouse could attempt to influence ClariVest to vote in favor of management.
- *Example Conflict:* ClariVest or an Employee(s) personally owns a significant number of an issuer's securities that are also held in ClariVest's Client portfolios. For any number of reasons, an Employee(s) may seek to vote proxies in a different direction for his/her personal holdings than would otherwise be warranted by the proxy voting policy. The Employee(s) could oppose voting the proxies according to the policy and successfully influence ClariVest to vote proxies in contradiction to the policy.
- *Conflict:* ClariVest or its affiliate has a financial interest in the outcome of a vote, such as when ClariVest receives distribution fees (i.e., Rule 12b-1 fees) from registered mutual funds that are maintained in Client accounts and the proxy relates to an increase in 12b-1 fees.

3. *Determining the Materiality of Conflicts of Interest:* Determinations as to whether a conflict of interest is material will be made after internal discussion among the CCO, the Portfolio Manager(s) for the affected Clients and the Operations Manager. Among the factors to be considered in determining the materiality of a conflict include whether the relevant Client relationship accounts for a significant percentage of ClariVest's annual revenues, or the percentage of ClariVest's assets that is invested with a particular issuer. Materiality determinations are fact based, and will depend on the details of a particular situation. Whether a particular conflict of interest is deemed material will be based on the likelihood that the conflict might cause a proxy to be voted in a manner that was not in the

best interests of ClariVest's Clients. All materiality deliberations will be memorialized in writing by the Operations Manager.

If the committee determines that the conflict in question is not material, ClariVest will vote the proxy in accordance with the policies stated herein. If a conflict is judged material, ClariVest will consider ISS's recommendation or, at its expense, engage the services of legal counsel who will provide an independent recommendation on the direction in which ClariVest should vote on the proposal. The proxy voting service's or consultant's determination will be binding on ClariVest.

Procedures for ClariVest's Receipt of Class Actions

ClariVest recognizes that as a fiduciary it has a duty to act with the highest obligation of good faith, loyalty, fair dealing and due care. When a recovery is achieved in a class action, clients who owned shares in the company subject to the action have the option to either: (1) opt out of the class action and pursue their own remedy; or (2) participate in the recovery achieved via the class action. Collecting the recovery involves the completion of a Proof of Claim form which is submitted to the Claims Administrator. After the Claims Administrator receives all Proof of Claims, it dispenses the money from the settlement fund to those persons and entities with valid claims.

Unless otherwise agreed with a Client, if "Class Action" documents are received by ClariVest for its Clients, ClariVest will gather the materials it has and forward to the Client, to enable the Client to file the "Class Action" at the Client's discretion. The decision of whether to participate in the recovery or opt-out may be a legal one that ClariVest may not be qualified to make for the Client. Therefore, unless otherwise agreed with a Client, ClariVest will not file "Class Actions" on behalf of a Client.

Recordkeeping

ClariVest will maintain the documentation described in the following section for a period of not less than five (5) years, the first two (2) years at its principal place of business. The Operations Manager will be responsible for the following procedures and for ensuring that the required documentation is retained.

Client request to review proxy votes:

- Any request, whether written (including e-mail) or oral, received by any Employee of ClariVest, must be promptly reported to the Compliance Department and/or Operations Manager. All written requests must be retained in the permanent file.
- Furnish the information requested, free of charge, to the Client within a reasonable time period (typically within 10 business days). Maintain a copy of the written record provided in response to Client's written (including e-mail) or oral request. Unless maintained electronically, a copy of the written response should be attached and maintained with the Client's written request, if applicable and maintained in the permanent file.
- Clients are permitted to request the proxy voting record for the 5 year period prior to their request.

Proxy statements received regarding client securities:

- Upon receipt of a proxy, ClariVest shall scan the materials and send to ISS for processing.
Note: ClariVest is permitted to rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC's EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies.

Proxy voting records:

- A record of how ClariVest voted client Proxies.
- Documents prepared or created by ClariVest that were material to making a decision on how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision.

- Documentation or notes or any communications received from third parties, other industry analysts, third party service providers, company’s management discussions, etc. that were material in the basis for the decision.

Disclosure

ClariVest will ensure that Part 2A of Form ADV is updated as necessary to reflect: (i) all material changes to the Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures; and (ii) information about how Clients may obtain information on how ClariVest voted their securities.

Proxy Solicitation

As a matter of practice, it is ClariVest’s policy to not reveal or disclose to any Client how ClariVest may have voted (or intends to vote) on a particular proxy until after such proxies have been counted at a shareholder’s meeting. ClariVest will never disclose such information to unrelated third parties.

The CCO is to be promptly informed of the receipt of any solicitation from any person to vote proxies on behalf of Clients. At no time may any Employee accept any remuneration in the solicitation of proxies. The CCO shall handle all responses to such solicitations.

Responsibility

The Operations Manager is responsible for supervising the proxy voting process and maintaining the records, in each case as described above.

DEPRINCE, RACE & ZOLLO, INC. PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting

I. Introduction

Rule 206(4)-6 (the “Rule”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) requires every investment adviser to adopt and implement written policies and procedures, reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its clients. The Rule further requires the adviser to provide a concise summary of the adviser’s proxy voting process and offer to provide copies of the complete proxy voting policy and procedures to clients upon request. Lastly, the Rule requires that the adviser disclose to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

DePrince, Race & Zollo, Inc. (“DRZ”) votes proxies for a majority of its clients, and therefore has adopted and implemented this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures. DRZ has elected to retain an independent third party proxy administrator (“Proxy Administrator”) to assist in the proxy voting and record keeping process. Any questions about this document should be directed to our Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) or Assistant Compliance Officer (“ACO”).

II. Regulatory Background

(A) The Need to Implement a Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures

The SEC has determined that the rule applies to all registered investment advisers that exercise proxy voting authority over client securities. The SEC has also indicated that advisers with implicit as well as explicit voting authority must comply with the rule. In particular, the rule applies when the advisory contract is silent but the adviser’s voting authority is implied by an overall delegation of discretionary authority.

(B) Voting Client Proxies

The SEC has interpreted the duty of care to require an adviser with voting authority to monitor shareholder meeting dates and to vote client proxies. However, the scope of an adviser’s responsibilities with respect to voting proxies would ordinarily be determined by the adviser’s contracts with its clients, the disclosures it has made to its clients, and the investment policies and objectives of its clients. The rule does not necessitate an adviser to become a “shareholder activist,” but more practically, allows an adviser to determine whether the costs and expected benefits to clients warrant such activism.

Additionally, the failure to vote every proxy should not necessarily be construed as a violation of an adviser's fiduciary obligations. The SEC has noted times when refraining from voting a proxy may be in the client's best interest, such as when the analysis noted above yields results that indicate the cost of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the client. Nevertheless, an adviser must be aware that it may not ignore or be negligent in fulfilling the obligation it has assumed to vote client proxies.

(C) Implementing Policies and Procedures to Resolve Conflicts of Interest

A challenging aspect to Rule 206(4)-6 has been an adviser's identification of material conflicts of interest that may influence the manner in which it votes proxies. Although the SEC has not listed all conflicts of interest that an adviser may encounter when voting clients' proxies, it has provided guidance with respect to ways in which the policies and procedures may mitigate any existing conflicts of interest. An adviser could also suggest that the client engage another party to determine how the proxies should be voted, which would relieve the adviser of the responsibility to vote the proxies.

(D) Disclosure Requirements

- An investment adviser must disclose to clients how they can obtain information on how client proxies were voted.
- A concise summation of the proxy voting process, rather than a reiteration of the adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures must also be disclosed and that upon client request, the adviser will provide a copy of the policies and procedures.

(E) Recordkeeping Requirements

Amended Rule 204-2 under the Advisers Act requires investments advisers to retain the following documents:

- Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures;
- Proxy Statements Received Regarding Client Securities;
- Records of Votes Cast on Behalf of Clients;
- Records of Client Requests for Proxy Voting Information; and
- Any Documents Prepared by the Adviser that were Material to Making a Decision how to Vote, or that were Prepared by the Adviser to Memorialize the Basis for the Decision.

III. Risks

In developing this policy and procedures, DRZ considered numerous risks associated with its voting of client proxies. This analysis includes risks such as:

- DRZ does not maintain a written proxy voting policy as required by Rule 206(4)-6.
- Proxies are not voted in clients' best interests.
- Proxies are not identified and voted in a timely manner.
- Conflicts between DRZ's interests and the client are not identified; therefore, proxies are not voted appropriately.
- Proxy voting records and client requests to review proxy votes are not maintained.

DRZ has established the following guidelines as an attempt to mitigate these risks.

IV. Policy

It is the policy of DRZ to vote client proxies in the interest of maximizing shareholder value. To that end, DRZ will vote in a way that it believes, consistent with its fiduciary duty, will cause the value of the issue to increase the most or decline the least. Consideration will be given to both the short and long term implications of the proposal to be voted on when considering the optimal vote.

Any general or specific proxy voting guidelines provided by an advisory client or its designated agent in writing will supersede this policy. Clients may wish to have their proxies voted by an independent third party or other named fiduciary or agent that is not part of the services provided by DRZ. Clients must notify DRZ of their specific proxy voting instructions, if any. Generally, all such client instructions must be in writing.

V. Procedures for Identification and Voting of Proxies

These proxy voting procedures are designed to enable DRZ to resolve material conflicts of interest with clients before voting their proxies in the interest of shareholder value.

1. DRZ shall maintain a list of all clients for which it votes proxies. The list will be maintained electronically and updated by the Compliance department who will obtain proxy voting information from client agreements.

All new signed contracts or new account instructions must be sent to the Proxy Administrator no later than ten (10) days from the date a new account starts trading. Alternatively, DRZ's Operations Department, as part of the account opening procedure, will inform the Proxy Administrator that DRZ will vote proxies for the new client.

2. DRZ shall work with the client to ensure that the Proxy Administrator is the designated party to receive proxy voting materials from companies or intermediaries. To that end, new account forms of broker-dealers/custodians will state that the Proxy Administrator should receive this documentation. The designation may also be made by telephoning contacts and/or client service representatives at broker-dealers/custodians.

These intermediaries will be informed to direct all proxy materials to DRZ's designated Proxy Administrator.

3. DRZ shall work with the Proxy Administrator to ensure that the Proxy Administrator is properly instructed on the manner and direction to vote each client's account based upon the type of client and specific voting instructions received from the client, if any. DRZ has established proxy voting policies with the Proxy Administrator in the interest of maximizing shareholder value. However, DRZ has instructed the Proxy Administrator to alert DRZ to certain issues that DRZ believes require an additional level of consideration.

4. The Proxy Administrator shall receive all proxy voting materials and will be responsible for ensuring that proxies are voted and submitted in a timely manner. DRZ's Compliance Department shall receive and review current proxy information from the Proxy Administrator on a routine basis to ensure that all proxies are being received and voted.

5. The Proxy Administrator will review the list of clients and compare the record date of the proxies with a security holdings list for the security or company soliciting the proxy vote.

For any client who has provided specific voting instructions, the Proxy Administrator shall vote that client's proxy in accordance with the client's written instructions.

Proxies for client's who have elected to have their proxies voted by a third party outside of the proxy voting services DRZ provides, and whose proxies were received by DRZ, shall be forwarded back to the client for voting and submission.

Proxies received after the termination date of a client relationship will not be voted. Such proxies should be delivered to the last known address of the former client or to the intermediary who distributed the proxy with a written or oral statement indicating that the advisory relationship has been terminated and that the proxies should be forwarded to the last known address of the former client. The statement should further indicate that future proxies for the named former client should not be delivered to DRZ or to the Proxy Administrator, but directly to the former client.

6. The Proxy Administrator will provide to the appropriate investment officers (portfolio managers) the proxy solicitations and materials for review if not covered by DRZ's guidelines.

7. It is DRZ's policy to abstain from voting proxy ballots over which the issuer has implemented a share blocking policy. Share blocking policies are generally implemented by issuers whose securities are traded in limited markets outside the United States. Under a "share blocking policy" voting any proxies on the ballot would prohibit trading shares of the issuer for a pre-determined period of time. DRZ typically invests in securities that have unrestricted liquidity and therefore DRZ will generally choose to avoid circumstances that would hinder DRZ's ability to manage portfolio positions. DRZ will document exceptions or deviations from this policy.

8. DRZ shall compare the cost of voting the proxy to the benefit to the client. In the event that the costs of voting appear to outweigh the benefits, DRZ shall document such rationale and maintain the documentation in the permanent file (for example, voting a foreign security may require additional costs that overshadow the benefits) in accordance with DRZ's record retention policy. The Proxy Administrator will then be notified accordingly.

9. The Proxy Administrator and/or the CCO or ACO will reasonably try to assess any material conflicts between DRZ's interests and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting by considering the situations identified in the Conflicts of Interest section of this document.

10. So long as there is no material conflicts of interest identified, the Proxy Administrator will vote proxies according to the guidelines set forth above. DRZ may also elect to abstain from voting if it deems such abstinence in its clients' best interests. The rationale for the occurrence of voting that deviates from the guidelines will be documented and the documentation will be maintained in the permanent file in accordance with DRZ's record retention policy.

11. If the Proxy Administrator, the CCO or the ACO (interchangeably referred to as the "Compliance Officer") detects a conflict of interest, the following process will be followed:

a. In cases where the Proxy Administrator is the party identifying the conflict, they have been instructed to contact DRZ's CCO or ACO as soon as reasonably practicable.

b. The Compliance Officer and a member of the DRZ Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee") will determine the appropriate method of resolution considering the nature of the conflict of interest, the proxy voting deadline, the number of clients involved and other material information related to the matter.

c. The Compliance Officer will either (i) with the assistance of the appropriate investment personnel, contact the client(s) directly for discussion of the matter and determine if the client(s) desire to vote the proxy directly or provide its vote to DRZ to vote on their behalf, or (ii) will convene the Committee, as appropriate.

d. If the Compliance Officer elects to contact the client(s) directly and the client(s) desire to vote the proxy or provide DRZ with their vote, the Compliance Officer and the Proxy Administrator will provide the client(s) with the proxy and related information to enable the client(s) to make an informed decision.

e. Alternatively, if the Compliance Officer concludes the matter should go before the Committee, they will immediately convene the Committee. Members of the Committee include the persons listed on Attachment A. A majority of the Committee members shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Committee, but in no event shall a quorum consist of less than one-third of the Committee. The Compliance Officer will serve as chairperson.

The Compliance Officer, at inception of the Committee meeting, will appoint a Secretary, whose role it will be to keep careful and detailed minutes.

f. The Compliance Officer will identify for the Committee the issuer and proposal to be considered. The Compliance Officer will also identify the conflict of interest that has been detected.

g. The members of the Committee will then consider the proposal by reviewing the proxy voting materials and any additional documentation a member(s) feels necessary in determining the appropriate vote. Members of the Committee may wish to consider the following questions:

- Whether adoption of the proposal would have a positive or negative impact on the issuer's short term or long-term value.
- Whether the issuer has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in a proposal.
- Whether the proposal itself is well framed and reasonable.
- Whether implementation of the proposal would achieve the objectives sought in the proposal.
- Whether the issues presented would best be handled through government or issuer- specific action.

h. Upon the provision of a reasonable amount of time to consider the proposal, each member of the Committee will in turn announce to the Committee their decision on whether DRZ will vote for or against the proposal. Attending members of the Committee are prohibited from abstaining from the Committee vote and are prohibited from recommending that DRZ refrain from voting on the proposal, although "abstain" votes are permitted. The Secretary of the Committee will record each member's vote and the rationale for their decision.

i. After each member of the Committee has announced their vote, the Secretary will tally the votes. The tally will result in one of the following two outcomes:

- If all members of the Committee have voted in the same direction on the proposal, all of DRZ's proxies for that proposal will be voted in such direction. The Compliance Officer will document the unanimous vote and all notes of the meeting, if created, will be maintained in the permanent file in accordance with the DRZ's proxy recordkeeping policy described herein.
- If a unanimous decision cannot be reached by the Committee, DRZ will, at its expense, engage the services of an outside proxy voting service or consultant who will provide an independent recommendation on the direction in which DRZ should vote on the proposal. The proxy voting service's or consultant's determination will be binding on DRZ.

12. The Proxy Administrator shall be informed of the results and shall collect and submit the proxy votes in a timely manner.

13. All proxy votes will be recorded by the Proxy Administrator. The following information will be maintained:

1. The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
2. The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security;
3. The Council on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security;
4. The shareholder meeting date;
5. The number of shares DRZ is voting on firm-wide;
6. A brief identification of the matter voted on;
7. Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
8. Whether or not DRZ cast its vote on the matter;

9. How DRZ cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors);
10. Whether DRZ cast its vote with or against management; and
11. Whether any client requested an alternative vote of its proxy.

There may be instances where DRZ votes the same proxy in different directions for different clients if a client requires DRZ to vote a certain way on an issue, while DRZ deems it beneficial to vote in the opposite direction for its other clients.

VI. Conflicts of Interest

The following is a non-exhaustive list of potential conflicts. DRZ continually monitors these potential conflicts to determine if they exist:

- ***Conflict:*** DRZ retains an institutional client, or is in the process of retaining an institutional client that is affiliated with an issuer that is held in DRZ's client portfolios. For example, DRZ may be retained to manage XYZ's pension fund. XYZ is a public company and DRZ client accounts hold shares of XYZ. This type of relationship may influence DRZ to vote with management on proxies to gain favor with management. Such favor may influence XYZ's decision to continue its advisory relationship with DRZ.
- ***Conflict:*** DRZ retains a client, or is in the process of retaining a client that is an officer or director of an issuer that is held in DRZ's client portfolios. The similar conflicts of interest exist in this relationship as discussed above.
- ***Conflict:*** DRZ's employees maintain a personal and/or business relationship (not an advisory relationship) with issuers or individuals that serve as officers or directors of issuers. For example, the spouse of a DRZ employee may be a high-level executive of an issuer that is held in DRZ's client portfolios. The spouse could attempt to influence DRZ to vote in favor of management.
- ***Conflict:*** DRZ or an employee(s) personally owns a significant number of an issuer's securities that are also held in DRZ's client portfolios. For any number of reasons, an employee(s) may seek to vote proxies in a different direction for his/her personal holdings than would otherwise be warranted by the proxy voting policy. The employee(s) could oppose voting the proxies according to the policy and successfully influence the Proxy Administrator to vote proxies in contradiction to the policy.
- ***Conflict:*** DRZ or its affiliates has a financial interest in the outcome of a vote, such as when DRZ receives distribution fees (i.e., Rule 12b-1 fees) from mutual funds that are maintained in client accounts and the proxy relates to an increase in 12b-1 fees.

Resolution: Upon the detection of a material conflict of interest, the procedure described under Item 9 of the *Procedures for Identification and Voting of Proxies* section above will be followed.

DRZ realizes that due to the difficulty of predicting and identifying all material conflicts, DRZ must rely on its employees to notify the Compliance Officer of any material conflict that may impair DRZ's ability to vote proxies in an objective manner.

In addition, the Compliance Officer will document any attempts by others within DRZ to influence the voting of client proxies in a manner that is inconsistent with the proxy voting policy. The Compliance Officer should report the attempt to DRZ's CCO, Board of Directors or outside counsel.

VII. Recordkeeping

DRZ must maintain the documentation described in the following section for a period of not less than five (5) years from the date of the vote, the first two (2) years at its principal place of business. The Compliance Officer will be responsible for the following procedures and for ensuring that the required documentation is retained.

Client request to review proxy votes:

- Any request, whether written (including e-mail) or oral, received by any employee of DRZ, must be promptly reported to the Compliance Officer. All written requests must be retained in the permanent file in accordance with DRZ's record retention policy.
- The Compliance Officer will record the identity of the client, the date of the request, and the disposition (e.g., provided a written or oral response to client's request, referred to third party, not a proxy voting client, other dispositions, etc.).
- DRZ will make every effort to fulfill each individual client request for Proxy Voting information in the client's prescribed format. In the event that DRZ cannot, and in order to facilitate the management of the proxy voting record keeping process, and to facilitate dissemination of such proxy voting records to clients, the Compliance Officer may distribute to any client requesting proxy voting information the COMPLETE proxy voting record of DRZ for the period requested.

In cases where the COMPLETE proxy voting record is distributed to a client(s), it will contain the following legend: "This report contains the full proxy voting record of DRZ. If securities of a particular issuer were held in your account on the date of the shareholder meeting indicated, your proxy was voted in the direction indicated (absent your expressed written direction otherwise)."

- Furnish the information requested, free of charge, to the client within a reasonable time period (within 10 business days). Maintain a copy of the written record provided in response to client's written or oral request. The written response should be attached and maintained with the client's written request, if applicable, and maintained in the permanent file in accordance with the recordkeeping policy.
- Clients are permitted to request any and all proxy voting records that have been retained in accordance with DRZ's record retention policy.

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures:

- This Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures and previous versions of DRZ's adopted Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures, if any, in accordance with DRZ's record retention policies.
- DRZ's annual Form ADV Part 2A containing a concise summary of Proxy Policy and Procedures and offer of the record to clients.

Proxy statements received regarding client securities:

- DRZ's Proxy Administrator receives proxies directly from the clients' custodians. In the event DRZ receives a proxy, DRZ will copy or print a sample of the proxy statement or card and maintain the copy in a central file along. DRZ will vote the proxy in accordance with these policies. Documentation of the process will be maintained in accordance with DRZ's proxy recordkeeping policies.

Note: DRZ is permitted to rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC's EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies.

Proxy voting records:

- DRZ Proxy Voting Record.
- Documentation or notes or any communications received from third parties, other industry analysts, third party service providers, company's management discussions, etc., that were material in the basis for the decision.

VIII. Disclosure

- DRZ will ensure that Form ADV, Part 2A is updated as necessary to reflect: (i) all material changes to DRZ's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures; and (ii) regulatory requirements.

X. Proxy Solicitation

As a matter of practice, it is DRZ's policy to not reveal or disclose to any client how DRZ may have voted (or intends to vote) on a particular proxy until after such proxies have been counted at a shareholder's meeting. DRZ will never disclose such information to unrelated third parties, except as required by law.

The CCO is to be promptly informed of the receipt of any solicitation from any person to vote proxies on behalf of clients. At no time may any employee accept any remuneration in the solicitation of proxies. The CCO shall handle all responses to such solicitations.

XI. Class Actions

It is DRZ's policy to direct clients to decide whether or not to participate in class actions regarding securities of issuers currently or previously held in the clients' portfolios. Any class action notice received by DRZ shall be promptly forwarded to the client. Class action notices received by DRZ on behalf of a former client will be sent to the last known address on file. DRZ employees are prohibited from making legal elections or determinations on behalf of clients. If requested, DRZ shall assist clients with account information required for their analysis of the class action notice; however, it is each client's responsibility to respond to the class action notice.

ATTACHMENT A

DEPRINCE, RACE & ZOLLO, INC. LIST OF PROXY VOTING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The following is a current list of the members of DRZ's proxy voting committee:

Chairperson	Adelbert R. Sanchez
Member 1	John D. Race
Member 2	Gregory M. DePrince
Member 3	Victor A. Zollo, Jr.
Member 4	Jill S. Lynch
Member 5	Gregory T. Ramsby

FALCON POINT CAPITAL, LLC PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Part VII.

PROXY VOTING

A. Discretionary Accounts.

The Firm has retained the services of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"), which provides research and recommendations on proxy voting issues. ISS has authority to vote the proxies for each Discretionary Account, in accordance with the Proxy Voting Policies set forth below. The Firm instructs each custodian for a Discretionary Account to deliver to ISS all proxy solicitation materials that the custodian receives for that Discretionary Account. The Firm reviews the securities held in its Discretionary Accounts on a regular basis to confirm that the Firm receives copies of all proxy solicitation materials concerning such securities. If the Firm receives any proxy materials directly, the Firm marks each proxy solicitation with the date it is received by the Firm and forwards that material to ISS.

The Firm, through ISS, votes all proxies on behalf of Discretionary Accounts after carefully considering all proxy solicitation materials and other available facts. The Firm has instructed ISS to make all voting decisions on behalf of a Discretionary Account based solely on the determination of the best interests of that Discretionary Account. The Firm uses reasonable efforts to respond to each proxy solicitation by the deadline for such response.

The CCO may designate an appropriate Employee to be responsible for insuring that all proxy statements are received and that the Firm responds to them in a timely manner.

1. Company Information. The Firm, through ISS, reviews all proxy solicitation materials it receives concerning securities held in a Discretionary Account. ISS evaluates all such information and may seek additional information from the party soliciting the proxy and independent corroboration of such information when ISS considers it appropriate and when it is reasonably available.

2. Proxy Voting Policies.

a. The Firm votes **FOR** a proposal when it believes that the proposal serves the best interests of the Discretionary Account whose proxy is solicited because, on balance, the following factors predominate:

(i) If adopted, the proposal would have a positive economic effect on shareholder value;

(ii) If adopted, the proposal would pose no threat to existing rights of shareholders;

(iii) The dilution, if any, of existing shares that would result from adoption of the proposal is warranted by the benefits of the proposal; and

(iv) If adopted, the proposal would not limit or impair the accountability of management and the board of directors to shareholders.

b. The Firm votes **AGAINST** a proposal if it believes that, on balance, the following factors predominate:

(i) If adopted, the proposal would have an adverse economic effect on shareholder value;

(ii) If adopted, the proposal would limit the rights of shareholders in a manner or to an extent that is not warranted by the benefits of adoption of the proposal;

(iii) If adopted, the proposal would cause significant dilution of shares that is not warranted by the benefits of the proposal;

(iv) If adopted, the proposal would limit or impair accountability of management or the board of directors to shareholders; or

(v) The proposal is a shareholder initiative that the Firm believes wastes time and resources of the company or reflects the grievance of one individual.

c. The Firm abstains from voting proxies when it believes that it is appropriate. Usually, this occurs when the Firm believes that a proposal holds negative but nonquantifiable implications for shareholder value but may express a legitimate concern.

d. From time to time, ISS and the Firm develop and revise more detailed proxy voting guidelines, the most recent version of which are kept by the CCO and will be followed by ISS when voting proxies.

3. Conflicts of Interest. Due to the size and nature of the Firm's operations and the Firm's limited affiliations in the securities industry, the Firm does not expect that material conflicts of interest will arise between the Firm and a Discretionary Account over proxy voting. The Firm recognizes, however, that such conflicts may arise from time to time, such as, for example, when the Firm or one of its affiliates has a business arrangement that could be affected by the outcome of a proxy vote or has a personal or business relationship with a person seeking appointment or re-appointment as a director of a company. If a material conflict of interest arises, the Firm will vote all proxies in accordance with Part VII.A.2. The Firm will not place its own interests ahead of the interests of its Discretionary Accounts in voting proxies.

If the Firm determines that the proxy voting policies in Part VII.A.2 do not adequately address a material conflict of interest related to a proxy, it will provide the affected Client Account with copies of all proxy solicitation materials that the Firm receives with respect to that proxy, notify that Client Account of the actual or potential conflict of interest and of the Firm's intended response to the proxy request (which response will be in accordance with the policies set forth in Part VII.A.2(b)), and request that the Client Account consent to the Firm's intended response. If the Client Account consents to

the Firm's intended response or fails to respond to the notice within a reasonable period of time specified in the notice, the Firm will vote the proxy as described in the notice. If the Client Account objects to the intended response, the Firm will vote the proxy as directed by the Client Account.

4. Shareholder Proposals by the Firm. The Firm may submit a shareholder proposal on behalf of an Investment Fund only if permitted by the Investment Fund's governing documents or by agreement between the Firm and the Investment Fund and if the Firm believes that the proposal would provide a substantial overall benefit to the Investment Fund. The Firm will submit a shareholder proposal on behalf of any other Discretionary Account only at the request of the Discretionary Account or with that Discretionary Account's prior written consent. The Firm will vote any shares in a Discretionary Account on behalf of a proposal submitted by the Firm in accordance with Part VII.A.2, unless otherwise directed by the Discretionary Account.

5. Disclosures to Clients. The Firm includes in its Form ADV 2 (1) a summary of these policies and procedures relating to proxy voting, (2) an offer to provide a copy of such policies and procedures to clients on request, and (3) information concerning how a client may obtain a report summarizing how the Firm voted proxies on behalf of such client. At the request of a Client Account, the Firm provides that Client Account with a copy of this Part VII and a report summarizing all proxy solicitations the Firm received with respect to that Client Account during the period requested and action taken by the Firm on each such proxy.

6. Class Actions. As a fiduciary, the Firm seeks to act in its clients' best interests with good faith, loyalty, and due care. When a recovery is achieved in a class action, investors who owned shares in the company subject to the action have the option to opt out of the class action and pursue their own remedy or participate in the recovery achieved via the class action. Collecting the recovery involves the completion of a Proof of Claim form that is submitted to the Claims Administrator. After the Claims Administrator receives all such forms, it dispenses money from the settlement fund to those persons and entities with valid claims.

The Firm has retained Chicago Clearing Corporation to process "class action" documents received by the Firm on behalf of the Investment Funds or other Client Accounts, except for those Client Accounts that inform the Firm that they do not want the Firm's assistance.

B. Non-Discretionary Accounts.

The Firm promptly forwards any proxy solicitation materials concerning securities held in a Non-Discretionary Account that the Firm receives at least five business days before the applicable proxy voting deadline to the appropriate Client Account. The Firm votes any such proxy as directed by that Client Account. At a Client Account's request, the Firm may, but is not obligated to, advise that Client Account with respect to voting any proxy. The Firm does not provide advice concerning the voting of any proxy to any Client Account unless such advice is first approved by the CCO.

C. Records.

See Part VIII.B regarding records that the Firm must maintain relating to these proxy voting policies and procedures.

GLOBAL ALPHA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

VOTING PROXIES ON BEHALF OF DISCRETIONARY CLIENT ACCOUNTS

Introduction

As a registered investment advisor, Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd. ("GAC", "we" or "us") has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of our clients. As part of this duty, we recognize that we must vote client securities in a timely manner and make voting decisions that are in the best interests of our clients. In addition to our own research, the global proxy research and voting services of the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) are employed to help analyze and vote proxies on behalf of our clients. ISS prepares the voting recommendations for all items for which we are entitled to vote. We review these recommendations to ensure that they correctly reflect our position and make changes where appropriate. Unusual proposals are identified and reviewed in greater detail by the portfolio manager with direct responsibility for that investment within the context of our proxy voting guidelines.

GAC believes that the use of ISS effectively eliminates and addresses most conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with proxy voting on behalf of clients. GAC will not be influenced by the financial or business interest of any affiliate (including CCLFG) in exercising its judgment in proxy voting determinations on behalf of clients. GAC shall evaluate any potential conflicts of interest presented by its arrangements with ISS and, where appropriate, will confirm that ISS has processes for identifying, mitigating and disclosing conflicts of interest. Where the interests of GAC and ISS conflict on a specific proxy issue, GAC will rely on the ISS recommendation.

While GAC takes its voting responsibilities very seriously and uses its best efforts to exercise these rights in all cases, there may be situations when it may be impractical or impossible for GAC to vote. Such circumstances include a limited number of international markets where share blocking applies or when securities are on loan to a third party. Due to the liquidity and administrative challenges, GAC will typically not vote in these situations. GAC may deviate from this approach if the situation warrants.”

Proxy Policies

This statement is designed to be responsible to the wide range of subjects that can have a significant effect on the investment value of the securities held in our clients’ accounts. These policies are not exhaustive due to the variety of proxy voting issues that we may be required to consider. GAC reserves the right to depart from these guidelines in order to avoid voting decisions that we believe may be contrary to our clients’ best interests. In reviewing proxy issues, we will apply the following general policies:

Elections of Directors:

Unless there is a proxy fight for seats on the Board or we determine that there are other compelling reasons for withholding votes for directors, we will vote in favour of the management proposed slate of directors. That said, we believe that directors have a duty to respond to shareholder actions that have received significant shareholder support. We may withhold votes for directors that fail to act on key issues such as failure to submit a rights plan to a shareholder vote and failure to act on tender offers where a majority of shareholders have tendered their shares. We will withhold votes for directors who fail to attend at least seventy-five percent of board meetings within a given year without a reasonable excuse. We will also withhold votes for any director nominee deemed to be an insider who also serves on the board’s audit or compensation committees.

Appointment of Auditors:

GAC believes that the company remains in the best position to choose the auditors and will generally support management’s recommendation. However, we recognize that there may be inherent conflicts when a company’s independent auditor performs substantial non-audit related services for the company. Therefore, we may vote against the appointment of auditors if the fees for non-audit related services are disproportionate to the total audit fees paid by the company or there are other reasons to question the independence of the company’s auditors.

Changes in Capital Structure:

Changes in a company’s charter, articles of incorporation or by-laws are often technical and administrative in nature. Absent a compelling reason to the contrary, GAC will cast its votes in accordance with the company’s management on such proposals. However, we will review and analyze on a case-by-case basis any non-routine proposals that are likely to affect the structure and operation of the company or have a material economic effect on the company. For example we will generally support proposals to increase authorized common stock when it is necessary to implement a stock split, aid in a restructuring or acquisition or provide a sufficient number of shares for an employee savings plan, stock option or executive compensation plan. However, a satisfactory explanation of a company’s intentions must be disclosed in the proxy statement for proposals requesting an increase of greater than one hundred percent of the shares outstanding. We will oppose increases in authorized common stock where there is evidence that the shares will be used to implement a poison pill or another form

of anti-takeover device, or of the issuance of new shares could excessively dilute the value of the outstanding shares upon issuance.

Corporate Restructures, Mergers and Acquisitions:

GAC believes proxy votes dealing with corporate reorganizations are an extension of the investment decision. Accordingly, we will analyze such proposals on a case-by-case basis, weighing heavily the views of the research analysts that cover the company and the investment professionals managing the portfolios in which the stock is held.

Proposals Affecting Shareholder Rights:

GAC believes that certain fundamental rights of shareholders must be protected. We will generally vote in favour of proposals that give shareholders a greater voice in the affairs of the company and oppose any measure that seeks to limit those rights. However, when analyzing such proposals we will weigh the financial impact of the proposal against the impairment of shareholder rights.

Corporate Governance:

GAC recognizes the importance of good corporate governance in ensuring that management and the board of directors fulfill their obligations to the shareholders. We favour proposals promoting transparency and accountability within a company. For example, we will vote for proposals providing for equal access to proxies, a majority of independent directors on key committees and separating the positions of chairman and chief executive officer.

Anti-Takeover Measures:

GAC believes that measures that impede takeovers or entrench management not only infringe on the rights of shareholders but may also have a detrimental effect on the value of the company. We will generally oppose proposals, regardless of whether they are advanced by management or shareholders, the purpose or effect of which is to entrench management or dilute shareholder ownership. Conversely, we support proposals that would restrict or otherwise eliminate anti-takeover measures that have already been adopted by corporate issuers. For example, we will support shareholder proposals that seek to require the company to submit a shareholder rights plan to a shareholder vote. We will support “new generation” style shareholder rights plans, which we feel exclusively seek to give management additional time to find alternative or competing bids. We will evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, proposals to completely redeem or eliminate such plans. Furthermore, we will generally oppose proposals put forward by management (including bland check preferred stock, classified boards and supermajority vote requirements) that appear to be intended as management entrenchment mechanisms.

Executive Compensation:

GAC believes that company management and the compensation committee of the board of directors should, within reason, be given latitude to determine the types and mix of compensation and benefit awards offered. Whether proposed by a shareholder or management, we will review proposals relating to executive compensation plans on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the long-term interests of management and shareholders are properly aligned. We will analyze the proposed plans to ensure that shareholder equity will not be excessively diluted, the option exercise price is not below market price on the date of grant and an acceptable number of employees are eligible to participate in such programs. We will generally oppose option plans where non-executive director participation is not clearly defined and reasonable. We will generally oppose plans that permit repricing of underwater stock options without shareholder approval. Other factors such as the company’s performance and industry practice will generally be factored into our analysis. We will support proposals to submit severance packages triggered by a change in control to a shareholder vote and proposals that seek additional disclosure of

executive compensation. Finally, we will support shareholder proposals requiring companies to expense stock options because we view them as a large corporate expense.

Social and Corporate Responsibility:

GAC will review and analyze on a case-by-case basis proposals relating to social, political and environmental issues to determine whether they will have a financial impact on shareholder value. We will vote against proposals that are unduly burdensome or result in unnecessary and excessive costs to the company. We may abstain from voting on social proposals that do not have a readily determinable financial impact on shareholder value.

Proxy Voting Records

Clients may obtain information about how we voted proxies on their behalf by contacting David Savignac, Compliance Officer, Global Alpha Capital Management Ltd., 1800 McGill College, Suite 2310, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 3J6.

WCM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting Procedures

WCM accepts responsibility for voting proxies whenever requested by a Client or as required by law. Each Client's investment management agreement should specify whether WCM is to vote proxies relating to securities held for the Client's account. If the agreement is silent as to the proxy voting and no instructions from the client are on file, WCM will assume responsibility of proxy voting.

Special Rule in the Case of ERISA Accounts. Unless proxy voting responsibility has been expressly reserved and is being exercised by another "named fiduciary" for an ERISA plan Client, WCM, as the investment manager for the account, must vote all proxies relating to securities held for the plan's account. Please refer to ERISA Accounts section below for further details.

In cases in which WCM has proxy voting authority for securities held by its advisory clients, WCM will ensure securities are voted for the exclusive benefit, and in the best economic interest, of those clients and their beneficiaries, subject to any restrictions or directions from a client. Such voting responsibilities will be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the general antifraud provisions of the Advisers Act, and the Proxy Voting rule, Rule 206(4)-6, as well as with WCM's fiduciary duties under federal and state law to act in the best interests of its clients.

Third Party Proxy Voting Service. In general, WCM believes that its clients' best economic interest with regards to proxy voting is best served by engaging an independent firm that specializes in researching companies and their management for the purpose of increasing investor's potential financial gain through voting proxies. WCM has therefore engaged and adopted the following proxy voting policies of Glass Lewis: U.S. Policy, International Policy and Investment Manager Policy. In the event of a special client request, WCM will also accommodate the following styles: Taft Hartley, Public Pension, ESG (environmental, social and government practice) and Management Supportive. In limited circumstances, however, WCM may choose to vote a proxy against the recommendation of Glass Lewis, if WCM believes such vote is in the best economic interest of its clients. In such cases, this decision will be made by the ISG who will maintain documentation to support WCM's decision.

The purpose of Glass Lewis' proxy research and advice is to facilitate shareholder voting in favor of governance structures that will drive performance, create shareholder value and maintain a proper tone at the top. Because Glass Lewis is not in the business of providing consulting services to public companies, it can focus solely on the best interests of investors. Glass Lewis' approach to corporate governance is to look at each company individually and determine what is in the best interests of the shareholders of each particular company. Research on proxies covers more than just corporate governance – Glass Lewis analyzes accounting, executive compensation, compliance with regulation and law, risks and risk disclosure, litigation and other matters that reflect on the quality of board oversight and company transparency.

Role of the Proxy Administrator (“PA”). The PA oversees and administers the firm’s proxy voting process. For each Client, the PA initially determines whether:

- WCM is vested with proxy voting responsibility or whether voting is reserved to the Client or delegated to another designee;
- the Client has adopted a proxy voting policy that WCM is required to follow; and
- the Client requires any periodic report of votes cast for its account or any comparative report of votes cast in relation to its proxy voting policy, if different from WCM’s.

Once a Client account is established and proxy voting responsibility is determined, the PA is responsible for ensuring that proxy materials for each Account to be voted are received and voted in a timely manner. The PA instructs registered owners of record (e.g. the Client, Trustee or Custodian) that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent to send proxies electronically directly to ProxyEdge. WCM has engaged ProxyEdge, a third party service provider, to: (1) provide notification of impending votes; (2) vote proxies based on Glass Lewis and/or WCM recommendations; and (3) maintain records of such votes electronically. The PA, in conjunction with ProxyEdge, ensures that information is compiled and maintained for each Client for which WCM votes proxies, showing the issuer’s name, meeting date and manner in which votes were cast on each proposal. WCM shares client holdings and other relevant information with ProxyEdge to ensure that votes are cast and captured accurately, and relies on ProxyEdge to compile and maintain voting records electronically. Proxy materials received inadvertently for Client accounts over which WCM has no voting authority are forwarded on to Clients.

Role of the Analyst and ISG. If a proposal requires case-by-case analysis, the Analyst brings a recommendation to the ISG for decision. The ISG is ultimately responsible for voting case-by-case proposals. The ISG also has authority to override the recommendation of Glass Lewis when the ISG believes such vote is in the best economic interest of WCM’s clients. Documentation will be provided by the ISG and maintained by the PA supporting the rationale for any vote cast against the recommendation of Glass Lewis and case-by case proposals.

Certain Proxy Votes May Not Be Cast. In some cases, WCM may determine that it is in the best interests of our clients to abstain from voting certain proxies. WCM will abstain from voting in the event any of the following conditions are met with regard to a proxy proposal:

- Neither Glass Lewis’ recommendation nor specific client instructions cover an issue;
- In circumstances where, in WCM’s judgment, the costs of voting the proxy exceed the expected benefits to the Client.

In addition, it is WCM’s policy not to vote proxies for accounts that engage in securities lending. Therefore, WCM generally will not recall securities on loan for the sole purpose of voting proxies.

Further, in accordance with local law or business practices, many foreign companies prevent the sales of shares that have been voted for a certain period beginning prior to the shareholder meeting and ending on the day following the meeting (“share blocking”). Depending on the country in which a company is domiciled, the blocking period may begin a stated number of days prior to the meeting (e.g., one, three or five days) or on a date established by the company. While practices vary, in many countries the block period can be continued for a longer period if the shareholder meeting is adjourned and postponed to a later date. Similarly, practices vary widely as to the ability of a shareholder to have the “block” restriction lifted early (e.g., in some countries shares generally can be “unblocked” up to two days prior to the meeting whereas in other countries the removal of the block appears to be discretionary with the issuer’s transfer agent). WCM believes that the disadvantage of being unable to sell the stock regardless of changing conditions generally outweighs the advantages of voting at the shareholder meeting for routine items. Accordingly, WCM generally will not vote those proxies subject to “share blocking.”

Identifying and Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest. Because WCM retains the authority to overrule Glass Lewis’s recommendation, and instruct ProxyEdge to vote in a manner at variance with Glass Lewis’s recommendation, the exercise of such right could implicate a conflict of interest. As a result, WCM may not overrule Glass Lewis’s recommendation with respect to a proxy unless the following steps are taken:

- The ISG shall meet to consider the proposal to overrule Glass Lewis’s recommendation.
- The ISG must determine whether WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer that is the subject of the proxy. The ISG will use the following standards to identify issuers with which it may have a conflict of interest.
 - i. Significant Business Relationships* – The ISG will determine whether WCM may have a significant business relationship with the issuer, such as, for example, where WCM manages a pension plan. For this purpose, a “significant business relationship” is one that: (1) represents 1% or \$1,000,000 of WCM’s revenues for the fiscal year, whichever is less, or is reasonably expected to represent this amount for the current fiscal year; or (2) may not directly involve revenue to WCM but is otherwise determined by the ISG to be significant to WCM.
 - ii. Significant Personal/Family Relationships* – the ISG will determine whether any employees who are involved in the proxy voting process may have a significant personal/family relationship with the issuer. For this purpose, a “significant personal/family relationship” is one that would be reasonably likely to influence how WCM votes proxies. To identify any such relationships, the ISG shall obtain information about any significant personal/family relationship between any employee of WCM who is involved in the proxy voting process (e.g., ISG members) and senior employees of issuers for which WCM may vote proxies.
- If WCM determines that it has a conflict of interest, the ISG shall determine whether the conflict is “material” to any specific proposal included within the proxy. If not, then WCM can vote the proxy as determined by the ISG. The ISG shall determine whether a proposal is material as follows:
 - i. Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “routine” shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the ISG has actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, “routine” proposals would typically include matters such as the selection of an accountant, uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities, and approval of an annual report/financial statement.
 - ii. Non-Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “non-routine” shall be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the ISG determines that WCM’s conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question (see iii. below). For this purpose, “non-routine” proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders, and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock option plans, retirement plans, profit sharing or other special remuneration plans).
 - iii. Determining that a Non-Routine Proposal is Not Material* – As discussed above, although non-routine proposals are presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, the ISG may determine on a case-by-case basis that particular non-routine proposals do not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, the ISG must conclude that a proposal is not directly related to WCM’s conflict with the issuer or that it otherwise would not be considered important by a reasonable investor. The ISG shall record in writing the basis for any such determination.
- For any proposal where the ISG determines that WCM has a material conflict of interest, WCM may vote a proxy regarding that proposal in any of the following manners:
 - i. Obtain Client Consent or Direction* – If the ISG approves the proposal to overrule the recommendation of Glass Lewis, WCM shall fully disclose to each client holding the security at issue the nature of the conflict, and obtain the client’s consent to how WCM will vote on the proposal (or otherwise obtain instructions from the client as to how the proxy on the proposal should be voted).
 - ii. Use Glass Lewis’ Recommendation* – Vote in accordance with Glass Lewis’s recommendation.

- For any proposal where the ISG determines that WCM does not have a material conflict of interest, the ISG may overrule Glass Lewis's recommendation if the ISG reasonably determines that doing so is in the best interests of WCM's clients. If the ISG decides to overrule Glass Lewis's recommendation, the ISG will maintain documentation to support their decision.

Maintenance of Proxy Voting Records. As required by Rule 204-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, WCM will maintain or procure the maintenance of the following records relating to proxy voting for a period of at least five years:

- i. a copy of these Proxy Policies, as they may be amended from time to time;
- ii. copies of proxy statements received regarding Client securities, unless these materials are available electronically through the SEC's EDGAR system;
- iii. a record of each proxy vote cast on behalf of its Clients;
- iv. a copy of any internal documents created by WCM that were material to making the decision how to vote proxies on behalf of its Clients; and
- v. each written Client request for information on how WCM voted proxies on behalf of the Client and each written response by WCM to oral or written Client requests for this information.

As permitted by Rule 204-2(c), electronic proxy statements and the record of each vote cast on behalf of each Client account will be maintained by ProxyEdge. WCM shall obtain and maintain an undertaking from ProxyEdge to provide it with copies of proxy voting records and other documents relating to its Clients' votes promptly upon request. WCM and ProxyEdge may rely on the SEC's EDGAR system to keep records of certain proxy statements if the proxy statements are maintained by issuers on that system (e.g., large U.S.-based issuers).

Disclosure. WCM will provide all Clients a summary of these Proxy Policies, either directly or by delivery to the Client of a copy of its Form ADV, Part 2A containing such a summary, and information on how to obtain a copy of the full text of these Proxy Policies and a record of how WCM has voted the Client's proxies. Upon receipt of a Client's request for more information, WCM will provide to the Client a copy of these Proxy Policies and/or in accordance with the Client's stated requirements, how the Client's proxies were voted during the period requested. Such periodic reports will not be made available to third parties absent the express written request of the Client. However, to the extent that WCM serves as a sub-adviser to another adviser to a Client, WCM will be deemed to be authorized to provide proxy voting records on such Client accounts to such other adviser.