

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Zacks All-Cap Core Fund

Institutional Class Shares – CZOVX

Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund

Investor Class Shares – ZSCCX

Institutional Class Shares - ZSCIX

Zacks Dividend Fund

Investor Class Shares – ZDIVX

Institutional Class Shares - ZDIIX

April 1, 2025

Each a series of the

Zacks Trust

c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC

Via Regular Mail: P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246 or

Via Overnight Mail: 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246

Telephone 1-888-453-4003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
GENERAL INFORMATION	1
INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS	1
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT POLICIES	2
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS	17
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST	19
MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	19
SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITIES	30
PURCHASING AND REDEEMING SHARES	30
NET ASSET VALUE	31
ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION	32
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	34
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	35
APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS	A-1
APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES	B-1

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is meant to be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Zacks All-Cap Core Fund, Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund, and Zacks Dividend Fund (the “Funds” and each a “Fund”), dated April 1, 2025, as amended or supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”), and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Because this SAI is not itself a prospectus, no investment in shares of the Funds should be made solely upon the information contained herein. Copies of the Prospectus, annual report, and/or semi-annual report may be obtained at no charge by writing or calling the Funds at the address or phone number shown above or online at www.zacksfunds.com. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meanings as in the Prospectus.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Zacks Trust (the “Trust”) was organized on November 14, 2018, as a Delaware statutory trust and is authorized to have multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Trust currently consists of six series. This SAI relates to the Zacks All-Cap Core Fund, Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund, and Zacks Dividend Fund (the “Funds” and each a “Fund”), which are each separate, diversified series of the Trust. The Fund’s investment advisor is Zacks Investment Management, Inc. (the “Advisor”). The Prospectus describes the Funds’ investment objectives and principal investment strategies, as well as the principal investment risks of the Funds.

Each Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the corresponding Zacks All-Cap Core Fund, Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund, and Zacks Dividend Fund (each, a “Predecessor Fund” and, together, the “Predecessor Funds”), each a series of Investment Managers Series Trust, (the “Predecessor Trust”) in tax-free reorganizations on January 26, 2024 (the “Reorganizations”). In connection with the Reorganizations, shares of each Predecessor Fund were exchanged for corresponding shares of the applicable Fund. Each Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the applicable Fund, and were managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the applicable Fund. Certain financial information included on the following pages is that of the Predecessor Funds.

This SAI describes the financial history, management and operation of the Funds, as well as the Funds’ investment objective and policies. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

Investments in the Funds are not:

- Deposits or obligations of any bank;
- Guaranteed or endorsed by any bank; or
- Federally insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other federal agency.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The investment restrictions set forth below have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) as fundamental policies that cannot be changed with respect to each Fund without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of such Fund. The investment objective of the Funds and all other investment policies or practices of the Funds are considered by the Trust not to be fundamental and accordingly may be changed without shareholder approval. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a “majority of the outstanding voting securities” means the lesser of the vote of (i) 67% or more of the shares of a Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares of a Fund.

As a matter of fundamental policy, no Fund (except as otherwise noted below) may:

- (1) Purchase the securities of issuers conducting their principal business activity in the same industry if, immediately after the purchase and as a result thereof, the value of the Fund’s investments in that industry would equal or exceed 25% of the current value of the Fund’s total assets, provided that this restriction does not limit the Fund’s: (i) investments in securities of other investment companies, (ii) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or (iii) investments in repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities.
- (2) Borrow money, except that (i) the Fund may borrow from banks for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes, including the meeting of redemption requests which might otherwise require the untimely disposition of securities; and (ii) the Fund may, to the extent consistent with its investment policies, enter into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, forward roll transactions and similar investment strategies and techniques. To the extent that it engages in transactions described in (i) and (ii), the Fund will be limited so that no more than 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) is derived from such transactions. Any borrowings which come to exceed this amount will be reduced in accordance with applicable law.
- (3) Issue any senior security, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as amended, and as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- (4) Make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted, modified, or otherwise permitted by regulatory authority having jurisdiction, from time to time.

- (5) Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or securities or other instruments backed by real estate or mortgages), or commodities or commodity contracts.
- (6) Engage in the business of underwriting securities issued by other persons, except to the extent that the Fund may technically be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), in disposing of portfolio securities.

Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, firm commitment agreements, and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligations. The Funds’ specific policies for segregation of assets are described in “Additional Information About Investment Policies” below.

Each Fund is allowed to pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate assets up to the amounts allowable under the 1940 Act, which presently allows a Fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

For purposes of a Fund’s concentration policy, if the Fund invests in one or more investment companies, the Fund will examine the holdings of such investment companies to ensure that the Fund is not indirectly concentrating its investments in a particular industry or group of industries. In determining the exposure of a Fund to a particular industry or group of industries for purposes of the fundamental investment restriction on concentration, the Funds currently use Standard & Poor’s Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) in order to classify industries. With respect to the fundamental investment restrictions above (other than those involving senior securities and borrowings), if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction (i.e., percentage limitations are determined at the time of purchase).

The Funds may invest up to 15% of net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued. This restriction is not limited to the time of purchase.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Prospectus describes each Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies, as well as the principal investment risks of each Fund. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that each Fund’s investment program will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of each Fund’s investments and their risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

The following descriptions and policies supplement the descriptions in the Prospectus and include descriptions of certain types of investments that may be made by each Fund but may not be part of the Fund’s principal investment strategies. Attached to this SAI is Appendix A, which contains descriptions of the rating symbols used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”) for securities in which each Fund may invest. Appendix B contains a copy of the Advisor’s Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures.

General Investment Risks. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that each Fund’s investment program will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of each Fund’s principal investments and their risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Equity Securities. The equity portion of a Fund’s portfolio may be comprised of common stocks traded on domestic securities exchanges or on the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market. In addition to common stocks, the equity portion of a Fund’s portfolio may also include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, and convertible bonds. Prices of equity securities in which a Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the individual companies issuing the equity securities, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject a Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for a Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities will decline.

Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest payments or a dividend preference until the security matures or is redeemed, or the conversion privilege is exercised. As a result of the conversion feature, the interest rate or dividend preference

on a convertible security is generally less than would be the case if the securities were issued in non-convertible form. Warrants entitle the holder to purchase equity securities at specific prices for a certain period of time. The prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities and the warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Fixed-Income Securities. Each Fund may invest in fixed-income securities directly, as well as indirectly through investments in shares of other investment companies, including government and corporate bonds, money market instruments, junk bonds, and zero-coupon bonds. Zero-coupon bonds are purchased at a discount from their face values and accrue interest at the applicable coupon rate over a period of time. Fixed-income securities purchased by the other investment companies in which a Fund invests may consist of obligations of any rating. Fixed-income securities in the lowest investment grade categories have speculative characteristics, with changes in the economy or other circumstances more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the bonds to make principal and interest payments than would occur with bonds rated in higher categories. High yield bonds (also known as “junk” bonds) are typically rated below “Baa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or below “BBB” by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or below investment grade by other recognized rating agencies. Each Fund may invest indirectly in unrated securities through other investment companies that invest in unrated securities. Such bonds are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than higher rated bonds for a variety of reasons, including:

Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Change. The economy and interest rates affect high yield securities differently than other securities. The prices of high yield bonds have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments. Also, during an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest obligations, to meet projected business goals, and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a bond defaults, an underlying mutual fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high yield bonds and the Fund’s asset value.

Payment Expectations. High yield bonds present certain risks based on payment expectations. For example, high yield bonds may contain redemption and call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, an investment company in which the Fund invests would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. Conversely, a high yield bond’s value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of the other investment companies’ assets. If an investment company in which the Fund invests experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its high yield bonds without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which the other investment companies’ expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the other investment companies’ rate of return.

Liquidity and Valuation. To the extent that there is no established retail secondary market, there may be thin trading of high yield bonds, and this may impact the ability of the investment companies in which the Fund invests to accurately value high yield bonds and may hinder their ability to dispose of the bonds. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield bonds, especially in a thinly traded market.

Credit Ratings. Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield bonds. Also, because credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events, an investment company in which a Fund invests must monitor the issuers of high yield bonds in their portfolios to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to assure the bonds’ liquidity so an investment company in which a Fund invests can meet redemption requests.

High-yield securities are deemed speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal over a long period of time. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high-yield securities structured as zero coupon or “pay-in-kind” securities. The investment companies in which a Fund invests will report the interest on these securities as income even though it receives no cash interest until the security’s maturity or payment date. The payment of principal and interest on most fixed-income securities purchased by an investment company in which a Fund invests will depend upon the ability of the issuers to meet their obligations. An issuer’s obligations under its fixed-income securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, including the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and laws, if any, which may be enacted by federal or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. The power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest on, and principal of, its fixed-income securities may be materially adversely affected by litigation or other conditions.

The ratings of S&P, Moody's and other NRSROs represent their opinions as to the quality of fixed-income securities. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality, and fixed-income securities with the same maturity, interest rate, and rating may have different yields while fixed-income securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. For a more detailed description of ratings, please see Appendix A.

Money Market Instruments. A Fund may invest in money market instruments directly, as well as indirectly through investments in shares of other investment companies, including U.S. Government obligations or corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements). Money market instruments also may include banker's acceptances and certificates of deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, commercial paper, and variable amount demand master notes ("Master Notes"). Banker's acceptances are time drafts drawn on and "accepted" by a bank. When a bank "accepts" such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When an investment company acquires a banker's acceptance, the bank that "accepted" the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The banker's acceptance carries the full faith and credit of such bank. A certificate of deposit ("CD") is an unsecured, interest bearing debt obligation of a bank. Commercial paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation, or other borrower. Commercial paper maturity generally ranges from two to 270 days and is usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. Master Notes are unsecured obligations which are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest.

U.S. Government Securities and U.S. Government Agency Securities. A Fund may invest in U.S. Government Securities and U.S. Government Agency Securities directly, as well as indirectly through investments in shares of other investment companies, U.S. Government securities and U.S. Government Agency Securities include (i) U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. Treasury bills, and other U.S. Government obligations; (ii) obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") and other U.S. Government sponsored entities that are guaranteed by the U.S. Government; and (iii) obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), Federal Farm Credit Bank ("FFCB"), Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB"), Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA"), The Tennessee Valley Authority ("TVA") and other U.S. Government authorities, agencies, and instrumentalities. While obligations of some U.S. Government agencies and sponsored entities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (e.g. GNMA), others are not. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities in the future since it is not obligated to do so by law. The guarantee of the U.S. Government does not extend to the yield or value of the Fund's shares.

Foreign Investments. A Fund may invest in foreign securities directly, as well as indirectly through investments in shares of other investment companies. Foreign securities and foreign currency contracts involve investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect a Fund than a mutual fund that invests exclusively in domestic securities. The value of foreign currency denominated securities or foreign currency contracts is affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign currency denominated securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad), or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are generally higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Uncertainties surrounding the sovereign debt of a number of European Union ("EU") countries and the viability of the EU have disrupted and may in the future disrupt markets in the United States and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. In June 2016, the United Kingdom approved a referendum to leave the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit." There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes are difficult to predict. Political and military events, including the military crises in Ukraine and the Middle East, and nationalist unrest in Europe, also may cause market disruptions.

Derivative Instruments. A Fund may invest in derivative instruments directly, as well as indirectly through investments in shares of other investment companies. While transactions in derivatives may reduce certain risks, these transactions themselves entail certain other risks. Derivatives may magnify a Fund's gains or losses, causing it to make or lose substantially more than it invested. A Fund may invest in derivative instruments to the extent permissible under the 1940 Act and other applicable securities laws. To the extent that a Fund invests directly in options and futures, the Fund will comply with the applicable

requirements of the 1940 Act. Regulatory changes regarding the use of derivatives may increase the cost of such derivatives, which could increase a Fund's expenses or cause a Fund to reduce or eliminate its use of derivatives.

When used for hedging purposes, increases in the value of the securities held or intended to be acquired should offset any losses incurred with a derivative. Use of derivatives for purposes other than hedging could expose a Fund to greater risks.

The ability to hedge securities through derivatives depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index or instrument correlate with price movements in the relevant securities. In the case of poor correlation, the price of the securities being hedged may not move in the same amount, or even in the same direction as the hedging instrument. This risk can be minimized by investing only in those contracts whose behavior is expected to resemble the portfolio securities being hedged. However, if a prediction of interest and currency rates, market value, volatility, or other economic factors is incorrect, the use of derivative instruments may result in a loss.

Derivative prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the characteristics of the underlying instruments are very similar to the derivative. Listed below are some of the factors that may cause such a divergence:

1. current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract;
2. a difference between the derivatives and securities markets, including different levels of demand, how the instruments are traded, the imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading of an instrument stops; and
3. differences between the derivatives, including different margin requirements, different liquidity of such markets, and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Derivatives based upon a narrow index of securities may present greater risk than derivatives based on a broad index. Since narrower indices are made up of a smaller number of securities, they are more susceptible to rapid and extreme price fluctuations because of changes in the value of those securities.

Derivatives may become illiquid (i.e., difficult to sell at a desired time and price) under a variety of market conditions:

1. an exchange may suspend or limit trading in a particular derivative instrument, an entire category of derivatives, or all derivatives, which sometimes occurs because of increased market volatility;
2. unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations of an exchange;
3. the facilities of the exchange may not be adequate to handle current trading volume;
4. equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house, or other occurrences may disrupt normal trading activity; or
5. investors may lose interest in a particular derivative or category of derivatives.

If a Fund incorrectly predicts securities market and interest rate trends, such Fund may lose money by investing in derivatives. For example, if a Fund were to write a call option based on the expectation that the price of the underlying security would fall, but the price were to rise instead, a Fund could be required to sell the security upon exercise at a price below the current market price. Similarly, if a Fund were to write a put option based on the Advisor's expectation that the price of the underlying security would rise, but the price were to fall instead, a Fund could be required to purchase the security upon exercise at a price higher than the current market price.

Because of the low margin deposits required upon the opening of a derivative position, such transactions involve an extremely high degree of leverage. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the Fund and they may lose more than it originally invested in the derivative.

If the price of a futures contract changes adversely, a Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so to meet its minimum daily margin requirement. A Fund may lose margin deposits if a broker with whom they have an open futures contract or related option becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy.

The prices of derivatives are volatile (i.e., they may change rapidly, substantially, and unpredictably) and are influenced by a variety of factors, including:

1. actual and anticipated changes in interest rates;
2. fiscal and monetary policies; and
3. national and international political events.

Most exchanges limit the amount by which the price of a derivative can change during a single trading day. Daily trading limits establish the maximum amount that the price of a derivative may vary from the settlement price of that derivative at the end of trading on the previous day. Once the price of a derivative reaches this value, the derivative may not trade at a price

beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a given day and does not limit potential gains or losses. Derivative prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days, preventing prompt liquidation of the derivative.

Government Regulation of Derivatives. It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures and swap agreements, may limit or prevent a Fund from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategy, and could ultimately prevent a Fund from being able to achieve its investment objective. It is impossible to predict fully the effects of legislation and regulation in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse.

The futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. The SEC, the Commodities Futures Trading Commission and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

The regulation of swaps and futures transactions in the U.S., the EU and other jurisdictions is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in a Fund or the ability of a Fund to continue to implement its investment strategies.

Under recently adopted rules and regulations, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared, and additional types of swaps may be required to be centrally cleared in the future. In a transaction involving those swaps (“cleared derivatives”), a Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Funds are not a members of a clearing house and only clearing members can participate directly in the clearing house, a Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives transactions, a Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through its accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house.

In addition, U.S. regulators, the EU and certain other jurisdictions have adopted minimum margin and capital requirements for uncleared OTC derivatives transactions. It is expected that these regulations will have a material impact on a Fund’s use of uncleared derivatives. These rules will impose minimum margin requirements on derivatives transactions between a Fund and its swap counterparties and may increase the amount of margin a Fund is required to provide. They will impose regulatory requirements on the timing of transferring margin, which may accelerate a Fund’s current margin process. They will also effectively require changes to typical derivatives margin documentation. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin a Fund needs to provide in connection with uncleared derivatives transactions and, therefore, make such transactions more expensive.

Funds investing in derivatives must comply with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which provides for the regulation of a registered investment company’s use of derivatives and certain related instruments. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 limits a fund’s derivatives exposure through a value-at-risk test and requires the adoption and implementation of a derivatives risk management program for certain derivatives users. Subject to certain conditions, limited derivatives users (as defined in Rule 18f-4), however, would not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Rule 18f-4 could restrict a Fund’s ability to engage in certain derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions.

Options. A Fund may purchase and write put and call options on securities. The purchase and writing of options involves certain risks. During the option period, a call writer that holds the underlying security has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying securities above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying securities at the exercise price. If a put or call option is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the entire investment in the option will be lost. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when an option position is closed out. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, it may not be possible to close out a position.

Options offer large amounts of leverage, which will result in a Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) being more sensitive to changes in the value of the related instrument. A Fund may purchase or write both exchange-traded and OTC options. Exchange-traded

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

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

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

Options have varying expiration dates. The exercise price of the options may be below, equal to or above the current market value of the underlying security or instrument. Options purchased by a Fund that expire unexercised have no value, and a Fund will realize a loss in the amount of the premium paid and any transaction costs. If an option written by a Fund expires unexercised, a Fund realizes a gain equal to the premium received at the time the option was written. Transaction costs must be included in these calculations.

Short Sales. A short sale is a transaction in which a party sells a security it does not own or have the right to acquire (or that it owns but does not wish to deliver) in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When a party makes a short sale, the broker-dealer through which the short sale is made must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the party purchasing the security. The party is required to make a margin deposit in connection with such short sales; the party may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities and will often be obligated to pay over any dividends and accrued interest on borrowed securities. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the party covers the short position, the party will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the party will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above.

Investment Companies. A Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The Funds expect to rely on Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, a Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as a Fund pay no sales charge, as defined in rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"), or service fee, as defined in Rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund; or the Advisor waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. The Funds may also purchase shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. A Fund's investments in such securities involve certain additional expenses and certain tax results, which would not be present in a direct investment in the underlying fund. Pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act, a Fund will be prevented from: (i) purchasing more than 3% of an investment company's outstanding shares; (ii) investing more than 5% of a Fund's assets in any single such investment company, and (iii) investing more than 10% of a Fund's assets in investment companies overall; unless: (a) the underlying investment company and/or the applicable Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from such limitations from the SEC; and (b) the underlying investment company and a Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. In addition, the Funds are subject to Section 12(d)(1)(C), which provides that a Fund may not acquire shares of a closed-end fund if, immediately after such acquisition, a Fund and other investment companies having the same adviser as a Fund would hold more than 10% of the closed-end fund's total outstanding voting stock. However, Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) a Fund does not control the acquired fund; (ii) a Fund uses mirror voting if it holds more than 25% of an acquired open-end fund due to a decrease in the outstanding securities of the acquired fund and if it holds more than 10% of a closed-end fund (iii) the Advisor and the investment advisor to the acquired fund make certain findings regarding the fund of funds arrangement, after considering specific factors; (iv) a Fund and acquired funds not advised by the Advisor have entered into an agreement prior to exceeding

the limits of section 12(d)(1); and (v) a Fund is not part of a three tiered or more fund of funds structure. Investments by a Fund in other investment companies entail a number of risks unique to a fund of funds structure. These risks include the following:

Multiple Layers of Fees. By investing in other investment companies indirectly through a Fund, prospective investors will directly bear the fees and expenses of the Fund's Advisor and indirectly bear the fees and expenses of other investment companies and other investment companies' managers as well. As such, this multiple or duplicative layer of fees will increase the cost of investments in a Fund.

Lack of Transparency. The Advisor will not be able to monitor the investment activities of the other investment companies on a continuous basis and the other investment companies may use investment strategies that differ from its past practices and are not fully disclosed to the Advisor and that involve risks that are not anticipated by the Advisor. The Funds have no control over the risks taken by the underlying investment companies in which they invest.

Valuation of Investment Companies. Although the Advisor will attempt to review the valuation procedures used by other investment companies' managers, the Advisor will have little or no means of independently verifying valuations of a Fund's investments in investment companies and valuations of the underlying securities held by other investment companies. As such, the Advisor will rely significantly on valuations of other investment companies and the securities underlying other investment companies that are reported by other investment companies' managers. In the event that such valuations prove to be inaccurate, the NAV of the Fund could be adversely impacted and an investor could incur a loss of investment in a Fund.

Illiquidity of Investments By and In Other Investment Companies. Other investment companies may invest in securities that are not registered, are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer, or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such securities tend to be volatile and restricted securities may sell at prices that are lower than similar securities that are not subject to legal restrictions on resale. Further, a Fund may not be able to redeem their interests in other investment companies' securities that it has purchased in a timely manner. If adverse market conditions were to develop during any period in which a Fund is unable to redeem interests in other investment companies, a Fund may suffer losses as a result of this illiquidity. As such, the lack of liquidity and volatility of restricted securities held by other investment companies could adversely affect the value of the other investment companies. Any such losses could adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments and an investor could incur a loss of investment in a Fund.

Lack of Control. Although the Funds and the Advisor will evaluate regularly other investment companies to determine whether their investment programs are consistent with each Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by other investment companies. Even though other investment companies are subject to certain constraints, the investment advisor to each such investment company may change aspects of their investment strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or influence the composition of the investment portfolio of other investment companies.

Lack of Diversification. There is no requirement that the underlying investments held by other investment companies be diversified. As such, other investment companies' managers may target or concentrate other investment companies' investments in specific markets, sectors, or types of securities. As a result, investments made by other investment companies are subject to greater volatility as a result of this concentration than if the other investment companies had non-concentrated and diversified portfolios of investments. Thus, a Fund's portfolio (and by extension the value of an investment in the Fund) may, therefore, be subject to greater risk than the portfolio of a similar fund with investments in diversified investment companies.

Use of Leverage. The other investment companies may utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. When other investment companies borrow money or otherwise leverage their portfolio of investments, doing so may exaggerate changes in the NAV of the shares of the other investment companies and in the return on the other investment companies' investments. Borrowing will also cost other investment companies interest expense and other fees. As such, the value of a Fund's investments in other investment companies may be more volatile and all other risks (including the risk of loss of an investment in other investment companies) tend to be compounded or magnified. As a result, any losses suffered by other investment companies as a result of their use of leverage could adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments and an investor could incur a loss of investment in a Fund.

Temporary Defensive Positions. Each Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with each Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolios in cash or cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market securities, U.S. Government securities, and/or similar securities). When a Fund takes a temporary defensive position, a Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Exchange-Traded Funds. An ETF is an investment company that holds a portfolio of common stock or bonds designed to track the performance of a securities index or sector of an index. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional registered investment company (i.e., one that is not exchange traded). In addition, all ETFs will have costs and expenses that will be passed on to a Fund and these costs and expenses will in turn increase the Fund's expenses. ETFs are also subject to the following risks that often do not apply to conventional investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to the ETF's NAV, and as a result, ETFs may experience more price volatility than other types of portfolio investments and such volatility could negatively impact a Fund's NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained at a sufficient volume; (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate; and (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, or "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices used by the exchange) may temporarily halt trading in the ETF's stock. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors that the ETF holds. Finally, there may be legal limitations and other conditions imposed by rules of the SEC on the amount of the ETF shares that a Fund may acquire.

Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase transaction occurs when an investor purchases a security (normally a U.S. Treasury obligation), and it then resells it to the vendor (normally a member bank of the Federal Reserve or a registered government securities dealer) and is required to deliver the security (and/or securities substituted for them under the repurchase agreement) to the vendor on an agreed upon date in the future. The repurchase price exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the repurchase agreement is in effect. Delivery pursuant to the resale normally will occur within one to seven days of the purchase. Repurchase agreements are considered "loans" under the 1940 Act, collateralized by the underlying security. The Trust has implemented procedures to monitor on a continuous basis the value of the collateral serving as security for repurchase obligations. The Advisor will consider the creditworthiness of the vendor. If the vendor fails to pay the agreed upon resale price on the delivery date, a Fund will retain or attempt to dispose of the collateral. A Fund's risk is that such default may include any decline in value of the collateral to an amount which is less than 100% of the repurchase price, any costs of disposing of such collateral, and any loss resulting from any delay in foreclosing on the collateral. Repurchase agreements that do not provide for payment within seven days will be treated as illiquid securities. The Funds will not invest in reverse repurchase agreements.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities. Mortgage-backed securities are mortgage related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or issued by nongovernment entities. Mortgage-related securities represent ownership in pools of mortgage loans assembled for sale to investors by various government agencies such as GNMA and government-related organizations such as FNMA and FHLMC, as well as by nongovernment issuers such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers and private mortgage insurance companies. Although certain mortgage-related securities are guaranteed by a third party or otherwise similarly secured, the market value of the security, which may fluctuate, is not so secured. These securities differ from conventional bonds in that the principal is paid back to the investor as payments are made on the underlying mortgages in the pool. Accordingly, a Fund will receive scheduled payments of principal and interest along with any unscheduled principal prepayments on the underlying mortgages. Because these scheduled and unscheduled principal payments must be reinvested at prevailing interest rates, mortgage-backed securities do not provide an effective means of locking in long-term interest rates for the investor.

Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle installment sales contracts or installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card agreements and from sales of personal property. Regular payments received on asset-backed securities include both interest and principal. Asset-backed securities typically have no U.S. Government backing, though they are usually guaranteed up to a certain amount and time period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution. If the letter of credit is exhausted and the full amounts due on the underlying loans are not received because of unanticipated costs, depreciation, damage, or loss of the collateral securing the contracts, or other factors, certificate holders may experience delays in payment or losses on asset-backed securities. Additionally, the ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited.

If a Fund purchases a mortgage-backed or other asset-backed security at a premium, the premium may be lost if there is a decline in the market value of the security whether resulting from changes in interest rates or prepayments in the underlying collateral. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of such securities are inversely affected by changes in interest rates. Although the value of a mortgage-backed or other asset-backed security may decline when interest rates rise, the converse is not necessarily true, since in periods of declining interest rates the mortgages and loans underlying the securities are prone to prepayment, thereby shortening the average life of the security and shortening the period of time over which income at the higher rate is received. When the interest rates are rising, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the period of time over which income at the lower rate is received. For these and other reasons, a mortgage-backed or other asset-

backed security's average maturity may be shortened or lengthened as a result of interest rate fluctuations and, therefore, it is not possible to predict accurately the security's return. In addition, while the trading market for short-term mortgages and asset-backed securities is ordinarily quite liquid, in times of financial stress the trading market for these securities may become restricted.

Mortgage-backed securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, are not subject to a Fund's industry concentration restrictions because securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities are excluded from the restriction. Privately-issued mortgage-backed securities are, however, subject to a Fund's industry concentration restrictions.

Debentures. A debenture is long-term, unsecured, debt instrument backed only by the integrity of the borrower, not by collateral, and documented by an indenture. Governments often issue debentures, in part because they generally cannot guarantee debt with assets (government assets are public property). The primary risk with this type of investment is that the issuer will default or go into bankruptcy. As an unsecured creditor, in the event of default or bankruptcy, the holder of a debenture does not have a claim against any specific assets of the issuing firm, so the investor will only be paid from the issuer's assets after the secured creditors have been paid. The Fund may invest in all types of debentures, including corporate and government debentures.

Forward Commitment and When-Issued Securities. Each Fund, and the other investment companies in which a Fund invests, may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or for settlement at a future date if a Fund holds sufficient assets to meet the purchase price. In such purchase transactions, a Fund will not accrue interest on the purchased security until the actual settlement. Similarly, if a security is sold for a forward date, a Fund will accrue the interest until the settlement of the sale. When-issued security purchases and forward commitments have a higher degree of risk of price movement before settlement due to the extended time period between the execution and settlement of the purchase or sale. As a result, the exposure to the counterparty of the purchase or sale is increased. Although a Fund would generally purchase securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis with the intention of taking delivery, a Fund may sell such a security prior to the settlement date if the Advisor feels such action is appropriate. In such a case, a Fund could incur a short-term gain or loss.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid securities, each Fund may purchase restricted securities that generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time a Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. Restricted securities that can be offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and are determined to be liquid under guidelines adopted by and subject to the supervision of the Trustees are not subject to the limitations on illiquid securities.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. In order to generate additional income, a Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities which the Advisor has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Board. In determining whether a Fund will lend securities, the Advisor will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. A Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with the Advisor. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, U.S. government securities, or standby letters of credit not issued by a Fund's bank lending agent. A Fund might experience a loss if the borrower defaults on the loan.

The borrower at all times during the loan must maintain with a Fund cash or cash equivalent collateral. While the loan is outstanding, the borrower will pay the Fund any interest paid on the loaned securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral to earn additional income. Alternatively, a Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral. It is anticipated that a Fund may share with the borrower some of the income received on the collateral for the loan or a Fund will be paid a premium for the loan. Voting rights for loaned securities will typically pass to the borrower, but a Fund will retain the right to call any security in anticipation of a vote that the Advisor deems material to the security on loan. Loans are subject to termination at the option of a Fund or the borrower at any time. A Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan, and may pay a negotiated portion of the income earned on the cash to the borrower or placing broker. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Securities lending involves counterparty risk, including the risk that the loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner and/or a loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower or the lending agent defaults or fails financially. This risk

will be increased if a continuation of the current downturn in the economic conditions in the United States and around the world, particularly the recent failures of several major financial services firms, causes further declines in the securities markets and/or causes further financial instability in the borrowers or lending agents. This risk is increased when a Fund's loans are concentrated with a single or limited number of borrowers. There are no limits on the number of borrowers a Fund may use, and a Fund may lend securities to only one or a small group of borrowers. Mutual funds participating in securities lending bear the risk of loss in connection with investments of the cash collateral received from the borrowers, which do not trigger additional collateral requirements from the borrower.

Borrowing. The Funds may borrow money for investment purposes, which is a form of leveraging. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk while increasing investment opportunity. Such borrowing may make a Fund's NAV more volatile than funds that do not borrow for investment purposes because leverage magnifies changes in a Fund's NAV and on a Fund's investments. Although the principal of borrowings will be fixed, a Fund's assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Leverage also creates interest expenses for the Funds. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest a Fund will have to pay, the Fund's net income will be greater than it would be if leverage were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets obtained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of a Fund will be less than it would be if leverage were not used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends will be reduced. The use of derivatives in connection with leverage creates the potential for significant loss. The Funds do not intend to use leverage in excess of 5% of total assets and will not make additional investments when outstanding borrowings exceed 5% of a Fund's total assets.

The Funds may also borrow money to meet redemptions or for other emergency purposes. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires a Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. If such asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, a Fund will be required to reduce the amount of its borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays), and may be required to dispose of some portfolio holdings in order to reduce a Fund's debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of assets at that time. The Funds also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Industry/Sector Risk. The greater a Fund's exposure to any single type of investment, including investment in a given industry, sector, country, region or type of security, the greater the impact the performance of that investment will have on the Fund's performance. Companies in the same industry often face similar obstacles, issues and regulatory burdens. As a result, the securities of companies in the same industry may react similarly to, and move in unison with, one another. An industry or a sector's performance over any period of time may be quite different from that of the overall market. Certain sectors, such as technology, financial services or energy, can be highly volatile. Sectors are determined by reference to the classifications of sectors set forth in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports. The sectors in which the Funds may have greater exposure will vary from time to time.

1. **Financial Industry:** Companies in the financial industry are subject to certain risks, including the risk of corporate and consumer debt defaults, price competition, regulatory change, decreased liquidity in credit markets and unstable interest rates. Such companies may have concentrated portfolios, such as a high level of loans to real estate developers, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. The performance of these companies may be affected by competitive pressures and exposure to investments or agreements that, under certain circumstances, may lead to losses (e.g. subprime loans). Companies in the financial industry are subject to extensive governmental regulation that may limit the amount and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the level of interest rates and fees they may charge. In addition, the profitability of such companies is largely dependent upon the availability and the cost of capital. Investment banking, securities brokerage and investment advisory companies are particularly subject to government regulations and the risks inherent in securities trading and underwriting activities.
2. **Technology Industry:** Technology companies rely heavily on technological advances and face intense competition from new market entrants, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Stocks of technology companies, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Companies in the technology industries can be significantly affected by obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, and general economic conditions. Technology companies

may not successfully introduce new products, develop and maintain a loyal customer base or achieve general market acceptance for their new products. Companies in the technology sector are also heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, and the loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Technology companies engaged in manufacturing, such as semiconductor companies, often operate internationally which could expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, including currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations, competition from subsidized foreign competitors with lower production costs and other risks inherent to international business.

3. **Communications Industry:** Communication service companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, government regulation, shifting demographics and unpredictable changes in consumer preferences. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics and often unpredictable changes in consumer tastes can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. While all companies may be susceptible to network security breaches, certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses. In addition, some companies engaged in internet-related activities are difficult to value and may have high share prices relative to their earnings which may not be sustainable over the long-term.
4. **Health Care Industry:** Companies in the health care industry are subject to the additional risks of increased competition within the health care industry, changes in legislation or governmental regulations, reductions in government funding, product liability or other litigation and the obsolescence of popular products. The prices of securities of health science companies may fluctuate widely due to governmental regulation and the ability to obtain approval of their products and services, which may have a significant effect on their price and availability. In addition, these products may quickly become obsolete. Liability for products that are later alleged to be unsafe or harmful may be substantial and have a significant impact on a company's market value or share price.
5. **Consumer Discretionary Industry:** The consumer discretionary sector may be affected by fluctuations in supply and demand and changes in consumer spending and buying patterns as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations. Companies in this sector may also be adversely affected by the effects of inflation and disruptions in the supply chain that negatively impact the availability of products. In addition, certain companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements resulting from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
6. **Consumer Staples Industry:** Companies in the consumer staples sector may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, product cycles and marketing competition. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be negatively impacted by government regulations affecting their products and may also be subject to risks relating to the supply of, demand for, and prices of raw materials. In addition, the success of food, beverage, household and personal product companies, in particular, may be strongly affected by unpredictable factors, such as, demographics, consumer spending, and product trends. Companies in this sector may also be adversely affected by the effects of inflation and disruptions in the supply chain that negatively impact the availability of products. In addition, certain companies in the consumer staples sector may be cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements resulting from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
7. **Industrials:** Companies in the industrials sector are subject to certain risks, including changes in supply and demand for their specific product or service and for industrial sector products in general or a decline in demand due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introductions. The performance of these companies may also be affected by governmental regulation, world events and economic conditions and the risks of environmental damage and product liability claims. In addition, certain companies in the industrials sector may be cyclical and have occasional sharp price movements resulting from changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor agreements and insurance costs.
8. **Materials:** Companies in the materials sector may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity

production and prices, consumer preferences, interest rates, exchange rates, product cycles, marketing competition, resource depletion and environmental, import/export and other government regulations. Other risks may include liabilities for environmental damage and general civil liabilities and mandated expenditures for safety and pollution control. The materials sector may also be affected by economic cycles, technological progress and labor relations. At times, worldwide production of industrial materials has been greater than demand as a result of over-building or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns or losses. These risks are heightened for companies in the material sector located in foreign markets.

9. **Utilities:** The performance of utility stocks is expected to reflect conditions affecting the utilities industry, which is sensitive to factors such as interest rates, local and national government regulations, the price and availability of materials used in the particular utility, environmental protection or energy conservation regulations, the level of demand for services and the risk associated with construction and operating certain types of facilities.
10. **Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”):** While the Funds will not invest in real estate directly, they may be subject to risks similar to those associated with real estate investments because of their ability to purchase securities of companies that generate income from the real estate industry. A REIT is a pooled investment vehicle that may invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. Most REITs are structured as an Umbrella Partnership (“UPREIT”) where the REIT is the general partner and majority owner of the Operating Limited Partnership. Such REITs are dependent upon management skills, subject to the strength of the real estate market and could be affected by the following factors: overbuilding and increased competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; declines in the value of real estate; lack of availability of equity and debt financing to refinance maturing debt; vacancies due to economic conditions and tenant bankruptcies; losses due to costs resulting from environmental contamination and its related clean-up; changes in interest rates; changes in zoning laws; casualty or condemnation losses; variation in rental income; changes in neighborhood values and functional obsolescence; damage to real estate resulting from floods, earthquakes, terrorist attacks, or other material disasters that may not be covered by insurance; and appeal of properties to tenants. Other REITs that operate as property leasing companies for a particular industry, such as the wireless network or timber industries, are more dependent on the strength of their underlying industry than the strength of the real estate market. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and failing to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act. To the extent that the management fees paid to a REIT are for the same or similar services as the management fees paid by the Fund, there will be a layering of fees, which would increase the Fund’s underlying expenses.
11. **Commodities:** The performance of securities whose performance is linked to the price of an underlying commodity or commodity index depends to a great extent on the performance of the commodity in which they invest and involve the risks and pricing characteristics similar to direct investments in that commodity. Precious metals such as gold, silver, platinum and palladium, have at times been subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable monetary and political policies such as currency devaluations or revaluations, economic and social conditions within a country, trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries. Investments in precious metals can present concerns such as delivery, storage, and maintenance, possible illiquidity, and the unavailability of accurate market valuations. Investments in energy-related industries may be affected by changes in supply and demand and government regulations. Other types of commodities may be subject to certain risks, including regulatory, economic, environmental and political developments, weather events, natural disasters and market disruptions.
12. **Energy Industry:** Companies in the energy industry, such as coal, natural gas and crude oil, may have distinctly higher volatility than other types of securities, due in part to their physical properties which can affect the available supply and the real time pricing of these commodities. Factors unique to energy stocks include: research and development, location, recovery costs, transportation costs, conversion costs and storage costs, as well as global demand and other events that can affect demand such as war, weather and alternative energy sources. Natural gas and crude oil are especially susceptible to changes in supply and global demand and may be susceptible to international political and economic developments and the success of exploration projects. The oil and natural gas market has experienced periods of volatility and fluctuation that is often based on factors which may be out of the control of the issuers of such securities. Fluctuations in the energy market may impact the price of securities exposed indirectly to energy risk, including securities issued by governments in countries where the economy depends heavily on commodities and in the securities of issuers located in or exposed to such countries. Energy companies may have

high levels of debt and may be more likely to restructure their businesses if there are downturns in energy markets or the economy as a whole.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. The Funds may invest in variable or floating rate securities which adjust the interest rate paid at periodic intervals based on an interest rate index. Typically, floating rate securities use as their benchmark an index such as the 1, 3 or 6 month LIBOR, 3, 6 or 12 month Treasury bills, or the federal funds rate. Resets of the rates can occur at predetermined intervals or whenever changes in the benchmark index occur.

Municipal Obligations. Municipal obligations include bonds, notes and commercial paper issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, the interest on which is exempt from federal income taxes (without regard to whether the interest thereon is also exempt from the personal income taxes of any state). Municipal bonds are issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation, schools, streets and water and sewer works. The two principal classifications of municipal bonds are “general obligation” and “revenue” bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its good faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Industrial development bonds which are municipal obligations are in most cases revenue bonds and do not generally constitute the pledge of the credit of the issuer of such bonds.

The yields on municipal obligations are dependent on a variety of factors, including supply and demand, liquidity and general conditions of the municipal market, size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and rating (if any) of the issue. Like other debt securities, municipal obligations are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk and call risk. Obligations of certain issuers of municipal obligations may not be enforceable under the exercise of traditional creditors’ rights. Litigation and natural disasters, as well as adverse economic, business, legal or political developments may introduce uncertainties in the market for municipal bonds or materially affect the credit risk of particular bonds. Certain municipalities of the U.S. and its territories are financially strained and may face the possibility of default on their debt obligations, which could directly or indirectly affect other municipal obligations. In August 2015, Puerto Rico became the first U.S. commonwealth to default on its debt and has approximately \$74 billion of outstanding bond debt.

Illiquid Investments. The Funds may invest up to 15% of net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. This restriction is not limited to the time of purchase. Under the supervision of the Board, the Advisor determines the liquidity of a Fund’s investments, and through reports from the Advisor, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of a Fund’s investments, the Advisor may consider various factors including (i) the frequency of trades and quotations; (ii) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (iii) dealer undertakings to make a market; (iv) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features); and (v) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund’s rights and obligations relating to the investment). If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a Fund was in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity. Investment in illiquid securities poses risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

Liquidity Risk for Fixed Income Securities. Certain investments that were liquid at the time of purchase may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic stress or during changing regulatory, market or other conditions. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, the reduced number of traditional market participants, or the reduced capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities. The capacity of traditional dealers to engage in fixed-income trading has not kept pace with the bond market’s growth. As a result, dealer inventories of corporate bonds, which indicate the ability to “make markets,” i.e., buy or sell a security at the quoted bid and ask price, respectively, are at or near historic lows relative to market size. Because market makers provide stability to fixed income markets, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility, which may become exacerbated during periods of economic or political stress. In addition, liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment in which investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal; the selling of fixed-income securities to satisfy fund shareholder redemptions may result in an increased supply of such securities during periods of reduced investor demand due to a lack of buyers, thereby impairing the Fund’s ability to sell such securities.

Description of Bond Ratings. A description of the various bond ratings used by the NRSROs (Moody's, S&P and Fitch, Inc. ratings) is attached to this SAI as Appendix A. A rating by an NRSRO represents the organization's opinion as to the credit quality of the security being traded. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Advisor believes that individual analysts give different weightings to the various factors involved in credit analysis, and the quality of fixed-income securities in which the Funds may invest should be continuously reviewed. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one NRSRO, each rating is evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained from other sources that are considered reliable by the NRSROs. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

Interest Rate Risks. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable and are driven by a wide variety of factors, including central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, supply and demand and general economic conditions. Over the longer term rising interest rates may present greater risks than has historically been the case due to the recent period of low rates, the effect of government fiscal initiatives and the potential market reaction to those initiatives. A negative interest rate policy is an unconventional central bank monetary policy tool where nominal target interest rates are set with a negative value (i.e., below zero percent) intended to help create self-sustaining growth in the local economy. For example, if a bank charges negative interest, instead of receiving interest on deposits, a depositor must pay the bank fees to keep money with the bank. These market conditions may increase a Fund's exposures to interest rate risk. To the extent a Fund has a bank deposit or holds a debt instrument with a negative interest rate to maturity, a Fund would generate a negative return on that investment. If negative interest rates become more prevalent in the market, it is expected that investors will seek to reallocate assets to other income-producing assets such as investment grade and high-yield debt instruments or equity investments that pay a dividend. This increased demand for higher yielding assets may cause the price of such instruments to rise while triggering a corresponding decrease in yield and the value of debt instruments over time.

Warrants and Rights. Warrants are essentially options to purchase equity securities at a specific price and are valid for a specific period of time (generally two or more years). Prices of warrants may be volatile and do not necessarily move in concert with the prices of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants but generally have a short duration and are distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies. A special purpose acquisition company ("SPAC") is a publicly traded company that raises investment capital in the form of a blind pool via an initial public offering ("IPO") for the purpose of acquiring or merging with an existing company. The shares of a SPAC are typically issued in "units" that include one share of common stock and one right or warrant (or partial right or warrant) conveying the right to purchase additional shares or partial shares. At a specified time following the IPO (generally 1-2 months), the rights and warrants may be separated from the common stock at the election of the holder, after which they become freely tradeable. After going public and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests the proceeds of its IPO (less a portion retained to cover expenses), which are held in trust, in government securities, money market securities and cash. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. If a SPAC does not complete an acquisition within a specified period of time after going public, the SPAC is dissolved, at which point the invested funds are returned to the SPAC's shareholders (less certain permitted expenses) and any rights or warrants issued by the SPAC expire worthless. Because SPACs and similar entities are in essence blank check companies without an operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify a merger target and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. The securities issued by a SPAC, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale. In addition, investments in SPACs may be subject to the same risks as investing in any initial public offering, including the risks associated with companies that have little operating history as public companies, including unseasoned trading, small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer.

Inflation and Deflation. The Funds may be subject to inflation and deflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the present value of assets or income of the Funds will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the present value of money. Unanticipated or persistent inflation may have a material and adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of companies in which a Fund may invest, which may cause the value of as Fund's holdings in such companies to decline. In

addition, higher interest rates that often accompany or follow periods of high inflation may cause investors to favor asset classes other than common stocks, which may lead to broader market declines not necessarily related to the performance of specific companies. Deflation risk is the risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and the creditworthiness of issuers and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and be difficult to reverse.

Market Events and Global Economic Risks. General economic and financial conditions and events in particular countries or geographic regions may adversely impact the prices of securities held by the Funds. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in, or foreign exchange rates with, a different country or region. In addition, investments in securities of U.S. companies may create indirect exposure to non-U.S. markets if any issuers of these securities are exposed to non-U.S. markets or if any issuer does business in or relies on suppliers from non-U.S. markets. The severity and duration of adverse economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. The imposition of sanctions by the U.S. or another government or country could cause disruptions to the country's financial system and economy, which could negatively impact the value of securities issued by that country.

Geopolitical and other risks, including war, terrorism, social unrest, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and floods, may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. The health crisis caused by the coronavirus outbreak exacerbated other pre-existing political, social, and economic risks in certain countries and negatively affected the global economy as well as the economics of individual countries and the markets in general, in significant and unforeseen ways. The pandemic resulted in disruptions to business operations, supply chains and consumer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. The impact of COVID-19 has negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economics of individual countries, the financial health of individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. On May 5, 2023, the World Health Organization declared the end of the global emergency status for COVID-19, and the United States subsequently ended the federal COVID-19 public health emergency declaration effective May 11, 2023. Although vaccines for COVID-19 are widely available, the full impact of COVID-19 and any current or future variants is widely unknown, and it may exacerbate other risks that apply to the Funds, including political, social and economic risks. Any such impact could adversely affect a Fund's performance and the performance of the securities in which a Fund invests. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect the Funds' performance.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine beginning in February 2022, the responses and sanctions by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict have had, and could continue to have, severe adverse effects on regional and global economic markets for securities and commodities. Following Russia's actions, various governments, including the United States, have issued, a prohibition on doing business with certain Russian companies, large financial institutions, officials and oligarchs; the removal by certain countries and the EU of selected Russian banks from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications ("SWIFT"), the electronic banking network that connects banks globally; and restrictive measures to prevent the Russian Central Bank from undermining the impact of the sanctions. The United States and other countries have also imposed economic sanctions on Belarus and may impose sanctions on countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. The current events, including sanctions and the potential for future sanctions, and Russia's retaliatory responses to those sanctions and actions, may continue to adversely impact the Russian economy. The duration of ongoing hostilities and the vast array of sanctions and related events cannot be predicted.

In addition to financial market volatility, the reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may adversely affect many issuers worldwide. This reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods and services, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may, in turn, cause a decline in their stock prices. The U.S. Government has acted to calm credit markets and increase confidence in the U.S. economy by lowering interest rates and injecting liquidity into the markets and is now increasing interest rates in an effort to combat inflation. Any interest rate increase by the Federal Reserve could cause markets to experience high volatility. These events and possible continuing market volatility may have an adverse effect on the Funds, including making it more difficult for a Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may

make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse.

Cybersecurity Risk. 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, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks affecting the Funds, the Advisor, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries, and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Funds. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions; impact the ability to calculate a Fund's NAV; cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information; impede trading; or subject a Fund to regulatory fines, financial losses, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, or cause reputational damage. Cyber-attacks may render records of the Fund's assets or transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the functioning of the Fund inaccessible, inaccurate, or incomplete. There is no guarantee that efforts designed to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity will succeed, especially since there are inherent limitations in the efforts, including that certain risks have not been identified, given the evolving nature of this threat. The Funds rely on third party service providers for many of their daily operations and are subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect the Funds from cyber-attacks. Similar types of cyber security risk are also present for the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Subject to the policies established by the Board, the Advisor makes decisions with respect to, and places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Funds. The Advisor shall manage each Fund's portfolio in accordance with the terms of the investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") by and between the Advisor and the Trust on behalf of each Fund, which is described in detail under "Management and Other Service Providers." The Advisor serves as investment advisor for a number of client accounts, including the Funds. Investment decisions for each Fund are made independently from those for any other series of the Trust, if any, and for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Advisor.

Brokerage Selection. The Board has adopted, and the Trustees have approved, policies and procedures relating to the direction of fund portfolio securities transactions to broker-dealers. The Advisor may not give consideration to sales of shares of a Fund as a factor in selecting broker-dealers to execute portfolio securities transactions. The Advisor may, however, place portfolio transactions with broker-dealers that promote or sell a Fund's shares so long as such transactions are done in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts. In selecting brokers to be used in portfolio transactions, the general guiding principle is to obtain the best overall execution for each trade, which is a combination of price and execution. With respect to execution, the Advisor considers a number of discretionary factors, including, without limitation, the actual handling of the order, the ability of the broker to settle the trade promptly and accurately, the financial standing of the broker, the ability of the broker to position stock to facilitate execution, past experience with similar trades, and other factors that may be unique to a particular order. Recognizing the value of these discretionary factors, the Advisor may select brokers who charge a brokerage commission that is higher than the lowest commission that might otherwise be available for any given trade.

Under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is authorized to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received by the Advisor may include, without limitation: information on the United States and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, and political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Advisor to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Advisor to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians, and other providers. Research is received in the form of written reports, telephone contacts, personal meetings, research seminars, software programs, and access to computer databases. In some instances, research products or services received by the Advisor may also be used for functions that are not research related (i.e. not related to the making of investment decisions). Where a research product or service has a mixed use, the Advisor will make a reasonable allocation according to the use and will pay for the non-research function in cash using its own funds.

The research and investment information services described above make the views and information of individuals and research staff of other securities firms available to the Advisor for their analysis and consideration. These services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with advisory clients other than the Funds and not all such services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with the Funds. Although such information may be a useful supplement to the Advisor’s own investment information in rendering services to the Funds, the value of such research and services is not expected to reduce materially the expenses of the Advisor in the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement and will not reduce the management fees payable to the Advisor by each Fund.

Each Fund may invest in securities traded in the OTC market. In these cases, a Fund may initiate trades through brokers on an agency basis and pay a commission in connection with the transaction. A Fund may also effect these transactions by dealing directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved, in which case the costs of such transactions would involve dealer spreads rather than brokerage commissions. With respect to securities traded only in the OTC market, orders will be executed on a principal basis with primary market makers in such securities except where better prices or executions may be obtained on an agency basis or by dealing with those other than a primary market maker.

Each Fund’s fixed income portfolio transactions may be executed through broker-dealers on an agency basis or be principal transactions executed in over the counter markets on a “net” basis, which may include a dealer mark up. Where possible, the Advisor will deal directly with the broker-dealers who make a market in the securities involved except in those circumstances where better prices and execution are available elsewhere. Such broker-dealers usually act as principal for their own account.

The Funds may participate, if and when practicable, in bidding for the purchase of Fund securities directly from an issuer in order to take advantage of the lower purchase price available to members of a bidding group. The Funds will engage in this practice, however, only when the Advisor, in its sole discretion, believes such practice to be otherwise in a Fund’s interest.

Aggregated Trades. While investment decisions for a Fund are made independently of the Advisor’s other client accounts, the other client accounts may invest in the same securities as a Fund. To the extent permitted by law, the Advisor may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for a Fund with those to be sold or purchased for other investment companies or accounts in executing transactions. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of a Fund and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount in a manner which the Advisor believes to be equitable to a Fund and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by a Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by a Fund. Aggregated trades for limited investment opportunities, such as initial public offerings, will be made on a pro-rata basis.

Portfolio Turnover. Portfolio turnover is a ratio that indicates how often the securities in a mutual fund’s portfolio change during a year’s time. Higher numbers indicate a greater number of changes, and lower numbers indicate a smaller number of changes. The annualized portfolio turnover rate for a Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover of a Fund may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements that enable a Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making Fund decisions, and a Fund may engage in short-term trading to achieve its investment objective. High rates of portfolio turnover could lower performance of a Fund due to increased transaction costs and may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

The portfolio turnover rate for each Fund over the three most recent fiscal years ended November 30 is set forth below.

	2024 ¹	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Zacks All-Cap Core Fund	15%	35%	27%
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	135%	100%	94%
Zacks Dividend Fund	11%	43%	27%

¹ Information for periods prior to January 26, 2024 is that of the Predecessor Fund to each Fund.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is a statutory trust organized under Delaware law on November 14, 2019, is an open-end management investment company. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes of shares of each such series. The Trust currently consists of four series. Additional series and/or classes may be created from time to time. The number of shares in each series of the Trust shall be unlimited. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of each Fund will be fully paid and non-assessable and shall have no preemptive rights. The Trust does not issue share certificates.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series, such as a Fund, shareholders of a particular series would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series. Shareholders of a series are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series involved in the liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series that are held by each shareholder. If there are any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds, or payments, that are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more of the series as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable.

Shareholders of all of the series of the Trust, including the Funds, will vote together and not separately on a series-by-series or class-by-class basis, except as otherwise required by law or when the Trustees determine that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. The Trust has adopted a Rule 18f-3 Multi-class Plan for the Funds that contains the general characteristics of and conditions under which such series may offer multiple classes of shares. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series. However, the rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts, and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting together, without regard to a particular series or class. Rights of shareholders can only be modified by a majority vote.

When used in the Prospectus or this SAI, a "majority" of shareholders means the vote of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Trust or the applicable series or class present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or the applicable series or class.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees, and in this event, the holders of the remaining shares voting will not be able to elect any Trustees.

The Trustees will hold office indefinitely, except that: (i) any Trustee may resign or retire, and (ii) any Trustee may be removed: (a) any time by written instrument signed by at least two-thirds of the number of Trustees prior to such removal; (b) at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust; or (c) by a written declaration signed by shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In case a vacancy on the Board shall for any reason exist, the vacancy shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to certain restrictions under the 1940 Act. Otherwise, there will normally be no meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees, and the Trust does not expect to have an annual meeting of shareholders.

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

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and the Trust's By-laws (the "Governing Documents"), which have been filed with the SEC and are available upon request. The Board consists of 3 individuals, 2 of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust or any investment adviser to any series of the Trust ("Independent Trustees"). Pursuant to the Governing Documents, the

Trustees shall elect officers including a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Principal Executive Officer and a Principal Accounting Officer. The Board retains the power to conduct, operate and carry on the business of the Trust and has the power to incur and pay any expenses, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary or incidental to carry out any of the Trust's purposes. The Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Trust, when acting in such capacities, shall not be subject to any personal liability except for his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties.

Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is led by David J. Kaufman, who has served as the Chairman of the Board since June 22, 2021. Under certain 1940 Act governance guidelines that apply to the Trust, the Independent Trustees will meet in executive session, at least quarterly. Under the Governing Documents, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for (a) presiding at board meetings, (b) calling special meetings on an as-needed basis, (c) execution and administration of Trust policies including (i) setting the agendas for board meetings and (ii) providing information to board members in advance of each board meeting and between board meetings. The Trust believes that its Chairman, the independent chair of the Audit Committee, and, as an entity, the full Board, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust, its funds and each shareholder.

Board Risk Oversight

The Board has a standing independent Audit Committee, Nominating and Governance Committee, and Valuation Committee, each with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from its Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting risk within its area of responsibilities. Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information. The primary purposes of the Nominating and Governance Committee are to consider and evaluate the structure, composition and operation of the Board, to evaluate and recommend individuals to serve on the Board, and to consider and make recommendations relating to the compensation of the Trust's independent trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee may consider recommendations for candidates to serve on the Board from any source it deems appropriate. The Valuation Committee is responsible for overseeing the valuation designee, who determines, in good faith, the fair value of securities and other assets of a Fund for which market quotations are not readily available, subject to the supervision and oversight of the Board.

Trustee Qualifications

Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of their individual overall merits. The Board also has considered the following experience, qualifications, attributes, and/or skills, among others, of its members, as applicable, in reaching its conclusion: (i) such person's business and professional experience and accomplishments, including prior experience in the financial services and investment management fields or on other boards; (ii) such person's ability to work effectively with the other members of the Board; (iii) how the individual's skills, experiences, and attributes would contribute to an appropriate mix of relevant skills and experience on the Board; (iv) such person's character and integrity; (v) such person's willingness to serve and willingness and ability to commit the time necessary to perform the duties of a Trustee; and (vi) as to each Trustee his status as an Independent Trustee.

In addition, the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills were considered in respect of the listed Trustee.

Mitch Zacks is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Advisor. He is also a Portfolio Manager at the Advisor overseeing the modeling and quantitative process. Mr. Zacks joined the Advisor in 1996 and has been a portfolio manager with the firm since 1999. Mr. Zacks wrote a weekly finance column for the Chicago Sun-Times and has written two books on quantitative investment strategies, which were published in 2003 and 2011. Prior to joining Zacks Investment Management in 1997, Mitch was an investment banking analyst at Lazard Freres in New York. Mitch graduated cum laude from Yale University with distinction in his major of Economics. He received his M.B.A with high honors in his concentration of Analytic Finance and Statistics from the University of Chicago.

David J. Kaufman is a partner and Co-Chair of Thompson Coburn LLP's Corporate and Securities Practice Group, a national law firm with over 400 lawyers. He has been practicing law for over 32 years. As part of his practice, he frequently provides ongoing SEC compliance and reporting advice as well as providing public company boards of directors, board committees and officers with guidance regarding their fiduciary duties and other obligations. He received his undergraduate degree in honors, with distinction, Master's in Public Policy and Juris Doctorate from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Stuart Kaufman has over 22 years of operating, credit and financial advisory experience including the management of distressed corporate turnarounds, balance sheet and operational restructurings, corporate credit assessment and management. Prior to a career in interim management and business advisory, he worked in the telecommunications and natural resources industries and in financial services including structured financing and credit at prominent global financial institutions.

Each Trustee’s ability to perform his duties effectively also has been enhanced by his educational background and professional training. The Trust does not believe any one factor is determinative in assessing a Trustee’s qualifications, but that the collective experience of each Trustee makes them each highly qualified.

The following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and each person’s principal occupation over the last five years. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022-3474.

Name and Year of Birth	Position held with Funds or Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Held During Past 5 Years	Directorships by Trustee
Independent Trustees						
David J. Kaufman 1963	Independent Trustee, Chairman	Since 6/2021	Partner, Thompson Coburn, LLP (law firm) (since 2013).	6	None	
Stuart Kaufman 1968	Independent Trustee	Since 6/2021	Senior Managing Director, B Riley Advisory Services (since 2022); Managing Director, Portage Point, LLC (consulting company) (2018-2022); Managing Director, Winter Harbor, LLC (consulting company) (2016-2018).	6	None	
Interested Trustee						
Mitch Zacks 1973	Trustee, President, and Principal Executive Officer	Since 6/2021	President and Chief Executive Officer (since 2019) and Portfolio Manager, Zacks Investment Management, Inc. (since 1999).	6	None	
Other Officers						
Donald Ralph 1950	Treasurer, Principal Accounting Officer, and Principal Financial Officer	Since 6/2021	CFO, Zacks Investment Management (since December 2010).	n/a	n/a	

Name and Year of Birth	Position held with Funds or Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years	Directorships by Trustee
Bernard Brick 1974	Secretary	Since 6/2023	Vice President and Senior Counsel, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since December 2022); Vice President and Senior Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2011 – December 2022).	n/a	n/a	
Chad Bitterman 1972	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 6/2021	Compliance Officer, Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC (since 2010).	n/a	n/a	

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee that consists of all the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Audit Committee’s responsibilities include: (i) recommending to the Board the selection, retention or termination of the Trust’s independent auditors; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors the scope, performance and anticipated cost of their audit; (iii) discussing with the independent auditors certain matters relating to the Trust’s financial statements, including any adjustment to such financial statements recommended by such independent auditors, or any other results of any audit; (iv) reviewing on a periodic basis a formal written statement from the independent auditors with respect to their independence, discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in the statement that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Trust’s independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response thereto to satisfy itself of the auditor’s independence; and (v) considering the comments of the independent auditors and management’s responses thereto with respect to the quality and adequacy of the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and internal controls. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. The Audit Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing nominee candidates for consideration as Independent Trustees as is from time to time considered necessary or appropriate. The Audit Committee generally will not consider shareholder nominees. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing and setting Independent Trustee compensation from time to time when considered necessary or appropriate.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee that consists of all the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Committee’s responsibilities (which may also be conducted by the Board) include: (i) recommend persons to be nominated or re-nominated as Trustees; (ii) review the Funds’ officers, and conduct Chief Compliance Officer searches, as needed, and provide consultation regarding other CCO matters, as requested; (iii) review trustee qualifications, performance, and compensation; (iv) review periodically with the Board the size and composition of the Board as a whole; (v) annually evaluate the operations of the Board and its Committees and assist the Board in conducting its annual self-evaluation; (vi) make recommendations on the requirements for, and means of, Board orientation and training; (vii) periodically review the Board’s corporate Governance policies and practices and recommend, as it deems appropriate, any changes to the Board; and (ix) consider any corporate governance issues that arise from time to time, and to develop appropriate recommendations for the Board.

Valuation Committee

To determine the fair value of any securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available at a Valuation Time, the Board has approved the Valuation Designee’s use of a fair valuation pricing committee (the “Valuation Committee”), to assist in making fair value determinations. Such determinations are reported to the Board. The Valuation Committee consists of the Trust’s Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, a representative of the Advisor and a member of the Board. The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer also attends the Valuation Committee meetings. The Valuation Committee meets as necessary when a price for a portfolio security is not readily available.

Compensation

Each Independent Trustee will receive an annual fee of \$5,000 plus \$2,500 per series after the initial series to be paid by the Trust in quarterly installments within 10 days of the commencement of each calendar quarter for his service as a Trustee of the Board and for serving in his respective capacity as Chair of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Governance Committee and Valuation Committee, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred for attending regularly scheduled Board and Committee meetings.

Additionally, in the event that a meeting of the Board other than its regularly scheduled meetings (a “Special Meeting”) is required, each Independent Trustee will receive a fee of \$500 per Special Meeting, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred, to be paid by the Trust or the relevant series of the Trust or its investment adviser depending on the circumstances necessitating the Special Meeting. The Independent Trustees at their sole discretion shall determine when a particular meeting constitutes a Special Meeting for the purpose of the additional fee.

None of the interested Trustees or executive officers receive compensation from the Trust.

The table below details the amount of compensation the Trustees received from the Trust during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024. Each Independent Trustee is expected to attend all quarterly meetings during the period. The Trust does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

Name of Trustees	Aggregate Compensation from each Fund ¹	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
David J. Kaufman	\$2,350	None	None	\$13,625
Stuart Kaufman	\$2,350	None	None	\$13,625

¹ The Funds commenced operations as series of the Trust on January 26, 2024.

Beneficial Equity Ownership Information. The table below shows for each Trustee, the amount of Fund equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee, and the aggregate value of all investments in equity securities of the Fund complex, as of December 31, 2024, and stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Zacks All-Cap Core Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Zacks Dividend Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
David J. Kaufman	A	A	A	A

Stuart Kaufman	A	A	A	A
Mitch Zacks	B	E	E	E

Ownership of Securities of Advisor, Distributor, or Related Entities. As of December 31, 2024, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediate family members owned beneficially or of record any securities of the Advisor, the Funds' distributor, or any person controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Advisor or the Funds' distributor.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities. The Trustees and officers of the Trust collectively owned less than 1% of each Fund's outstanding shares as of March 1, 2025.

As of March 3, 2025, to the Trust's knowledge, the following shareholders owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each class of each Fund. Shareholders owning 25% or more of outstanding shares may be in control and may be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of Shareholders.

Zacks All-Cap Core Fund – Institutional Class		
Name and Address	Percentage Owned	Type of Ownership
LPL FINANCIAL ATTN MUTUAL FUND TRADING 4707 EXECUTIVE DR SAN DIEGO CA 92121	40.36%	Record
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE FL 32246	13.63%	Record
UBS WM USA 1000 HARBOR BLVD WEEHAWKEN NJ 07086-0708	8.91%	Record
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund – Investor Class		
Name and Address	Percentage Owned	Type of Ownership
LPL FINANCIAL ATTN MUTUAL FUND TRADING 4707 EXECUTIVE DR SAN DIEGO CA 92121	30.07%	Record
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS OPERATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104-4122	14.64%	Record
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund – Institutional Class		
Name and Address	Percentage Owned	Type of Ownership
UBS WM USA ATTN DEPT MGR 1000 HARBOR BLVD WEEHAWKEN NJ 07086-0708	37.81%	Record
LPL FINANCIAL ATTN MUTUAL FUND TRADING	31.08%	Record

SAN DIEGO CA 92121		
Zacks Dividend Fund – Investor Class		
Name and Address	Percentage Owned	Type of Ownership
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS OPERATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104-4122	70.93%	Record
LPL FINANCIAL ATTN MUTUAL FUND TRADING SAN DIEGO CA 92121	8.47%	Record
Zacks Dividend Fund – Institutional Class		
Name and Address	Percentage Owned	Type of Ownership
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS OPERATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104-4122	30.71%	Record
LPL FINANCIAL ATTN MUTUAL FUND TRADING SAN DIEGO CA 92121	8.73%	Record

Potential Conflicts of Interest. As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which a portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of a Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements, and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute a Fund's portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from a Fund's portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars", if any). The Advisor has adopted policies and procedures and has structured the portfolio manager's compensation in a manner reasonably designed to safeguard the Funds from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts.

Investment Advisor. Zacks Investment Management, Inc., 10 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1600, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3830, serves as each Fund's investment adviser. The Advisor is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Subject to the supervision of the Board, the Advisor is responsible for the overall management of each Fund's investment-related business affairs. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, the Advisor, subject to the supervision of the Board, and in conformity with the stated policies of the Funds, manages the portfolio investment operations of each Fund. The Advisor has overall supervisory responsibilities for the general management and investment of each Fund's securities portfolio, as detailed below, which are subject to review and approval by the Board. In general, the Advisor's duties include setting each Fund's overall investment strategies and asset allocation. The Advisor had approximately \$12.365 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2024.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor, under the supervision of the Board, agrees to invest the assets of each Fund in accordance with applicable law and the investment objective, policies and restrictions set forth in the Funds' current Prospectus and SAI, and subject to such further limitations as the Trust may from time to time impose by written notice to the Advisor. The Advisor shall act as the investment adviser to each Fund and, as such shall, (i) obtain and evaluate such information relating to the economy, industries, business, securities markets and securities as it may deem necessary or useful in discharging its responsibilities here under, (ii) formulate a continuing program for the investment of the assets of each Fund in a manner consistent with its investment objective, policies and restrictions, and (iii) determine from time to time securities to be purchased, sold, retained or lent by each Fund, and implement those decisions, including the selection of entities with or through which such purchases, sales or loans are to be effected; provided, that the Advisor or its designee, directly, will place orders pursuant to its investment determinations either directly with the issuer or with a broker or dealer, and if with a broker or dealer, (a) will attempt to obtain the best price and execution of its orders, and (b) may nevertheless in its discretion purchase

and sell portfolio securities from and to brokers who provide the Advisor with research, analysis, advice and similar services and pay such brokers in return a higher commission or spread than may be charged by other brokers. The Advisor also provides each Fund with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing each Fund's investments, compensates all officers, Trustees and employees of the Trust who are officers, directors or employees of the Advisor, and all personnel of the Funds or the Advisor performing services relating to research, statistical and investment activities.

In addition, the Advisor, subject to the supervision of the Board, provides the management and supplemental administrative services necessary for the operation of each Fund. These services include providing assisting in the supervising of relations with custodians, transfer and pricing agents, accountants, underwriters and other persons dealing with the Funds; assisting in the preparing of all general shareholder communications and conducting shareholder relations; assisting in maintaining each Fund's records and the registration of each Fund's shares under federal securities laws and making necessary filings under state securities laws; assisting in developing management and shareholder services for each Fund; and furnishing reports, evaluations and analyses on a variety of subjects to the Trustees.

Each Fund pays an annual management fee (computed daily and payable monthly) of the Fund's average daily net assets as set forth below to the Advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

Fund	Contractual advisory fees
Zacks All-Cap Core Fund	0.80%
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	0.90%
Zacks Dividend Fund	0.80%

The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or absorb expenses of each Fund, until at least April 1, 2026, to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or reimbursement (exclusive of (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees, contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Advisor)) will not exceed the percentages set forth below of the average daily net assets of each class of each of each Fund, respectively. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Funds in future years (within the three years from the date the fees have been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limits or those in place at the time of recapture. This agreement may be terminated only by the Board on 60 days' written notice to the Advisor.

Fund	As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
Zacks All-Cap Core Fund – Institutional Class	1.00%
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund – Investor Class	1.39%
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund – Institutional Class	1.14%
Zacks Dividend Fund – Investor Class	1.30%
Zacks Dividend Fund – Institutional Class	1.05%

Expenses not expressly assumed by the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement are paid by the Funds. Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, each Fund is responsible for the payment of the following expenses among others: (a) the fees payable to the Advisor, (b) the fees and expenses of Trustees who are not affiliated persons of the Advisor or Distributor (c) the fees and certain expenses of the Custodian and Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent, including the cost of maintaining certain required records of the Fund and of pricing each Fund's shares, (d) the charges and expenses of legal counsel and independent accountants for the Funds, (e) brokerage commissions and any issue or transfer taxes chargeable to the Funds in connection with its securities transactions, (f) all taxes and corporate fees payable by the Funds to governmental agencies, (g) the fees of

any trade association of which the Funds may be a member, (h) the cost of fidelity and liability insurance, (i) the fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining registration of the Funds and of shares with the SEC, qualifying its shares under state securities laws, including the preparation and printing of the Funds' registration statements and prospectuses for such purposes, (j) all expenses of shareholders and Trustees' meetings (including travel expenses of trustees and officers of the Trust who are not directors, officers or employees of the Advisor) and of preparing, printing and mailing reports, proxy statements and prospectuses to shareholders in the amount necessary for distribution to the shareholders and (k) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of each Fund's business.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect for two (2) years initially and thereafter shall continue from year to year provided such continuance is approved at least annually by (a) a vote of the majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting specifically called for the purpose of voting on such approval and by (b) the majority vote of either all of the Trustees or the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of each Fund. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty on 60 days written notice by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by the Advisor, or by holders of a majority of each Fund's outstanding shares (with respect to that Fund). The Advisory Agreement shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

During the last three fiscal years, each Fund paid the following advisory fees:

	2024 ¹	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Zacks All-Cap Core Fund			
Fees Accrued	\$271,446	\$370,645	\$472,872
Fees Waived	\$(156,355)	\$(162,395)	\$(85,337)
Fees Paid	\$115,091	\$208,250	\$387,535
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund			
Fees Accrued	\$301,971	\$317,025	\$391,214
Fees Waived	\$(108,583)	\$(176,172)	\$(123,238)
Fees Paid	\$193,388	\$140,853	\$267,976
Zacks Dividend Fund			
Fees Accrued	\$1,126,221	\$1,467,669	\$1,387,391
Fees Waived or Recouped	\$(16,585)	\$(32,292)	\$55,361
Fees Paid	\$1,435,377	\$1,435,377	\$1,442,752

¹ Information for periods prior to January 26, 2024 is that of the Predecessor Fund to each Fund.

Portfolio Managers. Each Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Mitch Zacks.

Compensation. The portfolio manager's compensation is determined by the Advisor and varies with the general success of the Advisor. The compensation of Mr. Zacks is based on the Advisor's assets under management. The portfolio manager's compensation is not directly linked to a Fund's performance, although positive performance and growth in managed assets are factors that may contribute to the Advisor's distributable profits and assets under management.

Ownership of Fund Shares. The table below shows the amount of each Fund's equity securities beneficially owned by the portfolio manager as of November 30, 2024 and stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; E = \$100,001-\$500,000; F = \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and G = over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Zacks All-Cap Core Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Zacks Dividend Fund
Mitch Zacks	B	E	E

Other Accounts. In addition to the Funds, the portfolio manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The table below shows the number of, and total assets in, such other accounts as of November 30, 2024.

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
All Accounts						
Mitch Zacks	2	\$300,078,984	2	\$20,182,306	11,44	\$11,844,505,615
Accounts with Performance-Based Advisory Fee						
Mitch Zacks	0	\$0	2	\$20,182,306	0	\$0

Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent. Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC provides administration, fund accounting, and transfer agency services to the Funds (“Administrator”). The Administrator is located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246. The Administrator performs the following services for each Fund: (i) procures on behalf of the Trust, and coordinates with the custodian and monitors the services it provides to the Fund; (ii) coordinates with and monitors any other third parties furnishing services to the Fund; (iii) provides the Fund with necessary office space, telephones, and other communications facilities and personnel competent to perform administrative and clerical functions for the Fund; (iv) assists or supervises the maintenance by third parties of such books and records of the Fund as may be required by applicable federal or state law; (v) assists in the preparation of all federal, state, and local tax returns and reports of the Fund required by applicable law; (vi) assists in the preparation of and, after approval by the Trust, files and arranges for the distribution of proxy materials and periodic reports to shareholders of the Fund as required by applicable law; (vii) assists in the preparation of and, after approval by the Trust, arranges for the filing of such registration statements and other documents with the SEC and other federal and state regulatory authorities as may be required by applicable law; (viii) reviews and submits to the officers of the Trust for their approval invoices or other requests for payment of Fund expenses and instructs the Custodian to issue checks in payment thereof; and (ix) takes such other action with respect to the Fund as may be necessary in the opinion of the Administrator to perform its duties under the agreement. The Administrator will also provide certain accounting and pricing services for each Fund.

The Predecessor Funds’ co-administrators were UMB Fund Services, Inc. and Mutual Fund Administration LLC (collectively the “Co-Administrators”). For the performance of these services, the Predecessor Funds paid the Co-Administrators a fee for administration services. The fee is payable monthly based on each Fund’s average daily net assets. Each Fund paid the following administration fees for the periods indicated:

	Administration Fees *		
	Zacks All-Cap Core Fund ¹	Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund ¹	Zacks Dividend Fund ¹
Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2024	\$53,139	\$38,902	\$118,737
Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2023	\$91,552	\$105,599	\$262,250
Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2022	\$90,310	\$93,775	\$198,983

* Includes fund administration and accounting fees.

¹ Information for periods prior to January 26, 2024 is that of the Predecessor Fund to each Fund.

Distributor. Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Suite 100, Elkhorn, NE 68022-3474, is serving as each Fund’s principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of each Fund’s shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions. The Distributor may retain additional broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (each a “Selling Agent”) to assist in the distribution of Fund shares and Fund shares are available for purchase through these Selling Agents or directly through the Distributor. Generally, Fund shares are only offered to investors that are U.S. persons for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Predecessor Funds’ distributor was IMST Distributors, LLC, and served as the principal underwriter of the Predecessor Funds and national distributor of each Predecessor Fund’s shares under a Distribution Agreement.

During the fiscal years ended November 30, the total brokerage commissions paid by each Fund was as follows:

	2024 ¹	2023 ¹	2022 ¹
Zacks All-Cap Core Fund	\$1,903	\$3,791	\$3,309
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	\$31,902	\$27,203	\$35,508
Zacks Dividend Fund	\$7,640	\$16,726	\$13,475

¹ Information for periods prior to January 26, 2024 is that of the Predecessor Fund to each Fund.

Rule 12b-1 Plan. The Trust has adopted a distribution and shareholder services plan with respect to the Investor Class shares of the Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund and the Zacks Dividend Fund (the “Distribution Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act to pay to the Distributor a Distribution Fee for certain activities relating to the distribution of Investor Class shares to investors and maintenance of shareholder accounts. Pursuant to the Distribution Plan, each Fund may (i) incur certain expenses, including reimbursing the Distributor and others for items such as marketing and other activities reasonably intended to result in sales of shares of the Fund, and/or (ii) pay compensation for providing account maintenance services to the shares of the Fund, including arranging for certain dealers or brokers, administrators, and others to provide them services.

The Distribution Plan provides that each Fund may annually pay the Distributor up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Investor Class shares of the Fund. These payments are commonly referred to as “12b-1 fees.”

The initial term of the Distribution Plan is one year and will continue in effect from year to year thereafter, provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a majority of the Board and a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust and do not have a direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan (“Rule 12b-1 Trustees”) by votes cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Distribution Plan. The Distribution Plan may be terminated at any time by the Trust or the Fund by vote of a majority of the Rule 12b-1 Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Fund.

The Distribution Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of the compensation to be paid by the Fund, unless such amendment is approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act). All material amendments must be approved by a majority of the Board and a majority of the Rule 12b-1 Trustees by votes cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Distribution Plan. During the term of the Distribution Plan, the selection and nomination of non-interested Trustees of the Trust will be committed to the discretion of current non-interested Trustees. The Distributor will preserve copies of the Distribution Plan, any related agreements, and all reports, for a period of not less than six years from the date of such document and for at least the first two years in an easily accessible place.

The following table shows the 12b-1 fees paid pursuant to the Distribution Plan for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024:

	Total Dollars Allocated*	
	Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	Zack Dividend Fund
Advertising/Marketing	\$0	\$0
Printing/Postage	\$0	\$0

Payment to distributor	\$37,717	\$70,215
Payment to dealers	\$0	\$0
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0	\$0
Interest, carrying, or other financing charges	\$0	\$0
Other	\$0	\$0
Total	\$37,717	\$70,215

* The Zacks All-Cap Core Fund only offers Institutional Class shares, which are not subject to Rule 12b-1 fees.

Marketing and Support Payments

The Advisor, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Funds. These payments are in addition to other fees described in the Funds’ Prospectus and this SAI, and are generally provided for shareholder services or marketing support. Payments for marketing support are typically for inclusion of the Funds on sales lists, including an electronic sales platform. Investors may wish to take these payments into account when considering and evaluating recommendations to purchase shares of the Funds.

Custodian. Fifth Third Bank, National Association, with its principal place of business located at 38 Fountain Square Plaza, MD 1090C7, Cincinnati, OH 45202, serves as custodian for the Funds’ assets (the “Custodian”). The Custodian acts as the depository for the Funds, safekeeps their portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect to portfolio securities, disburses monies at a Fund’s request, and maintains records in connection with its duties as custodian. For its services, the Custodian is entitled to receive a monthly fee from the Administrator based on the average net assets of each Fund plus additional out-of-pocket and transaction expenses as incurred by each Fund.

Compliance Services Administrator. The Trust has entered into a compliance services arrangement with Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC. The Trust’s CCO will prepare and update the Trust’s compliance manual and monitor and test compliance with the policies and procedures under the Trust’s compliance manual.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 N. Water St., Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. The independent registered public accounting firm conducts an annual audit of each Fund’s financial statements. Cohen & Co Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Company, Ltd., provides tax services as requested. Shareholders will receive annual audited and semi-annual (unaudited) reports when published and written confirmation of all transactions in their account. A copy of the most recent annual report will accompany the SAI whenever a shareholder or a prospective investor requests it.

Legal Counsel. Greenberg Traurig LLP serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Funds.

SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITIES

The Funds did not engage in securities lending during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024.

PURCHASING AND REDEEMING SHARES

Detailed information on the purchase and redemption of shares is included in the Funds’ Prospectus. Shares of the Funds are sold at the next offering price calculated after receipt of an order for purchase. In order to purchase shares of the Funds, you must invest the initial minimum investment for the relevant class of shares. However, each Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive the minimum initial investment amount for certain investors, or to waive or reduce the minimum initial investment for 401(k) plans or other tax-deferred retirement plans. You may purchase shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business by placing orders with the Funds.

Each Fund reserves the right to refuse any purchase requests, particularly those that would not be in the best interests of the Fund or its shareholders and could adversely affect the Fund or its operations. This includes those from any individual or group who, in the Fund’s view, is likely to engage in or has a history of excessive trading (usually defined as more than four round-trip transactions out of a Fund within a calendar year). Furthermore, the Trust may suspend the right to redeem its shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) for any period during which an emergency exists affecting the sale of a Fund’s securities or making such sale or the fair determination of the value

of the Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of a Fund's shareholders. In addition, if shares are purchased using a check and a redemption is requested before the check has cleared, the Funds may postpone payment of the redemption proceeds up to 15 days while the Fund waits for the check to clear.

Redemptions In Kind

The Trust has filed an election under SEC Rule 18f-1 committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (the lesser of (i) \$250,000 or (ii) 1% of a Fund's assets). The Funds have reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by an in-kind distribution of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amounts as those assigned to them in calculating the NAV for such Fund shares being redeemed. If a shareholder receives an in-kind distribution, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash.

The Funds do not intend to hold any significant percentage of their portfolios in illiquid securities, although the Funds, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event a Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, the Fund expects that it would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on its entire portfolio. If a Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or the Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. None of the Funds anticipate that they would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

NET ASSET VALUE

As indicated in the Prospectus under the heading "Net Asset Value," the NAV of each Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of each Fund's portfolio investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding of each Fund.

Generally, each Fund's domestic securities (including underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges) are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by each Fund's valuation designee in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and as further described below. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market.

Certain securities or investments for which daily market quotes are not readily available may be valued, pursuant to guidelines established by the Board, with reference to other securities or indices. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity. Short-term investments having a maturity of 60 days or less may be generally valued at amortized cost when it approximated fair value.

Exchange traded options are valued at the last quoted sales price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the exchange on which such options are traded. Futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the exchange. Other securities for which market quotes are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the valuation designee in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Board. Swap agreements and other derivatives are generally valued daily based upon quotations from market makers or by a pricing service in accordance with the valuation procedures approved by the Board.

Under certain circumstances, each Fund may use an independent pricing service to calculate the fair market value of foreign equity securities on a daily basis by applying valuation factors to the last sale price or the mean price as noted above. The fair market values supplied by the independent pricing service will generally reflect market trading that occurs after the close of the applicable foreign markets of comparable securities or the value of other instruments that have a strong correlation to the fair-valued securities. The independent pricing service will also take into account the current relevant currency exchange rate. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures. Because foreign securities may trade on days when Shares are not priced, the value of securities held by each Fund can change on days when Shares cannot be redeemed or purchased. In the event that a foreign security's market quotations are not readily available or are deemed unreliable (for reasons other than because the foreign exchange on which it trades closed before each Fund's calculation of NAV), the security will be valued at its fair market value as determined in good faith by each Fund's valuation designee in accordance with procedures approved by the Board as discussed below. Without fair valuation, it is possible that short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of each Fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that it will prevent dilution of each Fund's NAV by short-term traders. In addition, because each Fund may invest in underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges, and these exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when the underlying ETFs do not price their shares, the value of these portfolio securities may change on days when you may not be able to buy or sell Shares.

Investments initially valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from pricing services. As a result, the NAV of the Shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. The value of securities traded in markets outside the United States or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the NYSE is closed and an investor is not able to purchase, redeem or exchange Shares.

Shares are valued at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) (the "NYSE Close") on each day that the NYSE is open. For purposes of calculating the NAV, each Fund normally use pricing data for domestic equity securities received shortly after the NYSE Close and does not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the NYSE Close. Domestic fixed income and foreign securities are normally priced using data reflecting the earlier closing of the principal markets for those securities. Information that becomes known to each Fund or its agents after the NAV has been calculated on a particular day will not generally be used to retroactively adjust the price of the security or the NAV determined earlier that day.

When market quotations are insufficient or not readily available, each Fund may value securities at fair value or estimate their value as determined in good faith by the Board or its designees, pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Fair valuation may also be used by the Board if extraordinary events occur after the close of the relevant market but prior to the NYSE Close.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting each Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders or any particular category of shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning and are based on United States federal income tax laws that are in effect on the date hereof and which may be changed by legislative, judicial, or administrative action. In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, real estate investment trust, insurance company, regulated investment company, individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes the common shares are held by U.S. persons and that such shares are held as capital assets. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations.

Each Fund, and any other series of the Trust, will be treated as a separate corporate entity under the Code, and intends to qualify or remain qualified as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to so qualify, the Fund must elect to be a regulated investment company or have made such an election for a previous year and must satisfy certain requirements relating to the amount of distributions and source of its income for a taxable year. At least 90% of the gross income of the Fund must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities, or foreign currencies, and other income derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Any income derived by the Fund from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) or trust is treated as derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies only to the extent that such

income is attributable to items of income that would have been qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as by the partnership or trust.

An investment company may not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year unless it satisfies certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its investments at the close of each quarter of the taxable year. In general, at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash, cash items, government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. In addition, not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in (i) the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer; (ii) the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another regulated investment company) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or (iii) the securities of one or more publicly traded partnerships. The Fund intends to satisfy all requirements on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a regulated investment company.

Some, but not all, of the dividends paid by the Fund may be taxable at the reduced long-term capital gains tax rate for individual shareholders. If the Fund designates a dividend as qualified dividend income, it generally will be taxable to individual shareholders at the long-term capital gains tax rate, provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Taxable dividends paid by the Fund to corporate shareholders will be taxed at corporate income tax rates. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction (“DRD”) for a portion of the dividends paid and designated by the Fund as qualifying for the DRD.

If the Fund designates a dividend as a capital gains distribution, it generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholders have held their Fund shares or whether they received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. All taxable dividends paid by the Fund other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gains distributions will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. To the extent the Fund engages in increased portfolio turnover, short-term capital gains may be realized, and any distribution resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal tax purposes. The Fund’s net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely and retain the character of the original loss. Capital loss carryforwards are available to offset future realized capital gains. To the extent that these carryforwards are used to offset future capital gains it is probable that the amount offset will not be distributed to shareholders. As of November 30, 2024, each Fund had the following accumulated capital loss carryforwards:

Fund	Short-Term	Long-Term	Total
Zacks All-Cap Core Fund	\$-	\$-	\$-
Zacks Small-Cap Core Fund	-	-	-
Zacks Dividend Fund	-	-	-

Certain individuals, estates, and trusts may pay a 3.8% Medicare surtax on “net investment income” including, among other things, dividends, and proceeds of sale in respect of securities like the shares, subject to certain exceptions. Prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this surtax on their ownership and disposition of the shares.

Shareholders who hold Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan, generally will not have to pay tax on Fund distributions until they receive distributions from their account.

The Fund, and any other series of the Trust, will designate (i) any dividend of qualified dividend income as qualified dividend income; (ii) any distribution of long-term capital gains as a capital gain dividend; and (iii) any dividend eligible for the corporate DRD as such in a written notice mailed to shareholders within 60 days after the close of the Fund’s taxable year. Shareholders should note that, upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares, if such shares have not been held for at least six months, any loss on the sale or exchange of those shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividends received with respect to the shares.

To the extent that a distribution from the Fund is taxable, it is generally included in a shareholder's gross income for the taxable year in which the shareholder receives the distribution. However, if the Fund declares a dividend in October, November, or December but pays it in January, it will be taxable to shareholders as if the dividend was received in the year it was declared. Every year, each shareholder will receive a statement detailing the tax status of any Fund distributions for that year.

A 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on regulated investment companies that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and any capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders) at the Fund level. In such event, dividend distributions (whether or not derived from interest on tax-exempt securities) would be taxable as qualified dividends to individual shareholders, to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and would be eligible for the DRD for corporations, provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are met.

In general, a shareholder who sells or redeems shares will realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the Fund shares. An exchange of shares may be treated as a sale and any gain may be subject to tax.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of taxable dividends or of gross proceeds realized upon sale paid to shareholders who (i) have failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required; (ii) are subject to back-up withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to include properly on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends; or (iii) have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so. Back-up withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from payments to you may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Depending upon the extent of the Fund's activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities. In addition, in those states and localities that have income tax laws, the treatment of the Fund and its shareholders under such laws may differ from their treatment under federal income tax laws.

Dividends paid by the Fund to non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax unless reduced by treaty (and the shareholder files a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, or other applicable form, with the Fund certifying foreign status and treaty eligibility) or the non-U.S. shareholder files an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI, or other applicable form, with the Fund certifying that the investment to which the distribution relates is effectively connected to a United States trade or business of such non-U.S. shareholder (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by such non-U.S. shareholder). The Fund may elect not to withhold the applicable withholding tax on any distribution representing a capital gain dividend to a non-U.S. shareholder. Special rules may apply to non-U.S. shareholders with respect to the information reporting requirements and withholding taxes and non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the application of such reporting requirements and withholding taxes.

The Fund will send shareholders information each year on the tax status of dividends and distributions. A dividend or capital gains distribution paid shortly after shares have been purchased, although in effect a return of investment, is subject to federal income taxation. Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held Fund shares, even if they reduce the NAV of shares below the shareholder's cost and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder's investment.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Trust's portfolio holdings. The Funds and their service providers may not receive compensation or any other consideration (which includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Funds or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Advisor or any affiliated person of the Advisor) in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information of the Trust. The Trust's policy is implemented and overseen by the chief compliance officer of the Funds, subject to the oversight of the Board. Periodic reports regarding these procedures will be provided to the Board. The Board must approve all material amendments to this policy. The Funds' complete portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Funds are open for business through financial reporting and news services, including publicly accessible internet web sites.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, including the financial highlights appearing in the [2024 Annual Financial Statements](#), is incorporated by reference and made a part of this document. You may request a copy of the annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund at no charge by calling the Fund at 1-888-453-4003.

APPENDIX A –DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The Fund may acquire from time-to-time certain securities that meet the following minimum rating criteria (“Investment-Grade Debt Securities”) (or if not rated, of equivalent quality as determined by the Advisor). The various ratings used by the nationally recognized securities rating services are described below.

A rating by a rating service represents the service’s opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Advisor believes that the quality of Investment-Grade Debt Securities in which the Fund may invest should be continuously reviewed and that individual analysts give different weightings to the various factors involved in credit analysis. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a security, because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one service, each rating is evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the rating services from other sources that they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

S&P Global Ratings. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by S&P Global Ratings, for bonds which are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor:

AAA – An obligation rated ‘AAA’ has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. 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.

To provide more detailed indications of credit quality, the AA, A, and BBB ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within these major rating categories.

Bonds rated BB, B, CCC, CC, and C are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities and 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.

Commercial paper rated A-1 by S&P Global Ratings indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted A-1+. Capacity for timely payment on commercial paper rated A-2 is satisfactory, but the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1.

The rating SP-1 is the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings to short term notes and indicates 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. The rating SP-2 indicates a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes. The rating SP-3 indicates a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody’s Investor Service, Inc. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) for fixed-income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more, which are deemed to be Investment-Grade Securities by the Advisor:

Aaa – Bond obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa – Bond obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A – Bond obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa – Bond obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Obligations that are rated Ba, B, Caa, Ca, or C by Moody’s are not considered “Investment-Grade Debt Securities” by the Advisor. Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk. Obligations

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

Note: 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.

Short-Term Ratings.

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs, or individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

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 debt obligations.

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

Note: Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor, or support-provider.

US Municipal Short-Term Debt And Demand Obligation Ratings.

Short-Term Debt Ratings. There are three rating categories for short-term municipal obligations that are considered investment grade. These ratings are designated as Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and are divided into three levels – MIG 1 through MIG 3. In addition, those short-term obligations that are of speculative quality are designated SG, or speculative grade. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation.

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.

Demand Obligation Ratings. In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of the degree of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"), using a variation of the MIG rating scale, the Variable Municipal Investment Grade or VMIG rating.

When either the long- or short-term aspect of a VRDO is not rated, that piece is designated NR, e.g., Aaa/NR or NR/VMIG 1.

VMIG rating expirations are a function of each issue's specific structural or credit features.

VMIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Fitch Ratings. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”):

Long-Term Ratings.

AAA – Highest credit quality. ‘AAA’ ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for timely 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 default 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.

Long-term securities rated below BBB by Fitch are not considered by the Advisor to be investment-grade securities. Securities rated BB and B are regarded as speculative with regard to a possible credit risk developing. BB is considered speculative and B is considered highly speculative. Securities rated CCC, CC, and C are regarded as a high default risk. A rating CC indicates that default of some kind appears probable, while a rating C signals imminent default. Securities rated DDD, D, and D indicate a default has occurred.

Short-Term Ratings.

F1 – Highest short-term credit quality. The rating F1 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. The rating F2 indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

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

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

Short-term rates B, C, and D by Fitch are considered by the Advisor to be below investment-grade securities. Short-term securities rated B are considered speculative, securities rated C have a high default risk, and securities rated D denote actual or imminent payment default.

(+) or (-) suffixes may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to long-term ratings “AAA” category, categories below “CCC”, or short-term ratings other than “F1”. The suffix “NR” indicates that Fitch does not publicly rate the issuer or issue in question.

APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

Zacks Investment Management, Inc.

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures

I. Overview

Zacks Investment Management, Inc. (“ZIM”) votes proxies for all of its discretionary client accounts except for separately managed accounts with FolioFN and “RIA” clients where a sub-advisory agreement is in place. For Folio and sub-advisory accounts, the client will reserve and retain the right to vote by proxy securities held in the Account unless Zacks and the client agree in writing that Zacks will have authority to vote proxies for securities held in the Account. Client agreements, which were in effect when Rule 206(4)-6 was adopted by the SEC, either provided that ZIM would vote proxies for the specific clients or were silent on proxy voting responsibilities. Thus, ZIM’s fiduciary duty to its clients encompasses voting of client proxies for discretionary client accounts.

II. Regulatory Background

A. Rule 206(4)-6 and Key SEC Staff Guidance Summary

Rule 206(4)-6, makes it a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act, practice or course of business within the meaning of Section 206(4) of the Advisers Act, for an investment adviser to exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, unless the adviser:

- Adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes client securities in the best interest of clients, which procedures must include how the adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between the adviser’s interests and those of the adviser’s clients;
- Discloses to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser about how the adviser voted with respect to their securities; and
- Describes to clients the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnishes a copy of the policies and procedures to the requesting client.

Rule 206(4)-6 is supplemented by:

- Investment Advisers Act Release No. 5325 (September 10, 2019) (“Release No. 5325”), which contains guidance regarding the proxy voting responsibilities of investment advisers under the Advisers Act. Among other subjects, Release No. 5325 addresses the oversight of proxy advisory firms by investment advisers; and
- Investment Advisers Act Release No. 5547 (July 22, 2020), which contains supplementary guidance addressing: the risk of voting a proxy before an issuer files additional soliciting materials with the SEC; and associated client disclosures in this regard.

B. Record-Keeping Requirements under Rule 204-2

Investment advisers that vote proxies on behalf of clients are required to maintain the following books and records:

- Copies of the adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures;
- A copy of each proxy statement that the adviser receives regarding client securities. Alternatively, the adviser could rely upon obtaining a copy of a proxy statement from the SEC’s EDGAR system.
- A record of each vote cast by the adviser on behalf of a client.
- A copy of any document created by the adviser that was material to making a decision on how to vote proxies on behalf of clients or that memorializes the bases for that decision. For example, some advisers adopt general policies on how they will vote on certain issues.
- A copy of each written client request for information on how the adviser voted proxies on behalf of the

client, and a copy of any written response by the adviser to any written or oral request for information regarding how the adviser vote proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

III. Proxy Voting Requirements – ERISA Accounts

The Department of Labor (“DOL”) has taken the position that an investment adviser managing pension plan assets generally has the responsibility to vote shares held by the plan and subject to the investment adviser’s management, unless this responsibility is specifically allocated to some other person pursuant to the governing plan documents. The following principles apply to voting responsibilities of an investment adviser with respect to shares held on behalf of an ERISA pension plan:

- Responsibility for voting should be clearly delineated between ZIM and the trustee or other plan fiduciary that appointed ZIM.
- An adviser with voting authority must take reasonable steps to ensure that it has received all proxies for which it has voting authority and must implement appropriate reconciliation procedures. In voting, an investment adviser must act prudently and solely in the interests of pension plan participants and beneficiaries. An investment adviser must consider factors that would affect the value of the plan’s investments and may not subordinate the interests of plan participants and beneficiaries in their retirement income to unrelated objectives, such as social considerations. (However, other DOL pronouncements in the context of investment decisions indicate that social considerations may be used in making investment decisions to select among investments of equal risk and return). The plan administrator is required to periodically monitor ZIM’s voting activities, and both the client’s monitoring activities and ZIM’s voting activities (including the votes cast in each particular case) must be documented.

IV. Proxy Voting Requirements for Private Funds

ZIM serves as the investment adviser for an investment limited partnership (the “Private Fund”), for which its parent company, Zacks Investment Research serves as the general partner.

Unless the general partner has retained another company to vote proxies for the Private Fund, either the general partner or the investment adviser is required to vote proxies for the Private Fund – since no one else is in a position to do so. Securities are held in the name of the Private Fund and notices of any proxy votes would be received by the general partner or the investment adviser. If the investment management agreement between ZIM and the general partner, on behalf of the Private Fund, does not *exclude* proxy voting from ZIM’s responsibilities under the agreement, the SEC takes the position that ZIM has the obligation to vote the Private Fund’s proxies.

V. Proxy Voting Compliance Procedures

A. Advisers Act

- ZIM currently votes proxies for all discretionary client accounts except for separately managed accounts with FolioFN and “RIA” clients where a sub-advisory agreement is in place. Clients custodied at FOLIOfn are provided electronic access through a FOLIOfn website that allows clients to view and vote proxies. For sub-advisory accounts, the adviser retains discretion to vote proxies.
- Proxy voting is supervised by the CCO, who directs the ZIM Employees who handle proxy voting how each proxy should be voted.
- ZIM utilizes Broadridge to carry out proxy voting for most clients; ZIM’s proxy voting guideline is to generally vote in accordance with management. ZIM places priority on investment returns over corporate governance correctness. Accordingly, when economic considerations or extraordinary circumstances warrant, ZIM may make exceptions to voting with management, or as ZIM deems to be in the best interests of clients, intentionally refrain from voting a proxy or sell the security.
- ZIM utilizes Glass-Lewis recommendations for Taft-Hartley clients that have requested ZIM to vote proxies according to AFL-CIO guidelines. As applicable in the Private Funds, ZIM splits up proxy voting guidelines

according to the percentage of ownership held by Taft Hartley investors and all other investors. For example, if Taft-Hartley investors make up 20% of a Private Fund, ZIM anticipates voting 20% of proxies according to AFL-CIO guidelines, and the remaining 80% of proxies according to the Adviser's guidelines in the Proxy Policy. The CCO is responsible for overseeing the services provided by Glass-Lewis in accordance with Appendix 17 (Review of Third-Party Service Providers) and the guidance set out in Investment Advisers Act Release No. 5325 (September 10, 2019). Further, ZIM may seek to delay voting a proxy pursuant to a Glass-Lewis recommendation (but not so as to miss a voting deadline) in order to address any risk that Glass-Lewis may change a recommendation on the basis of additional soliciting materials filed by an issuer with the SEC in accordance with the guidance set out in Investment Advisers Act Release No. 5547 (July 22, 2020).

- Broadridge is generally utilized to maintain clients' proxy voting records.
- ZIM generally votes all client proxies in the same manner unless a client specifically instructs ZIM in writing to vote such client's securities otherwise. . Exceptions may include, but are not limited to, ERISA and Taft-Hartley accounts that have pre-determined guidelines.
- A brief record of how a proxy was voted in the manner in which it was voted should be maintained in the Proxy Voting File. In the event that a client inquires about how a particular record was voted, this record should be consulted to respond to the client's request.
- Copies of actual proxies are not always maintained, but are available from the EDGAR database on the SEC's Web site.
- ZIM's personal or proprietary account proxies are voted in the same manner that client proxies are voted, subject to our conflicts of interest procedures.
- ZIM Employees are not permitted to sit on public company boards of directors to further avoid conflicts of interest.
- ZIM's Form ADV Part 2A, Item 17, includes disclosure about how clients can obtain information on ZIM's proxy voting policies and procedures.
- In the event that a client requests a copy of ZIM's proxy voting policies, a copy of this Appendix to ZIM's Compliance Manual should be provided.

B. ERISA

- ZIM's investment management agreements for ERISA accounts must specifically address the issue of who is responsible for voting client proxies. Unless the ERISA plan administrator retains proxy voting authority, ZIM is required to vote ERISA client proxies.
- In future ERISA relationships, ZIM may wish to work with ERISA plan administrators so that the administrators will specifically retain proxy voting authority.
- In future instances where ZIM does not have voting responsibility, ZIM must immediately forward all proxy materials received by ZIM to the client or to such other third party designated by the plan administrator.
- In all instances where ZIM has voting responsibility on behalf of an ERISA client, ZIM will vote proxies in compliance with Rule 206(4)- 6, following the compliance procedures set out above.

C. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

An attempt will be made to identify potential conflicts of interest that exist between the interests of ZIM and its Clients. ZIM personnel should be aware of the potential for conflicts when considering proxy voting. If a potential conflict is perceived, the CCO should be consulted. In the unlikely event that a potential conflict arises between the interests of ZIM or its personnel and its clients, ZIM implements the following procedures:

- If the potential conflict of interest involves the President/Senior Portfolio Manager personally, the CCO or his designee will determine how to vote the proxy in the best of interest of clients.
- If the potential conflict of interest involves ZIM, the CCO determines whether the conflict is material. If it is

determined that the conflict is material, ZIM will have no further input on the particular proxy vote (unless it is for an ERISA or Taft-Hartley account which has pre-determined proxy voting guidelines). In this case, a competent third party will be engaged, at ZIM's expense, to determine the vote that will maximize shareholder value. As an added protection, the third party's decision is binding.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of potential conflicts of interest that could influence the proxy voting process:

- **Conflict:** ZIM retains an institutional client, or is in the process of retaining an institutional client that is affiliated with an issuer that is held in ZIM's client portfolios. For example, ZIM may be retained to manage Company A's pension fund. Company A is a public company and ZIM client accounts hold shares of Company A. This type of relationship may influence ZIM 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 ZIM.
- **Conflict:** ZIM 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 ZIM's client portfolios. The similar conflicts of interest exist in this relationship as discussed above.
- **Conflict:** ZIM'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 ZIM's client portfolios. The spouse could attempt to influence ZIM to vote in favor of management.
- **Conflict:** ZIM or an Employee(s) personally owns a significant number of an issuer's securities that are also held in ZIM's client portfolios. For any number of reasons, ZIM or an Employee(s) may seek to vote proxies in a different direction for personal holdings than would otherwise be warranted by the proxy voting policy. For example, an Employee(s) could oppose voting the proxies according to the policy and successfully influence ZIM to vote proxies in contradiction to the policy.

VI. Class Actions

If "Class Action" documents are received by ZIM for a private client, i.e. separate managed account, ZIM will gather any requisite information 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 ZIM is not qualified to make for the client. Therefore ZIM will not file "Class Actions" on behalf of any client.

If "Class Action" documents are received by ZIM on behalf of its Private Funds, ZIM will ensure that the Funds either participate in, or opt out of, any class action settlements received. ZIM will determine if it is in the best interest of the Private Funds to recover monies from a class action. The Portfolio Manager covering the company will determine the action to be taken when receiving class action notices. In the event ZIM opts out of a class action settlement, ZIM will maintain documentation of any cost/benefit analysis to support its decision.