

HORIZON FUNDS

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**HORIZON EXPANSION LEADERS ETF
EXPN**

**HORIZON HIGH INCOME ETF
YLDY**

LISTED ON: CBOE BZX EXCHANGE, INC.

August 7, 2026

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) provides additional information to the Prospectus of Horizon Expansion Leaders ETF (the “Expansion Leaders Fund”) and Horizon High Income ETF (the “High Income Fund”) (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”) dated August 7, 2026, as the same may be amended from time to time. This SAI is not a prospectus and should only be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

A copy of the Funds’ Prospectus or Form N-CSR, once available, may be obtained without charge by calling the Funds at 1-855-754-7932 or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.horizonmutualfunds.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1
TRUST HISTORY	1
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE FUNDS	2
TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS	3
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES, OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS	3
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	47
MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST	47
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	54
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES	54
ADMINISTRATOR	56
CUSTODIAN	56
TRANSFER AGENT SERVICES	56
DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES	56
SECURITIES LENDING AGENT	58
CODES OF ETHICS	58
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	59
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	59
BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES	60
EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING	62
MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS	74
ORGANIZATION OF THE TRUST	85
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	86
LEGAL MATTERS	87
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	87
APPENDIX A	A-1
APPENDIX B	B-1

GENERAL INFORMATION

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is meant to be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Funds. Each Fund is a separate non-diversified series of Horizon Funds (the “Trust”). The prospectus for the Funds (the “Prospectus”) incorporates this SAI by reference in its entirety. 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 and [Form N-CSR](#) for the Funds may be obtained at no charge calling the Funds at the phone number shown above. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meanings as in the Prospectus.

TRUST HISTORY

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust has 27 series, including the Funds. The Trust was organized as a Delaware business trust by a Declaration of Trust filed May 21, 2015, with the Secretary of State of Delaware, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is subject to Delaware law, including the Delaware Statutory Trust Act. The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provides that a shareholder of a Delaware statutory trust will be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of Delaware corporations, and the Declaration of Trust further provides that no shareholder of the Trust will be personally liable for the obligations of the Trust or of any series or class thereof except by reason of his or her own acts or conduct.

Shares of other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and SAIs. The Funds’ Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust’s Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust’s complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee, or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. As permitted by Delaware law, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may create additional series (and classes thereof) of the Trust and offer shares of these series and classes under the Trust at any time without the vote of shareholders.

All shares of a series will represent an equal proportionate interest in the assets held with respect to that series (subject to the liabilities held with respect to that series and such rights and preferences as may have been established and designated with respect to classes of shares of such series), and each share of a series will be equal to each other share of that series.

Shares are voted in the aggregate and not by series or class, except in matters where a separate vote is required by the 1940 Act, or when the matters affect only the interest of a particular series or class. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each full share owned and fractional votes for fractional shares owned.

In case of the liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated are entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series (or class thereof) are borne by that series (or class). Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board to all applicable series (and classes thereof) in such manner and on such basis as the Board in its sole discretion deems fair and equitable.

The Funds are managed by Horizon Investments, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Horizon”). Horizon directs the day-to-day operations and the investment of assets of the Funds. Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC serves as the trading sub-adviser for the Funds (the “Sub-Adviser”).

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”) is the administrator, accounting agent, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Funds. U.S. Bank, N.A. (the “Custodian”) is the custodian for the Funds. Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) is the distributor of the Funds’ shares. Fund Services and the Custodian are affiliates.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE FUNDS

Fundamental Restrictions. The Funds have adopted the following fundamental investment limitations, which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of its outstanding voting shares. A “majority” for this purpose means the lesser of (i) 67% of the applicable Fund’s outstanding shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the applicable Fund’s outstanding shares.

Shares of each Fund will be voted separately on matters affecting that Fund, including approval of changes in the fundamental investment policies of the Fund. Except for the fundamental investment limitations listed below, the investment policies and limitations described in this Statement of Additional Information are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

As a matter of fundamental policy, each of the Funds will not:

- (1) Issue any class of securities senior to any other class of securities except in compliance with the 1940 Act.
- (2) Borrow money except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (3) Purchase or sell real estate, or invest in real estate limited partnerships, except the Fund may, as appropriate and consistent with its respective investment objective, policies and other investment restrictions, buy securities of issuers that engage in real estate operations and securities that are secured by interests in real estate (including shares of real estate mortgage investment conduits, REITs, mortgage pass-through securities, mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations) and may hold and sell real estate acquired as a result of ownership of such securities.
- (4) Purchase or sell commodities or contracts thereon, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices and may purchase interests in equity securities issued by companies (including, without limitation, investment companies) that hold or invest in one or more commodities as their sole or principal business activity.
- (5) Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter, within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), in connection with the purchase of securities directly from an issuer in accordance with that Fund’s investment objective, policies and restrictions.
- (6) Make loans, except that the Fund may, in accordance with its investment objective, policies and restrictions: (i) invest in all or a portion of an issue of publicly issued or privately placed bonds, debentures, notes, other debt securities and loan participation interests for investment purposes; (ii) purchase money market securities and enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its portfolio securities in an amount not exceeding one-third of the value of the Fund’s total assets.
- (7) Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any one industry or group of industries. This limitation does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or repurchase agreements secured by U.S. Government securities.

The foregoing fundamental restrictions supplement the policies and limitations set forth in the Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever a restriction states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitations will be determined immediately after and as a result of a Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with a Fund's investment policies and limitations.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on borrowing money, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing. With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on making loans, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on concentration in a particular industry or group of industries, securities of the U.S. Government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), tax-exempt securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions and investments in other registered investment companies are not considered to be issued by members of any industry. If the Fund invests in a revenue bond tied to a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry to which the revenue bond is tied.

The 1940 Act presently allows a Fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33⅓% of its total assets and the Fund will, to the extent necessary, reduce its existing borrowings (within 3 days, excluding Sundays and holidays) to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

Each Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment objective or strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions or when the Adviser believes it is otherwise appropriate to do so. When this happens, a Fund may increase temporarily its investment in short-term securities such as money market funds, or hold cash, without regard to that Fund's investment restrictions, policies or normal investment emphasis. During such a period, the Fund could be unable to achieve its investment objectives. In addition, this defensive investment strategy may cause frequent trading and high portfolio turnover ratios. High transaction costs could result from more frequent trading. Such trading may also result in realization of net short-term capital gains upon which you may be taxed at ordinary tax rates when distributed from a Fund.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES, OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

The following descriptions of certain of the Funds' policies and risks, which descriptions apply to the Funds' direct investments and, where applicable, investments in other investment companies and exchange-traded funds (each, an "underlying fund"), supplement the Funds' investment objectives and policies as described in the Prospectus.

CYBERSECURITY

As technology becomes more integrated into the Funds' operations, the Funds will face greater operational risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Funds to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. This in turn could cause the Funds to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cybersecurity threats may result from unauthorized access to the Funds' digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, because the Funds work closely with third-party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, and custodians), cybersecurity breaches at such third-party service providers may subject the Funds to many of the same risks associated with direct cybersecurity breaches. The same is true for cybersecurity breaches at any of the issuers in which the Funds may invest. While the Funds and their third-party service providers have established information technology and data security programs and have in place business continuity plans and other systems designed to prevent losses and mitigate cybersecurity risks associated with cybersecurity, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that cyber-attacks may be highly sophisticated, and there can be no assurance that the Funds' and their third party service providers' preventative measures will succeed.

DEBT AND OTHER FIXED INCOME INSTRUMENTS

General. Fixed income and debt investments bear certain risks, including credit risk, or the ability of an issuer to pay interest and principal as they become due. Generally, higher yielding fixed income and debt investments are subject to more credit risk than lower yielding fixed income and debt investments. Such investments are also subject to interest rate risk, which refers to the fluctuations in value of fixed income securities resulting from the inverse relationship between the market value of outstanding fixed income securities and changes in interest rates. An increase in interest rates will generally reduce the market value of fixed income investments and a decline in interest rates will tend to increase their value.

Call risk is the risk that an issuer will pay principal on an obligation earlier than scheduled or expected, which would accelerate cash flows from, and shorten the average life of, the security. Bonds are typically called when interest rates have declined. In the event of a bond being called, the Adviser may have to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities to the detriment of the Fund.

Extension risk is the risk that an issuer may pay principal on an obligation slower than expected, having the effect of extending the average life and duration of the obligation. This typically happens when interest rates have increased.

Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates decline, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in a Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

A number of factors, including changes in a central bank's monetary policies or general improvements in the economy, may cause interest rates to rise. Fixed income and debt securities with longer durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations, making them more volatile. This means their prices are more likely to experience a considerable reduction in response to a rise in interest rates.

Adjustable Rate Securities. Adjustable rate securities (i.e., variable rate and floating rate instruments) are securities that have interest rates that are adjusted periodically, according to an interest rate index or other set formula. The maturity of some adjustable rate securities may be shortened under certain special conditions described more fully below.

Floating rate instruments have interest rate reset provisions similar to those for variable rate instruments and may be subject to demand features like those for variable rate instruments. The interest rate is adjusted, periodically (e.g., daily, monthly, semi-annually), based on the prevailing interest rate in the marketplace. The interest rate on floating rate securities is ordinarily determined by reference to the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificates of deposit or an index of short-term interest rates. The maturity of a floating rate instrument is considered to be the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand.

Resets of the interest rates of adjustable rate securities can occur at predetermined intervals or whenever changes in the applicable benchmark index occur. Changes in the benchmark index and the interest rate may be difficult to predict and may increase the volatility of the price, and have adverse effects on the value of the adjustable rate securities.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage Securities. Adjustable-rate mortgage securities (“ARMS”) bear interest at a rate determined by reference to a predetermined interest rate or index. The interest rates paid on the ARMS in which a Fund may invest generally are readjusted or reset at intervals of one year or less to an increment over some predetermined interest rate index. There are two main categories of indices: those based on U.S. Treasury securities and those derived from a calculated measure, such as a cost of funds index or a moving average of mortgage rates. Commonly utilized indices include the one-year and five-year constant maturity Treasury Note rates, the three-month Treasury Bill rate, the 180-day Treasury Bill rate, rates on longer-term Treasury securities, the National Median Cost of Funds, the one-month or three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), the prime rate of a specific bank, or commercial paper rates. Some indices, such as the one-year constant maturity Treasury Note rate, closely mirror changes in market interest rate levels. Others may lag changes in market rate levels and be more or less volatile.

The underlying mortgages which collateralize ARMs may be fixed-rate mortgages or adjustable-rate mortgages. ARMS secured by fixed-rate mortgages generally have lifetime caps on the coupon rates of the securities. The adjustable-rate mortgages that secure ARMS will frequently have caps and floors that limit the maximum amount by which the interest rate or the monthly principal and interest payments on the mortgages may increase. These payment caps may result in negative amortization. The value of mortgage securities may be affected if market interest rates rise or fall faster and farther than the allowable caps or floors on the underlying residential mortgage loans. Additionally, even though the interest rates on the underlying residential mortgages are adjustable, amortization and prepayments may occur, thereby causing the effective maturities of mortgage securities to be shorter than the maturities stated in the underlying mortgages.

Below-Investment-Grade Debt Securities. When investing in fixed income and debt securities, the Funds may purchase securities regardless of their rating, including debt securities that are rated below “investment grade” by Standard and Poor’s (“S&P”) or Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or, if unrated, are deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Securities rated less than Baa by Moody’s or BBB by S&P are classified as below investment grade securities and are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” or “high yield” securities. Debt rated BB, B, CCC, CC and C and debt rated Ba, B, Caa, Ca, and C is regarded by S&P and Moody’s, respectively, on balance, as high risk and predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. For S&P, BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and C the highest degree of speculation. For Moody’s, Ba indicates the lowest degree of speculation and C the highest degree of speculation. While such debt will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions. Similarly, debt rated Ba or BB and below is regarded by the relevant rating agency as speculative. Debt rated C by Moody’s or S&P is the lowest rated debt that is not in default as to principal or interest, and such issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing. Such securities are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings with regard to a deterioration of general economic conditions.

The use of credit to evaluate high yield securities can involve certain risks. For example, ratings of debt securities represent the rating agency's opinion regarding the debt security's quality and are not a guarantee of quality. In addition, rating agencies attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings to reflect events occurring since the security was last rated. The achievement of each Fund's investment objective may be more dependent on the Adviser's own credit analysis than might be the case for a fund which invests in higher quality bonds, and analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of debt securities that are high yield may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities. The Funds may retain a security whose rating has been changed. The market values of lower quality debt securities tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. In addition, while investments in lower quality debt securities generally provide greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality debt securities, lower quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions and generally have more volatile prices and principal and income risk than higher quality securities. Issuers of lower quality securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing, and the prices of high yield securities have been found to be more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower quality securities may experience financial stress, and during such periods, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, by investing in such securities the applicable Fund may incur additional expenses to obtain recovery. In addition, the issuer's ability to service debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific developments affecting the issuer, such as the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. Similarly, certain emerging market governments that issue lower quality debt securities are among the largest debtors to commercial banks, foreign governments and supranational organizations such as the World Bank and may not be able or willing to make principal and/or interest repayments as they come due. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of lower quality securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. Lower quality debt securities frequently have call or buy-back features, which would permit an issuer to call or repurchase the security from a Fund. In addition, a Fund may have difficulty disposing of lower quality securities because the secondary market on which high yield securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade securities. There may be no established retail secondary market for many of these securities, and there may be at times a limited number of dealers or institutional investors that may be willing to purchase such securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which the Fund could sell a high yield security, may make it more difficult for a Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the Fund's portfolio (e.g., such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available), and could adversely affect the daily net asset value ("NAV") of a Fund's shares. The Funds may also acquire lower quality debt securities during an initial underwriting or which are sold without registration under applicable securities laws. Such securities involve special considerations and risks.

In addition to the foregoing, factors that could have an adverse effect on the market value of lower quality debt securities in which the Funds may invest, include: (i) potential adverse publicity, (ii) heightened sensitivity to general economic or political conditions, and (iii) the likely adverse impact of a major economic recession. The Funds may also incur additional expenses to the extent the Funds are required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings, and the Funds may have limited legal recourse in the event of a default. Debt securities issued by governments in emerging markets can differ from debt obligations issued by private entities in that remedies for defaults generally must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting government, and legal recourse is therefore somewhat diminished. Political conditions, in terms of a government's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, also are of considerable significance. There can be no assurance that the holders of commercial bank debt may not contest payments to the holders of debt securities issued by governments in emerging markets in the event of default by the governments under commercial bank loan agreements. The Adviser attempts to minimize the speculative risks associated with investments in lower quality securities through credit analysis and monitoring current trends in interest rates, political developments and other factors. Nonetheless, investors should carefully review the investment objective and policies of the Funds and consider their ability to assume the investment risks involved before making an investment. The Funds may also invest in unrated debt securities. Unrated debt securities, while not necessarily of lower quality than rated securities, may not have as broad a market. Because of the size and perceived demand for an issue, among other factors, certain issuers may decide not to pay the cost of obtaining a rating for their bonds.

Certificates of Deposit and Bankers' Acceptances. The Funds may invest in certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, which are considered to be short-term money market instruments.

Certificates of deposit are unsecured, interest bearing receipts issued by a depository institution in exchange for the deposit of funds. The issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the receipt on the date specified on the certificate. The certificate usually can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Bankers' acceptances typically arise from short-term credit arrangements designed to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an earning asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of discount for a specific maturity. Although maturities for acceptances can be as long as 270 days, most acceptances have maturities of six months or less.

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper consists of short-term (usually from 1 to 270 days) unsecured promissory notes issued by banks, corporations or other borrowers in order to finance their current operations. Commercial Paper is typically sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument.

Loans and Other Direct Debt Instruments. Direct debt instruments are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental, or other borrower to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods or services (trade claims or other receivables), or to other parties. These loans may bear fixed or floating rates. Syndicated loans have generally been arranged through private negotiations between a corporate borrower and one or more financial institutions.

Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. Direct debt instruments may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service. If a Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, a Fund's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured offer a Fund more protections than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidations of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the borrower's obligation, or that the collateral could be liquidated. Indebtedness of borrowers whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Direct indebtedness of developing countries also involves a risk that the governmental entities responsible for the repayment of the debt may be unable, or unwilling, to pay interest and repay principal when due. Further, obligations of sovereigns and their affiliates may be difficult or impossible to enforce.

Investments in loans through direct assignment of a financial institution's interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks to a Fund, and in certain cases, the rights and obligations acquired by a Fund through the purchase of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning selling institution. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, a Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, a Fund could be held liable as a co-lender. In certain cases, the rights and obligations acquired by a Fund through the purchase of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning selling institution. Assignments are sold strictly without recourse to the selling institutions, and the selling institutions will generally make no representations or warranties to the Fund about the underlying loan, the borrowers, the documentation of the loans or any collateral securing the loans.

With respect to loan participations, the Funds have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which they are entitled only from the lender selling the loan participation and only upon receipt by the lender of the payments from the borrower. A Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan in which the Fund has purchased a loan participation, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the loan participation. Thus, the Fund assumes the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the loan participation. In addition, in connection with purchasing loan participations, the Funds generally will have no role in terms of negotiating or effecting amendments, waivers and consents with respect to the loans underlying the loan participations. In the event of the insolvency of the lender, the applicable Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower.

Investments in loan participations and assignments involve additional risks, including the risk of nonpayment of principal and interest by the borrower, the risk that any loan collateral may become impaired and that the applicable Fund may obtain less than the full value for the loan interests sold because they may be illiquid. Purchasers of loans depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of interest and repayment of principal. If scheduled interest or principal payments are not made, the value of the instrument may be adversely affected. Loan participations may also have the risk that the counterparty to the loan participation defaults or becomes insolvent.

Direct debt instruments may also involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other intermediary. Direct debt instruments that are not in the form of securities may offer less legal protection to a Fund in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the Funds rely on the Adviser's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the Funds.

A syndicated loan is often administered by a bank or other financial institution that acts as agent for all holders. The agent administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, a Fund has direct recourse against the borrower, the Fund may have to rely on the agent to apply appropriate credit remedies against a borrower. If assets held by the agent for the benefit of a Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent's general creditors, a Fund might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on the loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal or interest.

Interests in loans are also subject to additional liquidity risks. Loans are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Loans are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system, but are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndication. As a result, no active market may exist for some loans, and to the extent a secondary market exists for other loans, such market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Consequently, the Funds may have difficulty disposing of loan assignments or loan participations in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower, which can result in a loss. In such market situations, it may be more difficult for a Fund to assign a value to loan assignments or loan participations when valuing the Fund's securities and calculating its net asset value.

The loans acquired by the Funds may be unsecured or undersecured. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution, under the U.S. laws, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such selling institution, and may not have any exclusive or senior claim with respect to the selling institution's interest in, or the collateral with respect to, a secured loan. Consequently, the Funds may be subject to the credit risk of the selling institution as well as of the borrower. Certain of the secured loans or loan participations may be governed by the law of a jurisdiction other than the United States, which may present additional risks as regards the characterization under such laws of such participation in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution or the borrower.

Direct indebtedness purchased by a Fund may include letters of credit, revolving credit facilities, or other standby financing commitments obligating a Fund to pay additional cash on demand. These commitments may have the effect of requiring a Fund to increase its investment in a borrower at a time when it would not otherwise have done so, even if the borrower's condition makes it unlikely that the amount will ever be repaid. A Fund will typically set aside appropriate liquid assets in a custodial account to cover its potential obligations under standby financing commitments.

Each Fund limits the amount of total assets that it will invest in any one issuer or, in issuers within the same industry. For purposes of these limitations, a Fund generally will treat the borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by that Fund. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as financial intermediary between a Fund and the borrower, if the participation does not shift to a Fund the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the borrower, SEC interpretations require that the Funds, in appropriate circumstances, to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the borrower as "issuers" for these purposes. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Maturity of Debt Securities. The maturity of debt securities may be considered long (10 years or more), intermediate (3 to 10 years), or short-term (less than 3 years). In general, the principal values of longer-term securities fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than those of shorter-term securities, providing greater opportunity for capital gain or risk of capital loss. A decline in interest rates usually produces an increase in the value of debt securities, while an increase in interest rates generally reduces their value.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Interests in pools of mortgage pass-through securities differ from other forms of debt securities (which normally provide periodic payments of interest in fixed amounts and the payment of principal in a lump sum at maturity or on specified call dates). Instead, mortgage pass-through securities represent undivided ownership interests in pools of mortgages and provide monthly payments consisting of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a “pass-through” of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the underlying residential mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Unscheduled payments of principal may be made if the underlying mortgage loans are repaid or refinanced or the underlying properties are foreclosed, thereby shortening the securities’ weighted average life. Some mortgage pass-through securities (such as securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”)) are described as “modified pass-through securities”. These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, on the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether the mortgagor actually makes the payment.

The principal governmental guarantor of mortgage pass-through securities is GNMA. GNMA is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, the timely payment of principal and interest (but not as to price and yield) on securities issued by lending institutions approved by GNMA (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of mortgage loans. These mortgage loans are either insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration. A “pool” or group of such mortgage loans is assembled and after being approved by GNMA, is offered to investors through securities dealers.

Government-related guarantors of mortgage pass-through securities (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury) include the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”). FNMA is a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. FNMA purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved sellers/servicers which include state and U.S. federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Mortgage pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

FHLMC was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a U.S. Government-sponsored corporation formerly owned by the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks and now owned entirely by private stockholders. FHLMC issues Participation Certificates (“PCs”), which represent interests in conventional mortgages from FHLMC’s national portfolio. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

Commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers also create pass-through pools of conventional residential mortgage loans. Such issuers may, in addition, be the originators and/or servicers of the underlying mortgage loans as well as the guarantors of the mortgage pass-through securities.

Mortgage pass-through certificates are subject to more rapid prepayment than their stated maturity date would indicate; their rate of prepayment tends to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates or increased property transfers and, as a result, the proceeds from such prepayments may be reinvested in instruments that have lower yields. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the volatility of the price.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (“MBS”). The Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”), which are mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or issued by nongovernment entities such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers and private mortgage insurance companies. MBS represent ownership interests in pools of mortgage loans, and, unlike conventional bonds, principal is paid back to investors as payments are made on the underlying mortgages, including unscheduled prepayments. Because these payments must be reinvested at prevailing interest rates, MBS do not provide an effective means of locking in long-term interest rates. If the Funds purchase MBS at a premium, the premium may be lost if the market value of the security declines due to changes in interest rates or prepayments in the underlying collateral, and the average life of an MBS may be shortened or lengthened based on the pace of prepayments, making it difficult to predict the security’s return.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”). The Funds may invest in CMOs, a type of MBS that redirects the cash flows generated by a pool of mortgages or mortgage pass-through securities into separate classes, or tranches, with differing maturities and interest rates. Principal payments, including prepayments, are generally paid sequentially to the shortest-maturity tranche before longer-maturity tranches, providing investors in the longer tranches some protection against an earlier-than-desired return of principal. Certain CMO classes, known as interest-only (“IOs”) and principal-only (“POs”) securities, receive only the interest or principal portion, respectively, of the underlying cash flows and can be extremely volatile in response to changes in prepayment and interest rates. CMOs are generally subject to the same prepayment, extension and interest rate risks as MBS described above, and may also be subject to credit risk if the issuer or any credit enhancer defaults on its obligations.

Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase agreement is an instrument under which the investor (such as a Fund) acquires ownership of a security (known as the “underlying security”) and simultaneously commits to resell that security to the seller (i.e., a bank or primary dealer) at a mutually agreed upon price on an agreed upon date (usually within seven days of purchase), thereby determining the yield during the term of the agreement. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest which is unrelated to the coupon rate or date of maturity of the purchased security. This results in a fixed rate of return insulated from market fluctuations during such period, unless the seller defaults on its repurchase obligations. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks not associated with direct investments in the underlying securities. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by the seller, the applicable Fund will typically seek to liquidate such collateral. The exercise of the applicable Fund’s right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by an investment company under the 1940 Act. A Fund will only enter into repurchase agreements in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the Board and adopted by the Trust on behalf of the Fund. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, often under one week, and will not be entered into by a Fund for a duration of more than seven days if, as a result, more than 15% of the NAV of a Fund would be invested in such agreements or other securities which are illiquid.

Each Fund will assure that the amount of collateral with respect to any repurchase agreement is adequate. As with a true extension of credit, however, there is risk of delay in recovery or the possibility of inadequacy of the collateral should the seller of the repurchase agreement fail financially. In addition, a Fund could incur costs in connection with the disposition of the collateral if the seller were to default. A Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with sellers deemed to be creditworthy by, or pursuant to guidelines established by, the Board of Trustees of the Trust and only when the economic benefit to a Fund is believed to justify the attendant risks. Each Fund has adopted standards for the sellers with whom they will enter into repurchase agreements. The Board of Trustees of the Trust believe these standards are designed to reasonably assure that such sellers present no serious risk of becoming involved in bankruptcy proceedings within the time frame contemplated by the repurchase agreement.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of the agreements defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities at a time when the value of these securities has declined, the applicable Fund may incur a loss upon disposition of them. If the seller of the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a bankruptcy court may determine that the underlying securities are collateral not within the control of the applicable Fund and therefore subject to sale by the trustee in bankruptcy. Finally, it is possible that the applicable Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities.

United States Government Obligations. United States Government obligations consist of various types of marketable securities issued by the United States Treasury, i.e., bills, notes and bonds. Such securities are direct obligations of the United States Government and its agencies and instrumentalities that issue or guarantee securities, such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, FNMA and the Student Loan Marketing Association, and differ mainly in the length of their maturity. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government security, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis.

Except for U.S. Treasury securities, obligations of U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, others by discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agencies' obligations, while still others, such as the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assess a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment.

United States Government Agency Securities. United States Government agency securities consist of debt securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States government, including the various types of instruments currently outstanding or which may be offered in the future. Agencies include, among others, GNMA, Farmer's Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Maritime Administration, and General Services Administration. Instrumentalities include, for example, each of the Federal Home Loan Banks, the National Bank for Cooperatives, FHLMC, the Farm Credit Banks, FNMA, and the United States Postal Service. These securities are either: (i) backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government (e.g., United States Treasury Bills); (ii) guaranteed by the United States Treasury (e.g., GNMA mortgage-backed securities); (iii) supported by the issuing agency's or instrumentality's right to borrow from the United States Treasury (e.g., FNMA Discount Notes); or (iv) supported only by the issuing agency's or instrumentality's own credit (e.g., Tennessee Valley Association). No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, since the U.S. government 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 Funds' shares.

Warrants. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price and are valid for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them. Warrants are typically issued with preferred stock or bonds. The price of the warrant usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant's issuance. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations due to adverse market conditions or other factors and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. If the warrant is not exercised within the specified time period, it becomes worthless. Warrants may be more speculative than other types of investments in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. Warrants differ from call options in that warrants are issued by the issuer of the security, which may be purchased on their exercise, whereas call options may be written or issued by anyone. The prices of warrants may not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Funds' derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Funds, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Funds' portfolios; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract due to financial difficulties, the applicable Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative contract would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If a Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative contract and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security.

Certain of the derivative investments in which the Funds may invest may, in certain circumstances, give rise to a form of financial leverage, which may magnify the risk of owning such instruments. The ability to successfully use derivative investments depends on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. In addition, amounts paid by the Funds as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to the Fund's derivative investments would not be available to the Fund for other investment purposes, which may result in lost opportunities for gain.

Over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other investments. Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience a lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than OTC cleared and exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by “daily price fluctuation limits” established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by a Fund, the Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the applicable Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Funds to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivatives transactions positions also could have an adverse impact on the Funds’ abilities to effectively hedge their portfolios. OTC derivatives that are not cleared are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the applicable Fund. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the applicable Fund’s contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund’s rights as a creditor (*e.g.*, the Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). In addition, the use of certain derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of income or short-term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates).

COMMODITY-LINKED INVESTMENTS

The investments in commodities-linked instruments subject the Funds to risks associated with investments in commodities markets. The commodities markets have, in the past, experienced periods of extreme volatility. Similar future market conditions may result in rapid and substantial valuation increases or decreases in a Fund’s holdings. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors. Movements in commodity-linked investment prices are outside of a Fund’s control and may not be anticipated by Fund management. Price movements may be influenced by, among other things: governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; changing market and economic conditions; market liquidity; weather and climate conditions, including droughts and floods; livestock disease; changing supply and demand relationships and levels of domestic production and imported commodities; changes in storage costs; the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems; energy conservation; the success of exploration projects; changes in international balances of payments and trade; domestic and foreign rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; domestic and foreign political and economic events; domestic and foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates; foreign currency/exchange rates; domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation; war, global health events such as pandemics and epidemics, acts of terrorism and other political upheaval and conflicts; governmental expropriation; investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds; changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Certain commodities or natural resources may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers or groups of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. A sustained decline in demand for such commodities could also adversely affect the financial performance of commodity-related companies. Factors that could lead to a decline in demand include economic recession or other adverse economic conditions, higher taxes on commodities or increased governmental regulations, increases in fuel economy, consumer shifts to the use of alternative commodities or fuel sources, changes in commodity prices, or weather.

The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions. U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices which may occur in a single business day. If the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made beyond the limit price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices.

Investments in commodity-linked securities may be more volatile and less liquid than direct investments in the underlying commodities themselves. Commodity-linked investments will not necessarily reflect changes in the price of commodities. Commodity-linked equity returns can also be affected by the issuer's financial structure or the performance of unrelated businesses. In fact, commodity-linked investments may actually have a higher correlation to movement in equities than the commodity market.

The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment typically is based upon the price movements of a commodity, a commodity futures contract or commodity index, or some other readily measurable economic variable. Commodity-linked derivatives provide exposure to the investment returns of commodities that trade in the commodities markets without investing directly in physical commodities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by, and rise or fall in response to, changes in overall market movements, volatility of the underlying benchmark, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, as discussed above. The value of commodity-linked derivatives will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index. Investments in commodity-linked derivatives may be subject to greater volatility than non-derivative based investments. A highly liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked derivatives, and there can be no assurance that one will develop.

Commodity-linked derivatives also may be subject to credit and interest rate risks that in general affect the values of fixed-income securities. Therefore, at maturity, a Fund may receive more or less principal than it originally invested. A Fund might receive interest payments that are more or less than the stated coupon interest payments. In connection with a Fund's direct and indirect investments in commodity-linked derivatives, the Fund will attempt to manage its counterparty exposure so as to limit its exposure to any one counterparty. However, due to the limited number of entities that may serve as counterparties (and which a Fund believes are creditworthy) at any one time the Fund may enter into swap agreements with a limited number of counterparties and may invest in commodity-linked notes issued by a limited number of issuers that will act as counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to limit exposure to any one counterparty at all times.

Commodity Pool Operator Regulation. With respect to the Expansion Leaders Fund, a notice has been filed by Horizon with the National Futures Association (NFA) claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) promulgated thereunder with respect to such Fund's operation. As a result, as of the date of this SAI, Horizon is not currently subject to registration or regulation as a CPO with respect to such Fund.

CRYPTO CURRENCY AND DIGITAL ASSETS

A Fund may gain exposure to cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ether indirectly through exchange traded products including exchange traded funds and exchange traded notes. Since January 2024 several spot Bitcoin exchange traded funds have been approved and are trading in the United States. Spot Ether exchange traded funds began trading in 2024 as well. Similar crypto ETPs are also available in non US markets including in the United Kingdom and the European Union. Investments in cryptocurrencies and in crypto ETPs involve distinctive risks that are complex unpredictable and substantial which may adversely impact the performance of the Funds and subject shareholders to significant risk of loss. Cryptocurrencies remain characterized by extreme price volatility driven by speculative trading shifting liquidity conditions market sentiment changes in macroeconomic factors and evolving technological developments. In addition cryptocurrencies and the platforms that support them are subject to operational risks including fraud theft cybersecurity breaches key compromise and infrastructure failures which can result in complete loss of value or inability to liquidate positions.

Cryptocurrencies operate on decentralized networks that utilize blockchain technology with peer to peer protocols to verify and record transactions. These networks remain susceptible to operational disruptions including outages software bugs consensus failures chain reorganizations hard forks and hacking attempts. Episodes of congestion and elevated transaction fees can impair transferability and settlement. Network upgrades and changes to protocol rules can alter incentives or functionality and may affect the market price or liquidity of an asset. The absence of a central authority or regulatory intermediary increases exposure to risks such as market manipulation unreliable transaction data and inaccuracies in pricing or valuation. The pseudonymous nature of cryptocurrency transactions may facilitate illicit activities including money laundering fraud sanctions evasion or terrorist financing which could lead to heightened regulatory scrutiny enforcement actions or intervention. Government actions to restrict mining or network activity for energy or policy reasons can also affect network security and asset prices.

The regulatory framework governing digital assets continues to evolve rapidly. In the United States spot Bitcoin and spot Ether exchange traded funds are now registered under the Securities Act but are not registered investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Many other crypto ETPs offered in the United States are organized as commodity trusts or grantor trusts and are not investment companies. United States regulators including the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and state regulators continue to issue rules and bring enforcement actions that shape market practices trading custody and disclosures. There remains legal uncertainty regarding the classification of certain digital assets and related activities which can lead to sudden changes in market access listing status or permissible activities for service providers. In the European Union the Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation is now in force with phased implementation that imposes authorization prudential and transparency requirements on crypto asset service providers and issuers and sets specific rules for stablecoins. Other jurisdictions including the United Kingdom Singapore Hong Kong and Canada have implemented or are implementing marketing licensing custody and disclosure regimes for crypto services. Changes to these laws or the introduction of new regulations could adversely affect cryptocurrency markets disrupt trading platforms impose compliance burdens increase costs or limit the Funds ability to gain exposure to cryptocurrencies indirectly through ETPs. Regulatory actions banning restricting or conditioning cryptocurrency activities could render certain assets illiquid or unusable and could cause significant losses.

The Funds indirect exposure to cryptocurrencies through ETPs introduces additional layers of risk. ETPs may not track the performance of the underlying cryptocurrency accurately due to tracking error management fees trading spreads creation and redemption frictions reference index methodology choices or operational constraints. The creation and redemption process for crypto ETPs may rely on cash rather than in kind transfers of the underlying asset which can increase costs and tracking error and can amplify market impact during periods of heavy inflows or outflows. Concentration among a small number of authorized participants market makers custodians indices or pricing agents can increase counterparty and operational dependencies. An ETP can trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value particularly if creations or redemptions are suspended or limited during market stress which can lead to losses independent of the performance of the underlying cryptocurrency. Some ETPs employ derivatives or leverage to obtain exposure or to manage cash which can magnify volatility and losses and can introduce additional counterparty and liquidity risks.

Service provider risk is significant. Crypto ETPs depend on third party custodians sub custodians exchanges price oracles administrators and index providers. Failures by any of these parties whether due to insolvency operational breakdown cyber incident regulatory prohibition or fraud can impair the ETPs ability to safeguard assets process creations and redemptions value its portfolio or continue operations. Past crypto market events including exchange insolvencies and stablecoin de pegs have demonstrated that losses may be sudden severe and unrecoverable. Even when assets are held in cold storage or segregated accounts there may be legal and practical uncertainties regarding recoveries in a custodian bankruptcy or resolution scenario.

Market structure and liquidity risks remain acute. Cryptocurrency markets trade continuously while ETP shares trade only during exchange hours. Large price gaps can develop when the underlying market moves while the exchange listing is closed which can lead to sharp opens halts or dislocations. Liquidity can deteriorate quickly during periods of stress or news events. Trading venues can experience outages or suspend trading. Liquidity in the underlying cryptocurrency can fragment across venues with differing reliability quality of execution and settlement risks. The withdrawal of market makers or authorized participants can widen spreads reduce depth and increase premiums or discounts.

Valuation and pricing of crypto exposures present unique challenges. Reference price indices may rely on selected venues with varying data quality surveillance and reliability. Manipulative practices wash trading or outlier prints can affect reference rates. During market disruptions fair value determinations may be required and may differ from observable trading prices which can affect net asset value calculations and performance reporting. For ETPs that treat forks airdrops or similar events pursuant to their governing documents investors may not receive the economic benefit of such events or may be exposed to additional risks if the ETP or its service providers must determine whether and how to support a new asset.

Technological and protocol risks continue to evolve. Changes in mining economics including halving events or regulatory pressure on energy use can affect security and transaction processing on proof of work networks. For proof of stake networks risks include validator failures slashing penalties changes in staking economics governance disputes and software defects. Certain non US ETPs or service providers may engage in staking to generate additional yield while most United States listed products do not. Staking if undertaken introduces additional counterparty operational regulatory and tax risks and unlocked assets following protocol changes or upgrades can create unexpected liquidity dynamics.

Tax rules related to digital assets are developing and may change. In the United States the IRS treats digital assets as property for U.S. federal income tax purposes and has adopted broker reporting requirements for digital asset transactions that are being phased in beginning with returns due after the effective dates set in final rules. The tax treatment of certain crypto ETPs can vary by structure including whether an ETP is a grantor trust a partnership a commodity pool or another vehicle. Investments by a Fund in certain ETPs can affect the Funds ability to meet the qualifying income and diversification tests to maintain its status as a regulated investment company. The availability of look through treatment or qualified publicly traded partnership income can change based on future guidance that could increase the Funds tax liabilities reduce after tax returns or require structural adjustments. Legislative or regulatory changes could also alter the application of wash sale rules reporting obligations character of income or sourcing rules for digital assets.

Legal enforcement and compliance risks are significant. Regulators continue to bring actions related to unregistered offerings improper platform operations inadequate disclosures fraud manipulation and custody practices. Exchanges stablecoin issuers lending platforms and wallet providers can be subject to investigations, asset freezes, sanctions designations or court ordered shutdowns. Funds and ETPs that gain exposure to cryptocurrencies may be indirectly affected by such actions through market impact service disruptions or restrictions on transacting with affected entities. Anti money laundering and sanctions compliance requirements can constrain counterparties and limit the availability of services or venues.

Environmental social and governance considerations may produce policy responses or market reactions that affect cryptocurrencies and ETPs. Concerns about energy use associated with proof of work mining have led some jurisdictions to restrict or scrutinize mining operations and could lead to additional costs or relocation of activity. Social or governance disputes within crypto communities can lead to contentious forks software changes or loss of confidence in a protocol.

Cryptocurrencies themselves may face substantial liquidity risks particularly during periods of market stress or dislocation. Liquidity constraints can impair the Funds ability to exit positions or can lead to forced liquidations at unfavorable prices. Decentralized and centralized trading platforms on which cryptocurrencies are bought and sold can experience operational failures insolvency hacks or regulatory closure which can compound liquidity and recovery concerns. Banking relationships that support fiat settlement for crypto platforms can be fragile and withdrawals or deposits can be suspended with little notice.

Investors should recognize that cryptocurrency investments whether direct or indirect are speculative and involve heightened risk profiles compared to traditional asset classes. Cryptocurrencies may lack intrinsic value are subject to technological obsolescence and depend on the continued acceptance and use of blockchain networks by market participants. There can be no assurance that any Funds exposure to cryptocurrencies will achieve its investment objective or provide positive returns. Investors should carefully consider the significant risks associated with cryptocurrency investments including the additional risks that arise when exposure is obtained through ETPs before allocating capital to the Funds.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Exposure to Foreign Markets. Investing in foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations involves certain considerations and significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in U.S. investments. The value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends and interest paid with respect to such securities will fluctuate based on the relative strength of the U.S. dollar.

There may be less publicly available information about foreign securities, issuers and countries than is available about U.S. government securities and securities of domestic issuers. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic companies. There may also be less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers and listed companies than exists in the United States. Securities of some foreign companies are less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than securities of comparable domestic companies. The Funds' interest and dividends from foreign issuers as well as gains or proceeds realized from the sale or other disposition of international securities may be subject to non-U.S. withholding and other non-U.S. taxes, which may decrease the net return on such investments as compared to dividends and interest paid to the Funds by domestic companies or the U.S. Government and thereby reduce a Fund's net investment income.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods and can be subject to unpredictable change based on such factors as political developments and currency controls by foreign governments. Decreases in the value of currencies of the foreign countries in which a Fund invests relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding decrease in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in those currencies (and possibly a corresponding increase in the amount of securities required to be liquidated to meet distribution requirements). Conversely, increases in the value of currencies of the foreign countries in which a Fund invests relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding increase in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets (and possibly a corresponding decrease in the amount of securities to be liquidated). Because the Funds may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, it may seek to hedge foreign currency risks by engaging in foreign currency exchange transactions. These may include buying or selling foreign currencies on a spot basis, entering into foreign currency forward contracts, and buying and selling foreign currency options, foreign currency futures, and options on foreign currency futures. These activities may constitute "derivatives" transactions.

The Funds may invest in issuers domiciled in "emerging markets", or those countries determined by the Adviser to have developing or emerging economies and markets. Emerging market investing can have more risks than investing in developed foreign markets. For example, governments of developing and emerging market countries may be more unstable as compared to more developed countries. Also, currency values may fluctuate more in developing or emerging markets, and many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. In addition, economies in emerging markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The securities markets of developing and emerging countries are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the United States and other more developed countries, and such countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems. It may be more difficult to sell securities at acceptable prices and security prices may be more volatile than in countries with more mature markets. Further, brokerage commissions, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in foreign markets generally are more expensive than in the United States, particularly with respect to emerging markets. In addition, some emerging market countries impose transfer taxes or fees on a capital market transaction. Some currencies in emerging markets may have been devalued significantly against the U.S. Dollar. For these and other reasons, the prices of securities in foreign markets can fluctuate more significantly than the prices of securities of companies in developed countries.

Foreign investments involve a risk of local political, economic, or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments, and may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors. Such actions may include the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment or on foreign ownership of local companies generally, restrictions on the ability to repatriate investment income or constraints on currency exchange, or other government intervention. There is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to anticipate these potential events or counter their effects. These risks are magnified for investments in developing countries, which may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. The less developed the country, the greater effect these risks may have on the Fund.

Economies of particular countries or areas of the world may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States. Foreign markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. markets. It is anticipated that in most cases the best available market for foreign securities will be on an exchange or in over-the-counter markets located outside the United States. Foreign stock markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, are generally not as developed as those in the United States, and securities of some foreign issuers (particularly those located in developing countries) may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment, may result in increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer, and may involve substantial delays. In addition, the costs of foreign investing, including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions and custodial costs, are generally higher than for U.S. investors. In general, there is less overall governmental supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States. It may also be difficult to enforce legal rights in foreign countries. Foreign issuers are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers.

Some foreign securities impose restrictions on transfer within the United States or to U.S. persons. Although securities subject to such transfer restrictions may be marketable abroad, they may be less liquid than foreign securities of the same class that are not subject to such restrictions. American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as well as other “hybrid” forms of ADRs, including European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. ADRs typically are issued by a U.S. bank or trust company, evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign company, and are designed for use in U.S. securities markets; EDRs are issued by European financial institutions and typically trade in Europe; and GDRs are issued by European financial institutions and typically trade in both Europe and the United States. These certificates are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer’s home country. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer’s country.

Investments in European securities are subject to the risks of European countries, which can be significantly affected by the actions of their own individual governments as well as the actions of other European institutions, such as the European Union (“EU”), the European Economic and Monetary Union (“EMU”) and the European Central Bank. The EU is an intergovernmental and supranational union consisting of 27 member states. One of the key responsibilities of the EU is to create and administer a unified trade policy. The member states created the EMU, which established different stages and commitments that member states need to follow to achieve greater economic policy coordination and monetary cooperation. Member states relinquish their monetary control to the European Central Bank and use a single unified currency, the euro. Investments in Europe are also subject to currency risks. Further, because many countries are dependent on foreign exports, any fluctuations in the euro exchange rate could have a negative effect on an issuer’s profitability and performance. In addition, the EU has been extending its influence to the east as it has accepted several new Eastern European countries as members. Some of the new members remain burdened by the inherited inefficiencies of centrally planned economies. Additionally, these countries are dependent on Western Europe for trade and credit. The current and future status of the EU continues to be the subject of political and regulatory controversy, with widely differing views both within and between member countries. Further, the European financial markets have experienced uncertainty over the past few years, largely because of concerns about rising government debt levels and increased budget deficits. Political and regulatory responses to address structural and policy issues have created even greater instability throughout the region. The high levels of public debt increases the likelihood that certain European issuers will either default or restructure their debt obligations, which would have a negative effect on asset values. The use of austerity measures in countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and Ireland during times in which the eurozone has high levels of unemployment has limited economic growth. European countries can be adversely affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls that the EMU requires its members to comply with.

Investments in emerging markets can be subject to a number of types of taxes that vary by country, change frequently, and are sometimes defined by custom rather than written regulation. Emerging countries can tax interest, dividends, and capital gains through the application of a withholding tax. The local custodian normally withholds the tax upon receipt of a payment and forwards such tax payment to the foreign government on behalf of each Fund. Certain foreign governments can also require a foreign investor to file an income tax return and pay the local tax through estimated tax payments or pay the local tax when filing the tax return. Although not frequently used, some emerging markets have attempted to slow conversion of their currency by imposing a repatriation tax. Generally, this tax is applied to amounts, that are converted from the foreign currency to the investor’s currency and withdrawn from the local bank account. Transfer taxes or fees, such as stamp duties, security transfer taxes, and registration and script fees, are generally imposed by emerging markets as a tax or fee on a capital market transaction. Each emerging country may impose a tax or fee at a different point in time as the foreign investor perfects his interest in the securities acquired in the local market. A stamp duty is generally a tax on the official recording of a capital market transaction. Payment of such duty is generally a condition of the transfer of assets and failure to pay such duty can result in a loss of title to such asset as well as loss of benefit from any corporate actions. A stamp duty is generally determined based on a percentage of the value of the transaction conducted and can be charged against the buyer. Although such a fee does not generally exceed 100 basis points, certain emerging markets have assessed a stamp duty as high as 750 basis points. A security transfer tax is similar to a stamp duty and is generally applied to the purchase, sale or exchange of securities, that occur in a particular foreign market. These taxes are based on the value of the trade and similar to stamp taxes, can be assessed against the buyer, seller or both. Although the securities transfer tax may be assessed in lieu of a stamp duty, such tax can be assessed in addition to a stamp duty in certain foreign markets. Upon purchasing a security in an emerging market, such security must often be submitted to a registration process in order to record the purchaser as a legal owner of such security interest. Often foreign countries will charge a registration or script fee to record the change in ownership and, where physical securities are issued, issue a new security certificate. In addition to assessing this fee upon the acquisition of a security, some markets also assess registration charges upon the registration of local shares to foreign shares.

In addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities, the Funds may, from time to time, have exposure to issuers located in Asian markets, including, but not limited to, Japan and China. The economic, political, and regulatory conditions in Asian countries can be highly variable and, in some cases, unpredictable. Many Asian markets have experienced periods of significant instability and government intervention, including expropriation or nationalization of assets, abrupt changes in laws or regulations affecting foreign investment, restrictions on repatriation of capital, and imposition of currency controls. These factors can adversely affect the value, liquidity, and repatriation of the Funds' investments. Asian securities markets are, in general, less mature than those in the United States, often characterized by lower trading volumes, wider bid/ask spreads, greater price volatility, and less reliable settlement systems, which can result in increased risk of delays or failed trades.

The Funds' investments in Asian countries may also be significantly affected by fluctuations in local currencies, which can be subject to government intervention, devaluation, or inconvertibility. In China, for example, the government maintains significant control over the economy, financial markets, and currency exchange, and may impose capital controls or foreign ownership restrictions with little notice. Investments in Chinese issuers may also be affected by regulatory uncertainty, lack of transparency, changes in policies regarding foreign participation in local markets, social, economic and political conditions impacting China, including international relations with other nations, public health risks, corruption and military activity, market illiquidity, exchange-rate fluctuations, volatility, and the potential for limited disclosure and regulation involving Chinese securities. Additionally, certain investments in China may be made through structures such as variable interest entities (VIEs), which present unique legal and operational risks, including uncertainty regarding enforceability of ownership rights. Japan, though a developed market, faces distinct risks related to long-term economic stagnation, high levels of public debt, an aging population, exposure to natural disasters, and ongoing monetary and fiscal interventions by the Japanese government and central bank. The performance of Japanese securities may also be influenced by regional geopolitical tensions or trade disputes.

Across Asia, the diversity of legal, regulatory, and accounting standards, as well as varying levels of investor protection and market oversight, may make it more challenging for the Funds to obtain reliable information or enforce contractual and legal rights. Geopolitical risks, such as tensions in the Taiwan Strait, the Middle East, the Korean Peninsula, or territorial disputes in the South China Sea, may lead to market volatility or disrupt economic activity in the region. While the Funds do not concentrate exclusively in any single Asian market or sector, their investments in the region may subject them to these and other risks to a greater extent than funds that do not invest in Asian issuers. These risks may be heightened during periods of economic, political, or social instability and may result in significant losses.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A forward foreign currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. A Fund may also invest in non-deliverable forward contracts (cash-settled contracts for currencies of countries which do not allow non-residents to hold substantial sums of their currency, e.g. China), in order to hedge the foreign currency risk. These contracts are principally traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large, commercial banks) and their customers as opposed to on exchanges regulated by the CFTC (note, however, that under new definitions adopted by the CFTC and SEC, many non-deliverable foreign currency forwards will be considered swaps for certain purposes, including determination of whether such instruments must be traded on exchanges and centrally cleared). A forward contract generally has no standard maturity dates or amounts (i.e., the parties to the contract may fix the maturity date and the amount) or initial margin deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

A Fund may enter into forward contracts for a variety of purposes in connection with the management of the foreign currency exposure of its portfolio. When a Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may desire to “lock in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of dollars of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions, a Fund will seek to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received.

When the Adviser believes that one currency may experience a substantial movement against another currency, including the U.S. dollar, or it wishes to alter a Fund’s exposure to the currencies of the countries in its investment universe, it may enter into a forward contract to sell or buy foreign currency in exchange for the U.S. dollar or another foreign currency. Alternatively, where appropriate, a Fund may manage all or part of its foreign currency exposure through the use of a basket of currencies or a proxy currency where such currency or currencies act as an effective proxy for other currencies. In such a case, a Fund may enter into a forward contract where the amount of the foreign currency to be sold exceeds the value of the securities denominated in such currency. The use of this basket hedging technique may be more efficient and economical than entering into separate forward contracts for each currency held in a Fund. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of short-term currency market movement is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Under normal circumstances, consideration of the prospect for currency parities will be incorporated into the longer-term investment decisions made with regard to overall diversification strategies. However, each Fund retains flexibility to enter into such forward contracts when the Adviser determines that the best interests of the Fund will be served.

A Fund may enter into forward contracts for any other purpose consistent with that Fund’s investment objective and program. In determining the amount to be delivered under a contract, a Fund may net offsetting positions.

At the maturity of a forward contract, a Fund may sell the portfolio security and make delivery of the foreign currency, or it may retain the security and either extend the maturity of the forward contract (by “rolling” that contract forward) or initiate a new forward contract.

If a Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting transaction, that Fund will incur a gain or a loss (as described below) to the extent that there has been movement in forward contract prices. If a Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it may subsequently enter into a new forward contract to sell the foreign currency. Should forward prices decline during the period between a Fund’s entering into a forward contract for the sale of a foreign currency and the date it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the foreign currency, that Fund will realize a gain to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, a Fund will suffer a loss to the extent of the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell.

A Fund’s dealing in forward foreign currency exchange contracts will generally be limited to the transactions described above. However, each Fund reserves the right to enter into forward foreign currency contracts for different purposes and under different circumstances. No Fund is required to enter into forward contracts with regard to its foreign currency denominated securities and a Fund will not do so unless deemed appropriate by the Adviser. Further, this method of hedging against a decline in the value of a currency is intended to establish a rate of exchange at a future date, and not to eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities. Additionally, although such contracts tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time, they tend to limit any potential gain, which might result from an increase in the value of that currency.

Although each Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. It will do so from time to time, and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the “spread”) between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should a Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

Foreign Futures and Options. Participation in foreign futures and foreign options transactions involves the execution and clearing of trades on or subject to the rules of a foreign board of trade. Neither the National Futures Association nor any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, or has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or any applicable foreign law. This is true even if the exchange is formally linked to a domestic market so that a position taken on the market may be liquidated by a transaction on another market. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the foreign futures or foreign options transaction occurs. For these reasons, customers who trade foreign futures or foreign options contracts may not be afforded certain of the protective measures provided by the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”), the CFTC’s regulations and the rules of the National Futures Association and any domestic exchange, including the right to use reparations proceedings before the Commission and arbitration proceedings provided by the National Futures Association or any domestic futures exchange. In particular, funds received from a Fund for foreign futures or foreign options transactions may not be provided the same protections as funds received in respect of transactions on United States futures exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or foreign options contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time a Fund’s order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised.

FORWARD COMMITMENTS

Forward commitments are securities purchased on a “when-issued” or delayed delivery basis. Such securities are not available for immediate delivery despite the fact that a market exists for those securities. The price for such securities, which is generally expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment to purchase is made, but delivery and payment for the when-issued securities take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within two months of the purchase, but may be negotiated to take up to three months. During the period between purchases and settlement, no payment is made by a Fund to the issuer and no interest accrues to a Fund. At the time a Fund makes the commitment to purchase a security on a when-issued basis, it will record the transaction as a purchase and thereafter reflect the value of the security each day in determining the Fund’s NAV. When-issued and forward commitment transactions involve the risk that the price or yield obtained in a transaction may be less favorable than the price or yield available in the market when the transaction takes place.

FUTURES CONTRACTS

General. Futures contracts include stock index, interest rate and currency futures (commonly referred to as “futures” or “futures contracts”).

Stock index futures contracts may be used to provide a hedge for a portion of a Fund’s portfolio, as a cash management tool, or as an efficient way for the Adviser to implement either an increase or decrease in portfolio market exposure in response to changing market conditions. Each Fund may purchase or sell futures contracts with respect to any stock index. Nevertheless, to hedge a Fund’s portfolio successfully, a Fund must sell futures contracts with respect to indices or sub-indices whose movements will have a significant correlation with movements in the prices of a Fund’s portfolio securities.

Interest rate or currency futures contracts may be used to manage a Fund’s exposure to changes in prevailing levels of interest rates or currency exchange rates in order to establish more definitely the effective return on securities or currencies held or intended to be acquired by a Fund. In this regard, a Fund could sell interest rate or currency futures as an offset against the effect of expected increases in interest rates or currency exchange rates and purchase such futures as an offset against the effect of expected declines in interest rates or currency exchange rates.

Each Fund may enter into futures contracts that are traded on national or foreign futures exchanges, which are standardized as to maturity date and underlying financial instrument. Futures exchanges and trading in the United States are regulated under the CEA by the CFTC. Futures are traded in London at the London International Financial Futures Exchange in Paris at the MATIF and in Tokyo at the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Although techniques other than the sale and purchase of futures contracts could be used for the above-referenced purposes, futures contracts offer an effective and relatively low cost means of implementing a Fund’s objectives in these areas.

Although the Funds have no current intention of engaging in futures or options transactions other than those described above, they reserve the right to do so. Such futures and options trading might involve risks, which differ from those involved in the futures and options described in this Statement of Additional Information.

Hedging Risk. A decision of whether, when and how to hedge involves skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of unexpected market behavior or market or interest rate trends. There are several risks in connection with the use by a Fund of futures contracts as a hedging device. One risk arises because of the possible imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the futures contracts and movements in the prices of the underlying instruments, which are the subject of the hedge. The Adviser will, however, attempt to reduce this risk by entering into futures contracts whose movements, in its judgment, will have a significant correlation with movements in the prices of a Fund’s underlying instruments sought to be hedged.

Successful use of futures contracts by a Fund for hedging purposes is also subject to the Adviser’s ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the market. It is possible that, when a Fund has sold futures to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the index, indices, or instruments underlying futures might advance and the value of the underlying instruments held in a Fund’s portfolio might decline. If this were to occur, a Fund would lose money on the futures and also would experience a decline in value in its underlying instruments. However, while this might occur to a certain degree, the Adviser believes that over time the value of a Fund’s portfolio will tend to move in the same direction as the market indices used to hedge the portfolio. It is also possible that if a Fund were to hedge against the possibility of a decline in the market (adversely affecting the underlying instruments held in its portfolio) and prices instead increased, a Fund would lose part or all of the benefit of increased value of those underlying instruments that it has hedged, because it would have offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, in such situations, if a Fund had insufficient cash, it might have to sell underlying instruments to meet daily variation margin requirements. Such sales of underlying instruments might be, but would not necessarily be, at increased prices (which would reflect the rising market). A Fund might have to sell underlying instruments at a time when it would be disadvantageous to do so.

In addition to the possibility that there might be an imperfect correlation, or no correlation at all, between price movements in the futures contracts and the portion of the portfolio being hedged, the price movements of futures contracts might not correlate perfectly with price movements in the underlying instruments due to certain market distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors might close futures contracts through offsetting transactions, which could distort the normal relationship between the underlying instruments and futures markets. Second, the margin requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets, and as a result the futures market might attract more speculators than the securities markets do. Increased participation by speculators in the futures market might also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion in the futures market and also because of the imperfect correlation between price movements in the underlying instruments and movements in the prices of futures contracts, even a correct forecast of general market trends by the Adviser might not result in a successful hedging transaction over a very short time period.

LIBOR/SOFR Risk. Most London Interbank Offered Rates (“LIBORs”) were generally phased out by the end of 2021, and some regulated entities have ceased to enter into new LIBOR-based contracts beginning January 1, 2022. As of September 30, 2024, the UK FCA has confirmed that all publications of LIBOR, including all synthetic publications of the 1-, 3-, and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings, have ceased. Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. Although the transition away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR and other benchmark rates on financial markets, a fund or the financial instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. Global regulators have advised market participants to cease entering into new contracts using LIBOR as a reference rate, and it is possible that investments in LIBOR-based instruments could invite regulatory scrutiny. Instruments in which the Fund invests historically paid interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or were subject to interest caps or floors based on LIBOR. The Fund and issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests also historically obtained financing at floating rates based on LIBOR. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR still may be developing.

The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data. SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point. Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from LIBOR. LIBOR was intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term maturities or tenors. It was a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR was intended to be sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR, during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR’s history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Liquidity. A Fund may elect to close some or all of its futures positions at any time prior to their expiration. A Fund would do so to reduce exposure represented by long futures positions or short futures positions. A Fund may close its positions by taking opposite positions, which would operate to terminate that Fund's position in the futures contracts. Final determinations of variation margin would then be made, additional cash would be required to be paid by or released to a Fund, and that Fund would realize a loss or a gain.

Futures contracts may be closed out only on the exchange or board of trade where the contracts were initially traded. Although each Fund intends to purchase or sell futures contracts only on exchanges or boards of trade where there appears to be an active market, there is no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange or board of trade will exist for any particular contract at any particular time. The reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange are substantially the same as those discussed in the section entitled "Description of Securities, Other Investment Policies and Risk Considerations – Options on Futures Contracts". In the event that a liquid market does not exist, it might not be possible to close out a futures contract, and in the event of adverse price movements, a Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. However, in the event futures contracts have been used to hedge the underlying instruments, a Fund would continue to hold the underlying instruments subject to the hedge until the futures contracts could be terminated. In such circumstances, an increase in the price of underlying instruments, if any, might partially or completely offset losses on the futures contract. However, as described below, there is no guarantee that the price of the underlying instruments will, in fact, correlate with the price movements in the futures contract and thus provide an offset to losses on a futures contract.

Trading in Futures Contracts. A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific financial instrument (e.g., units of a stock index) for a specified price, date, time and place designated at the time the contract is made. The financial instrument underlying the contract may be a stock, stock index, bond, bond index, interest rate, foreign exchange rate or other similar instrument. Brokerage fees are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold and margin deposits must be maintained. Entering into a contract to buy is commonly referred to as buying or purchasing a contract or holding a long position. Entering into a contract to sell is commonly referred to as selling a contract or holding a short position.

Futures contracts are traded in the United States on commodity exchanges or boards of trade (known as “contract markets”) approved for such trading and regulated by the CFTC. These contract markets standardize the terms, including the maturity date and underlying financial instrument, of all futures contracts.

Unlike when a Fund purchases or sells a security, no price would be paid or received by that Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Upon entering into a futures contract, and to maintain a Fund’s open positions in futures contracts, a Fund would be required to deposit with its custodian or futures broker in a segregated account in the name of the futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. Government securities, suitable money market instruments, or other liquid securities, known as “initial margin”. The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded, and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margins that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the underlying instrument or index in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to that Fund.

These subsequent payments, called “variation margin”, to and from the futures broker, are made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying assets fluctuate making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as “marking to the market”. A Fund expects to earn interest income on its margin deposits.

Although certain futures contracts, by their terms, require actual future delivery of and payment for the underlying instruments, in practice most futures contracts are usually closed out before the delivery date. Closing out an open futures contract purchase or sale is effected by entering into an offsetting futures contract sale or purchase, respectively, for the same aggregate amount of the identical underlying instrument or index and the same delivery date. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a Fund realizes a gain; if it is more, a Fund realizes a loss. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a Fund realizes a gain; if it is less, a Fund realizes a loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. There can be no assurance, however, that a Fund will be able to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to a particular futures contract at a particular time. If a Fund is not able to enter into an offsetting transaction that Fund will continue to be required to maintain the margin deposits on the futures contract.

For example, one contract in the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 Index future is a contract to buy 25 pounds sterling multiplied by the level of the UK Financial Times 100 Share Index on a given future date. Settlement of a stock index futures contract may or may not be in the underlying instrument or index. If not in the underlying instrument or index, then settlement will be made in cash, equivalent over time to the difference between the contract price and the actual price of the underlying asset at the time the stock index futures contract expires.

Volatility and Leverage. The prices of futures contracts are volatile and are influenced, among other things, by actual and anticipated changes in the market and interest rates, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and national and international political and economic events. Most United States futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day’s settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of futures contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Because of the low margin deposits required, futures trading involves an extremely high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract were deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit, if the contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount of margin deposited to maintain the futures contract. However, a Fund would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES

Certain securities that a Fund may purchase (e.g., restricted securities purchased in private placements) may be illiquid (generally, securities that the Fund determines are unlikely to be able to be sold within seven (7) days) when purchased.

Securities held by a Fund, even if liquid when acquired, may become illiquid if the underlying issuer faces material financial difficulties or bankruptcy, the securities are delisted from an exchange on which they were traded or the Adviser otherwise determines that the securities are illiquid. Illiquid securities are subject to the risk that they cannot be sold in a timely manner, and are also subject to the risk that they must be fair valued by the applicable Fund with little or no current, independent pricing information. In such a case, the Fund may undervalue or overvalue the securities. Each Fund is subject to a restriction preventing the Fund from acquiring illiquid securities with more than 15% of its assets. If through the appreciation of illiquid securities or the depreciation of liquid securities, a Fund should be in a position where more than 15% of the value of its net assets are invested in illiquid assets, including restricted securities, a Fund will take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Funds may invest in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, closed-end funds and open-end (mutual) funds (also called underlying funds), as well as in business development companies. To the extent such underlying funds are index-based, these underlying funds will generally attempt to replicate the performance of a particular index. An underlying fund may not always hold all of the same securities as the index it attempts to track. An underlying fund may use statistical sampling techniques to attempt to replicate the returns of an index. Statistical sampling techniques attempt to match the investment characteristics of the index and the fund by taking into account such factors as capitalization, industry exposures, dividend yield, price/earnings (P/E) ratio, price/book (P/B) ratio, and earnings growth. An underlying fund may not track the index perfectly because differences between the index and the fund's portfolio can cause differences in performance. In addition, expenses and transaction costs, the size and frequency of cash flow into and out of the fund, and differences between how and when the fund and the index are valued can cause differences in performance. Furthermore, when a Fund invests in shares of underlying funds, performance is directly related to the ability of the underlying funds to meet their respective investment objectives, as well as the allocation of the Fund's assets among the underlying funds by the Adviser. Accordingly, each Fund's investment performance will be influenced by the investment strategies of and risks associated with any underlying funds in direct proportion to the amount of assets the Fund allocates to such underlying funds utilizing such strategies.

There is also a risk that the underlying funds may terminate due to extraordinary events. For example, any of the service providers to an underlying fund, such as the trustee or sponsor, may close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the underlying fund, and the underlying fund may not be able to find a substitute service provider. Also, the underlying fund may be dependent upon licenses to use the various indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names. If these licenses are terminated, the respective underlying fund may also terminate. In addition, an underlying fund may terminate if its net assets fall below a certain amount. Although the Funds believe that in the event of the termination of an underlying fund, the applicable Fund will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate underlying fund tracking the same market index or another index covering the same general market, there can be no assurance that shares of an alternate underlying fund would be available for investment at that time.

Additional risks related to investments in investment companies, including risks related to specific types of investment companies, are set forth below.

1940 Act Requirements. Generally, under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, a fund may not acquire shares of another investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, (i) a fund would hold more than 3% of the other investment company's total outstanding shares, (ii) a fund's investment in securities of the other investment company would be more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund, or (iii) more than 10% of a fund's total assets would be invested in investment companies. Under certain statutory and regulatory exemptions, a fund may invest in registered and unregistered money market funds in excess of these limitations. The Funds may rely upon any applicable statutory or regulatory exemptions in investing in other investment companies. These restrictions and conditions may limit the Funds' ability to invest in other investment companies to the extent desired.

Business Development Companies. Business Development Companies ("BDCs") are a type of closed-end investment company regulated under the 1940 Act. BDCs typically operate as publicly traded private equity firms that invest in early stage to mature private companies as well as small public companies. BDCs are regulated under the 1940 Act and are taxed as regulated investment companies ("RICs") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). BDCs realize operating income when their investments are sold off, and therefore maintain complex organizational, operational, tax and compliance requirements. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, BDCs generally intend to qualify as RICs. To so qualify, BDCs must satisfy certain asset diversification and source of income tests and must generally distribute at least 90% of their taxable earnings as dividends. Under the 1940 Act, BDCs are also required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. Government securities and high-quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. While BDCs are expected to generate income in the form of dividends, because BDCs generally invest in less mature private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies (which involve greater risk than well-established publicly-traded companies), certain BDCs during certain periods of time may not generate such income. Generally, little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies and there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed evaluation of a BDC and the BDC's portfolio of investments. Securities of private companies may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell at a price representative of their intrinsic value. Small and medium-sized companies also may have fewer lines of business so that changes in any one line of business may have a greater impact on the value of their stock than is the case with a larger company. In addition, investments made by BDCs are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and are otherwise less liquid than publicly-traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC in which a Fund invests to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments. BDCs may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized may be disproportionately impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment, particularly if a company experiences the need to write down the value of an investment. Since BDCs rely on access to short-term money markets, longer-term capital markets and the bank markets as significant sources of liquidity, if BDCs are not able to access capital at competitive rates, their ability to implement certain financial strategies will be negatively impacted. Market disruptions, including a downturn in capital markets in general or a downgrade of the credit rating of a BDC held by a Fund, may increase the cost of borrowing to that company, thereby increasing its cost of borrowing and adversely impacting the Fund's returns. Credit downgrades may also result in requirements for a BDC to provide additional support in the form of letters of credit or cash or other collateral to various counterparties.

Closed-End Investment Companies. Each Fund may invest in “closed-end” investment companies (or “closed-end funds”), subject to the investment restrictions set forth below. A Fund, together with any company or companies controlled by that Fund, and any other investment companies having the Adviser as an investment adviser, may purchase in the aggregate only up to 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any closed-end fund. Shares of closed-end funds are typically offered to the public in a one-time initial public offering by a group of underwriters who retain a spread or underwriting commission of between 4% or 6% of the initial public offering price. Such securities are then listed for trading on the NYSE, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (commonly known as “NASDAQ”) and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets. Because the shares of closed-end funds cannot be redeemed upon demand to the issuer like the shares of an open-end investment company (such as the Funds), investors seek to buy and sell shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market.

Each Fund generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds only in the secondary market. A Fund will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases similar to the expenses a Fund would incur for the purchase of securities of any other type of issuer in the secondary market. A Fund may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Adviser, based on a consideration of the nature of the closed-end fund’s proposed investments, the prevailing market conditions and the level of demand for such securities, they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if a Fund purchased such securities in the secondary market.

The shares of many closed-end funds, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share, which is less than the NAV per share, the difference representing the “market discount” of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined NAV but rather are subject to the principles of supply and demand in the secondary market. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers of closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their net asset value.

A Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to NAV or at a premium to net asset value. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by a Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and a Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of a Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by a Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund.

Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. A Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and NAV than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

Exchange Traded Funds. A Fund may invest in shares of other exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). Typically, assets underlying the ETF shares are stocks, though they may also be commodities or other instruments. An ETF may seek to replicate the performance of a specific index or may be actively managed.

Typically, shares of an ETF that tracks an index are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark increases. However, in the case of inverse ETFs (also called "short ETFs" or "bear ETFs"), ETF shares are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark decreases. Inverse ETFs seek to deliver the opposite of the performance of the benchmark they track and are often marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward moving markets. Investments in inverse ETFs are similar to holding short positions in the underlying benchmark. Leveraged ETFs seek to deliver multiples of the performance of the index or other benchmark they track and use derivatives in an effort to amplify the returns (or declines, in the case of leveraged inverse ETFs) of the underlying index or benchmark. In addition, some ETFs are non-registered investment companies that invest directly in securities, commodities or other assets (such as precious metals).

Inverse and leveraged ETFs are subject to additional risks not generally associated with traditional ETFs. The NAV and market price of leveraged or inverse ETFs are usually more volatile than the value of the tracked index or of other ETFs that do not use leverage. Inverse and leveraged ETFs may use investment techniques and financial instruments such as derivative transactions and short selling techniques, and the use of these techniques may cause the inverse or leveraged ETFs to lose more money in market environments that are adverse to their investment strategies than other funds that do not use such techniques. In addition, while leveraged ETFs may offer the potential for greater return, the potential for loss and the speed at which losses can be realized also are greater. Most leveraged and inverse ETFs "reset" daily, meaning they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Leveraged and inverse ETFs can deviate substantially from the performance of their underlying benchmark over longer periods of time, particularly in volatile periods.

ETF shares are redeemable only in large blocks (typically, 50,000 shares), called “creation units”, and are redeemed principally in-kind at each day’s next calculated net asset value per share (NAV). ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those fees incurred directly by a fund. A Fund’s purchase of ETFs results in the layering of expenses, such that the Fund would indirectly bear a proportionate share of any ETF’s operating expenses. Further, while traditional investment companies are continuously offered at NAV, ETFs are traded in the secondary market (e.g., on a stock exchange) on an intra-day basis at prices that may be above or below the value of their underlying portfolios.

Investments in an ETF involve certain risks generally associated with investments in a broadly based portfolio of securities, including risks that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF or other instrument. In addition, an index-based ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain investments in the secondary market, discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting or number of investments held or other factors. In addition, an ETF may be adversely affected by the performance of the specific index, market sector or group of industries on which it is based. ETFs that invest in other assets, such as commodities, are subject to the risks associated with directly investing in those assets. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (1) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value and, if an index-based ETF, the ETF may not track an index as well as a traditional index mutual fund because of the disparity between the ETF’s market value and the ETF’s NAV; (2) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; or (3) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, if the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or upon the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

Because ETFs and pools that issue similar instruments bear various fees and expenses, a Fund’s investment in these instruments will involve certain indirect costs, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. The Adviser may consider the expenses associated with an investment in determining whether to invest in an ETF.

Expenses of Other Investment Companies. A Fund’s investments in ETFs, mutual funds, closed-end funds, REITs and other underlying funds involve certain additional expenses and certain tax results, which would not be present in a direct investment in the underlying funds.

Master/Feeder Structure. Notwithstanding these limitations, each Fund reserves the right to convert to a “master/feeder” structure at a future date. If the Board approved the use of a master-feeder structure for a Fund, a Fund (the “feeder” fund) would invest all of its investable assets in an open-end management investment company (the “master” fund) with substantially the same investment objectives, policies and limitations as that Fund. For this purpose, “all of the Fund’s investable assets” means that the only investment securities that would be held by that Fund would be that Fund’s interest in the master fund. Under such a structure, one or more “feeder” funds, such as a Fund, invest all of their assets in a “master” fund, which, in turn, invests directly in a portfolio of securities. If required by applicable law, a Fund will seek shareholder approval before converting to a master/feeder structure. If the requisite regulatory authorities determine that such approval is not required, shareholders will be deemed, by purchasing shares, to have consented to such a conversion and no further shareholder approval will be sought. Such a conversion is expressly permitted under the investment objective and fundamental policies of a Fund.

Open-End Investment Companies. The 1940 Act provides that an underlying fund whose shares are purchased by a Fund will be obligated to redeem shares held by a Fund only in an amount up to 1% of the underlying fund’s outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days. Shares held by a Fund in excess of 1% of an underlying fund’s outstanding securities therefore, will generally be considered not readily marketable securities, which, together with other such securities, may not exceed 15% of a Fund’s assets. In some cases deemed appropriate by the Adviser or the Board of Trustees, Shares held by a Fund in excess of 1% of an underlying fund’s outstanding securities will be considered readily marketable securities (for example, ETFs, which are registered as open-end investment companies but listed on an exchange).

Under certain circumstances an underlying fund may determine to make payment of a redemption by a Fund wholly or partly by a distribution in kind of securities from its portfolio, in lieu of cash, in conformity with the rules of the SEC. In such cases, a Fund may hold securities distributed by an underlying fund until the Adviser determines that it is appropriate to dispose of such securities.

Investment decisions by the investment advisers of the underlying funds are made independently of a Fund and the Adviser. Therefore, the investment adviser of one underlying fund may be purchasing shares of the same issuer whose shares are being sold by the investment adviser of another such fund. The result of this would be an indirect expense to a Fund without accomplishing any investment purpose.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in the Funds' portfolios may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Adviser's control, including fluctuation in interest rates, the quality of the Funds' investments, economic conditions and general market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, and could result in trading halts, such as changes in governments' economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, terrorism, war, military action and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. Any of the foregoing market events can adversely affect the economies of one or more countries or the entire global economy, certain industries or individual issuers, and capital and security markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen or quickly addressed.

As shown with the coronavirus disease that emerged in 2020 (COVID-19), market events (including public health crises and concerns) can have a profound economic and business effect that results in cancellations and disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, disruption and displacement of one or more sectors or industries, closing of borders and imposition of travel restrictions and quarantines, general public concern and uncertainty and, in extreme cases, exchange trading halts due to rapidly falling prices.

Market events such as these and other types of market events may cause significant declines in the values and liquidity of many securities and other instruments, and significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers both domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Funds) could change drastically and rapidly and therefore adversely affect the Funds.

OPTIONS

Dealer (Over-the-Counter) Options. The Funds may engage in transactions involving dealer options. Certain risks are specific to dealer options. While the Funds would look to a clearing corporation to exercise exchange-traded options, if the Funds were to purchase a dealer option, it would rely on the dealer from whom it purchased the option to perform if the option were exercised. Failure by the dealer to do so would result in the loss of the premium paid by the Funds as well as loss of the expected benefit of the transaction. Transaction costs regarding writing and purchasing options are normally higher than those applicable to purchases and sales of portfolio securities.

Exchange-traded options generally have a continuous liquid market while dealer options have none. Consequently, the Funds will generally be able to realize the value of a dealer option it has purchased only by exercising it or reselling it to the dealer who issued it. Similarly, when a Fund writes a dealer option, it generally will be able to close out the option prior to its expiration only by entering into a closing purchase transaction with the dealer to which the Funds originally wrote the option. While the Funds will seek to enter into dealer options only with dealers who will agree to and which are expected to be capable of entering into closing transactions with a Fund, there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to liquidate a dealer option at a favorable price at any time prior to expiration. Until a Fund, as a covered dealer call option writer, is able to effect a closing purchase transaction, it will not be able to liquidate securities (or other assets) or currencies used as cover until the option expires or is exercised. In the event of insolvency of the contra party, the Funds may be unable to liquidate a dealer option. With respect to options written by a Fund, the inability to enter into a closing transaction may result in material losses to that Fund. For example, since the Funds must maintain a secured position with respect to any call option on a security they write, the Funds may not sell the assets, that they have segregated to secure the position while it is obligated under the option. This requirement may impair a Fund's ability to sell portfolio securities or currencies at a time when such sale might be advantageous.

The Staff of the SEC has taken the position that purchased dealer options and the assets used to secure the written dealer options are illiquid securities. A Fund may treat the cover used for written OTC options as liquid if the dealer agrees that a Fund may repurchase the OTC option it has written for a maximum price to be calculated by a predetermined formula. In such cases, the OTC option would be considered illiquid only to the extent the maximum repurchase price under the formula exceeds the intrinsic value of the option. Accordingly, each Fund will treat dealer options as subject to a Fund's limitation on unmarketable securities. If the SEC changes its position on the liquidity of dealer options, a Fund will change its treatment of such instrument accordingly.

Options on Futures Contracts. Each Fund may purchase and sell options on the same types of futures in which it may invest. Options on futures are similar to options on underlying instruments except that options on futures give the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put), rather than to purchase or sell the futures contract, at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of the option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by the delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's futures margin account which represents the amount by which the market price of the futures contract, at exercise, exceeds (in the case of a call) or is less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option on the futures contract. Purchasers of options who fail to exercise their options prior to the exercise date suffer a loss of the premium paid.

Where a Fund seeks to close out an option position by writing or buying an offsetting option covering the same underlying instrument, index or contract and having the same exercise price and expiration date, its ability to establish and close out positions on such options will be subject to the maintenance of a liquid secondary market. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options, or underlying instruments; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances (e.g., volume exceeds clearing capability) may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or a clearing corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in the class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options on the exchange that had been issued by a clearing corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms. There is no assurance that higher than anticipated trading activity or other unforeseen events might not, at times, render certain of the facilities of any of the clearing corporations inadequate, and thereby result in the institution by an exchange of special procedures which may interfere with the timely execution of customers' orders.

As an alternative to writing or purchasing call and put options on stock index futures, each Fund may write or purchase call and put options on stock indices. Such options would be used in a manner similar to the use of options on futures contracts.

Purchasing Call Options. Each Fund may purchase American or European style call options. As the holder of a call option, a Fund has the right to purchase the underlying security or currency at the exercise price at any time during the option period (American style) or at the expiration of the option (European style). A Fund may enter into closing sale transactions with respect to such options, exercise them or permit them to expire. A Fund may purchase call options for the purpose of increasing its current return or avoiding tax consequences, which could reduce its current return. A Fund may also purchase call options in order to acquire the underlying securities or currencies. Examples of such uses of call options are provided below.

Call options may be purchased by a Fund for the purpose of acquiring the underlying securities or currencies for its portfolio. Utilized in this fashion, the purchase of call options enables a Fund to acquire the securities or currencies at the exercise price of the call option plus the premium paid. At times the net cost of acquiring securities or currencies in this manner may be less than the cost of acquiring the securities or currencies directly. This technique may also be useful to a Fund in purchasing a large block of securities or currencies that would be more difficult to acquire by direct market purchases. So long as it holds such a call option rather than the underlying security or currency itself, a Fund is partially protected from any unexpected decline in the market price of the underlying security or currency and in such event could allow the call option to expire, incurring a loss only to the extent of the premium paid for the option.

Purchasing Put Options. Each Fund may purchase American or European style put options. As the holder of a put option, a Fund has the right to sell the underlying security or currency at the exercise price at any time during the option period (American style) or at the expiration of the option (European style). In return for this right, the Fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the “option premium”). A Fund may enter into closing sale transactions with respect to such options, exercise them or permit them to expire. A Fund may purchase put options for defensive purposes in order to protect against an anticipated decline in the value of its securities or currencies.

Each Fund may purchase a put option on an underlying security or currency (a “protective put”) owned by a Fund as a defensive technique in order to protect against an anticipated decline in the value of the security or currency. Such hedge protection is provided only during the life of the put option when a Fund, as the holder of the put option, is able to sell the underlying security or currency at the put exercise price regardless of any decline in the underlying security’s market price or currency’s exchange value. For example, a put option may be purchased in order to protect unrealized appreciation of a security or currency where the Adviser deems it desirable to continue to hold the security or currency because of tax considerations. The premium paid for the put option and any transaction costs would reduce any capital gain otherwise available for distribution when the security or currency is eventually sold.

Each Fund may also purchase put options at a time when a Fund does not own the underlying security or currency. By purchasing put options on a security or currency it does not own, a Fund seeks to benefit from a decline in the market price of the underlying security or currency. If the put option is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security or currency remains equal to or greater than the exercise price during the life of the put option, a Fund will lose its entire investment in the put option. In order for the purchase of a put option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security or currency must decline sufficiently below the exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs, unless the put option is sold in a closing sale transaction.

Option Combinations. Each Fund may purchase or write put or call options in combinations, including, without limitation, spreads, straddles and collars. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out. In “spread” transactions, a Fund buys and writes a put or buys and writes a call on the same underlying instrument with the options having different exercise prices, expiration dates, or both. In “straddles,” a Fund purchases a put option and a call option or writes a put option and a call option on the same instrument with the same expiration date and the same exercise price. When a Fund engages in spread and straddle transactions, it seeks to profit from differences in the option premiums paid and received and in the market prices of the related options positions when they are closed out or sold. Because these transactions require the Fund to buy and/or write more than one option simultaneously, the Fund’s ability to enter into such transactions and to liquidate its positions when necessary or deemed advisable may be more limited than if the Fund were to buy or sell a single option. Similarly, costs incurred by the Fund in connection with these transactions will in many cases be greater than if the Fund were to buy or sell a single option. A Fund also may use option “collars.” A “collar” position combines a put option purchased by the Fund (the right of the Fund to sell a specific security within a specified period) with a call option that is written by the Fund (the right of the counterparty to buy the same security) in a single instrument. The Fund’s right to sell the security is typically set at a price that is below the counterparty’s right to buy the security. Thus, the combined position “collars” the performance of the underlying security, providing protection from depreciation below the price specified in the put option, and allowing for participation in any appreciation up to the price specified by the call option. In each case, the premium received for writing an option offsets, in part, the premium paid to purchase the corresponding option, however, downside protection may be limited as compared to just owning a single option. Also, certain option combinations, such as straddles, may be subject to special U.S. federal income tax rules.

Special Risks of Over the Counter 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, an OTC option is a type of financial contract that is negotiated privately and directly between two parties, rather than being traded on a public exchange. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized and backed by a clearing organization that guarantees the transaction, OTC options are custom contracts whose terms are set by the parties involved, typically a Fund and a financial institution such as a bank or securities dealer. There is no third-party clearinghouse involved to guarantee that each party fulfills its obligations under the contract. Thus, when the Fund purchases an OTC option, it relies on the counter-party from whom it purchased the option to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon exercise of the option. Failure by the counter-party to do so would result in the loss of any premium paid by the Fund as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

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

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

Writing Covered Call Options. A Fund may write (sell) American or European style "covered" call options and purchase options to close out options previously written by that Fund. In writing covered call options, a Fund expects to generate additional premium income which should serve to enhance that Fund's total return and reduce the effect of any price decline of the security or currency involved in the option. Covered call options will generally be written on securities or currencies which, in the Adviser's opinion, are not expected to have any major price increases or moves in the near future but which, over the long term, are deemed to be attractive investments for a Fund.

A call option gives the holder (buyer) the "right to purchase" a security or currency at a specified price (the exercise price) at expiration of the option (European style) or at any time until a certain date (the expiration date) (American style). So long as the obligation of the writer of a call option continues, he may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through whom such option was sold, requiring him to deliver the underlying security or currency against payment of the exercise price. This obligation terminates upon the expiration of the call option, or such earlier time at which the writer effects a closing purchase transaction by repurchasing an option identical to that previously sold. To secure his obligation to deliver the underlying security or currency in the case of a call option, a writer is required to deposit in escrow the underlying security or currency or other assets in accordance with the rules of a clearing corporation.

A call option is considered "covered" if a Fund (i) owns the security or currency subject to the option, or owns an option to purchase the same underlying security or currency having an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the "covered" option; or (ii) has established with its custodian for the term of the option an account consisting of cash, U.S. Government securities or other liquid securities having a value equal to the fluctuating market value of the securities or currencies on which a Fund holds the option.

The writing of covered call options is a conservative investment technique believed to involve relatively little risk (in contrast to the writing of naked or uncovered options), but capable of enhancing a Fund's total return. When writing a covered call option, a Fund, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying security or currency above the exercise price, but conversely retains the risk of loss should the price of the security or currency decline. Unlike one who owns securities or currencies not subject to an option, a Fund has no control over when it may be required to sell the underlying securities or currencies, since it may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the expiration of its obligation as a writer. If a call option, which a Fund has written, expires, a Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium; however, such gain may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying security or currency during the option period. If the call option is exercised, a Fund will realize a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying security or currency. The Funds do not consider a security or currency covered by a call to be "pledged" as that term is used in a Fund's policy which limits the pledging or mortgaging of its assets.

The premium received is the market value of an option. The premium a Fund will receive from writing a call option will reflect, among other things, the current market price of the underlying security or currency, the relationship of the exercise price to such market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security or currency, and the length of the option period. Once the decision to write a call option has been made, the Adviser, in determining whether a particular call option should be written on a particular security or currency, will consider the reasonableness of the anticipated premium and the likelihood that a liquid secondary market will exist for those options. The premium received by a Fund for writing covered call options will be recorded as a liability of that Fund. This liability will be adjusted daily to the option's current market value, which will be the latest sale price at the time at which the NAV per share of a Fund is computed (the close of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE")) or, in the absence of such sale, the latest asked price. The option will be terminated upon expiration of the option, the purchase of an identical option in a closing transaction, or delivery of the underlying security or currency upon the exercise of the option.

Closing transactions are typically effected in order to realize a profit on an outstanding call option, to prevent an underlying security or currency from being called, or, to permit the sale of the underlying security or currency. Furthermore, effecting a closing transaction will permit a Fund to write another call option on the underlying security or currency with either a different exercise price or expiration date or both. If a Fund desires to sell a particular security or currency from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, or purchased a put option, it will seek to effect a closing transaction prior to, or concurrently with, the sale of the security or currency. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to effect such closing transactions at favorable prices. If a Fund cannot enter into such a transaction, it may be required to hold a security or currency that it might otherwise have sold. When a Fund writes a covered call option, it runs the risk of not being able to participate in the appreciation of the underlying securities or currencies above the exercise price, as well as the risk of being required to hold on to securities or currencies that are depreciating in value. This could result in higher transaction costs. A Fund will pay transaction costs in connection with the writing of options to close out previously written options. Such transaction costs are normally higher than those applicable to purchases and sales of portfolio securities.

The exercise price of the options may be below, equal to, or above the current market values of the underlying securities or currencies at the time the options are written. From time to time, a Fund may purchase an underlying security or currency for delivery in accordance with an exercise notice of a call option assigned to it, rather than delivering such security or currency from its portfolio. In such cases, additional costs may be incurred.

A Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the transaction is less or more than the premium received from the writing of the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security or currency, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying security or currency owned by the Fund.

Writing Covered Put Options. Each Fund may write American or European style covered put options and purchase options to close out options previously written by a Fund. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell and the writer (seller) has the obligation to buy, the underlying security or currency at the exercise price during the option period (American style) or at the expiration of the option (European style). So long as the obligation of the writer continues, it may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through whom such option was sold, requiring it to make payment of the exercise price against delivery of the underlying security or currency. The operation of put options in other respects, including their related risks and rewards, is substantially identical to that of call options.

A put option is considered “covered” if a Fund (i) maintains in a segregated account cash, U.S. Government securities or other liquid appropriate securities in an amount not less than the exercise price or (ii) owns an option to sell the underlying security or currency subject to the option having an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the “covered” option at all times while the put option is outstanding. (The rules of a clearing corporation currently require that such assets be deposited in escrow to secure payment of the exercise price.) A Fund would generally write covered put options in circumstances where the Adviser wishes to purchase the underlying security or currency for a Fund’s portfolio at a price lower than the current market price of the security or currency. In such event a Fund would write a put option at an exercise price, which, reduced by the premium received on the option, reflects the lower price it is willing to pay. Since a Fund would also receive interest on debt securities or currencies maintained to cover the exercise price of the option, this technique could be used to enhance current return during periods of market uncertainty. The risk in such a transaction would be that the market price of the underlying security or currency would decline below the exercise price less the premiums received. Such a decline could be substantial and result in a significant loss to a Fund. In addition, a Fund, because it does not own the specific securities or currencies, which it may be required to purchase in exercise of the put, cannot benefit from appreciation, if any, with respect to such specific securities or currencies.

If trading is interrupted in an underlying security, the trading of options on that security is usually halted as well. Holders and writers of options will then be unable to close out their positions until options trading resumes, and they may be faced with considerable losses if the security reopens at a substantially different price. Even if options trading is halted, holders of options will generally be able to exercise them. However, if trading has also been halted in the underlying security, option holders face the risk of exercising options without knowing the security’s current market value. If exercises do occur when trading of the underlying security is halted, the party required to deliver the underlying security may be unable to obtain it, which may necessitate a postponed settlement and/or the fixing of cash settlement prices.

Flexible EXchange® Options. The Funds may invest in FLEX Options, including both purchased and written put and call options (as further described below). FLEX Options are customized option contracts available through national securities exchanges that are guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”), a market clearinghouse. FLEX Options provide investors with the ability to customize terms of an option, including exercise prices, exercise styles (European style versus American style options which are exercisable any time prior to the expiration date) and expiration dates, while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of the over-the-counter option positions.

Each FLEX Option contract entitles the holder thereof (*i.e.* the purchaser of the FLEX Option) the option to purchase (for the call options) or sell (for the put options) the cash value of the reference asset as of the close of the market on the FLEX Option expiration date at the strike price. The Fund receives premiums in exchange for the written FLEX Options and pays premiums in exchange for the purchased FLEX Options. The OCC and securities exchange that the FLEX Options are listed on do not charge ongoing fees to writers or purchasers of the FLEX Options during their life for continuing to hold the option contracts.

The OCC guarantees performance by each of the counterparties to FLEX Options, becoming the “buyer for every seller and the seller for every buyer,” protecting clearing members and options traders from counterparty risk. Subject to determination by the Securities Committee of the OCC, adjustments may be made to the FLEX Options for certain events (collectively, “*Corporate Actions*”) specified in the OCC’s by-laws and rules: certain stock dividends or distributions, stock splits, reverse stock splits, rights offerings, distributions, reorganizations, recapitalizations, or reclassifications with respect to an underlying security, or a merger, consolidation, dissolution or liquidation of the issuer of the underlying security. According to the OCC’s by-laws, the nature and extent of any such adjustment is to be determined by the OCC’s Securities Committee, in light of the circumstances known to it at the time such determination is made, based on its judgment as to what is appropriate for the protection of investors and the public interest, taking into account such factors as fairness to holders and writers (or purchasers and sellers) of the affected options, the maintenance of a fair and orderly market in the affected options, consistency of interpretation and practice, efficiency of exercise settlement procedures, and the coordination with other clearing agencies of the clearance and settlement of transactions in the underlying interest.

Trading FLEX Options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific FLEX Option positions and certain FLEX Option positions may expire worthless. The FLEX Options are listed on an exchange; however, no one can guarantee that a liquid secondary trading market will exist for the FLEX Options. In the event that trading in the FLEX Options is limited or absent, the value of the Fund’s FLEX Options may decrease. In a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, liquidating the FLEX Options may require the payment of a premium (for written FLEX Options) or acceptance of a discounted price (for purchased FLEX Options) and may take longer to complete. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and Fund’s shares and result in the Fund and being unable to achieve its investment objective. Less liquidity in the trading of the Fund’s FLEX Options could have an impact on the prices paid or received by the Fund for the FLEX Options in connection with creations and redemptions of the Fund’s shares. Depending on the nature of this impact to pricing, a Fund may be forced to pay more for redemptions (or receive less for creations) than the price at which it currently values the FLEX Options. Such overpayment or under collection may impact the value of the Fund and whether the Fund can satisfy its investment objective. Additionally, in a less liquid market for the FLEX Options, the liquidation of a large number of options may more significantly impact the price. A less liquid trading market may adversely impact the value of the FLEX Options and the value of the Fund. The trading in FLEX Options may be less deep and liquid than the market for certain other exchange-traded options, non-customized options or other securities.

The FLEX Options held by the Fund will be exercisable at the strike price only on their expiration date. Prior to the expiration date, the value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. The value of the FLEX Options prior to the expiration date may vary because of factors such as interest rate changes, changing supply and demand, decreased liquidity of the FLEX Options, a change in the actual and perceived volatility of the stock market and the remaining time to expiration. FLEX Option prices may also be highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to value the FLEX Options becomes more difficult and the judgment of the Adviser (employing the fair value procedures approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund’s holdings due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations may be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value. Under those circumstances, the value of the FLEX Options will require more reliance on the Adviser’s judgment than that required for securities for which there is an active trading market. This creates a risk of mispricing or improper valuation of the FLEX Options which could impact the value paid for shares of the Fund.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS

The Funds may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). Equity REITs invest directly in real property while mortgage REITs invest in mortgages on real property. REITs may also include operating or finance companies. REITs are subject to similar risks to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry generally, including, without limitation, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to changes in general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition (including, without limitation, competition based on rental rates), increases in property taxes and operating expenses, variations in rental income, loss to casualty or condemnation, zoning law amendments, changes in interest rates, variations in market value, changes in the financial condition of tenants, changes in operating costs, attractiveness and location of properties, adverse changes in the real estate markets generally or in specific sectors of the real estate industry and possible environmental liabilities. REITs pay dividends to their shareholders based upon available funds from operations. It is quite common for these dividends to exceed a REIT’s taxable earnings and profits, resulting in the excess portion of such dividends being designated as a return of capital. To the extent that a Fund includes the gross dividends from such REITs in its distributions to its shareholders, a portion of the Fund’s distributions may be deemed a return of capital. In addition, generally, REITs are subject to management fees and other expenses, and so any Fund invested in a REIT might bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REIT’s operations. REITs are also subject to additional risks associated with poor performance by the REIT’s manager, changes to the tax laws, and failure by the REIT to qualify for tax-free distributions of income or exemption under the 1940 Act. Furthermore, REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow.

REGULATORY MATTERS

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions. Changes in domestic policy may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain fixed income investments, including fixed income investments held by a Fund, which could cause the value of the Fund’s investments and share price to decline and/or may decrease demand for Fund shares. This could cause a Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value and could hurt the Fund’s performance. To the extent that a Fund invests in derivatives tied to fixed income markets, the Fund will be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in such derivatives.

Regulatory Limitations. The Funds will engage in futures contracts and options thereon only for bona fide hedging, yield enhancement, risk management purposes, or as otherwise permitted by the rules and regulations of the CFTC. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, enacted in July 2010, regulates the OTC derivatives market by, among other things, requiring many derivative transactions to be cleared, expanding entity registration requirements, imposing business conduct requirements on dealers and requiring banks to move some derivatives trading units to a non-guaranteed affiliate separate from the deposit-taking bank or divest them altogether.

The Funds' investments in regulated derivatives instruments, such as swaps, futures and options, may be subject to maximum position limits established by the CFTC and U.S. and foreign futures exchanges. Under the exchange rules, all accounts owned or managed by advisers (such as the Adviser) or the Adviser's principals or affiliates would be combined for position limit purposes. To comply with the position limits established by the CFTC and the relevant exchanges, the Adviser may in the future reduce the size of positions that would otherwise be taken for the Funds or not trade in certain markets on behalf of the Funds to avoid exceeding such limits. A violation of position limits by the Adviser could lead to regulatory action resulting in mandatory liquidation of certain positions held by the Adviser on behalf of any Fund. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will liquidate positions held on behalf of all of the Adviser's accounts in a proportionate manner or at favorable prices, which may result in substantial losses to the Funds. Such policies could affect the nature and extent of derivatives use by the Funds.

Commodity Pool Operator Regulation. The Adviser has filed with the National Futures Association, a notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Expansion Leaders Fund pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA, as amended, and the rules of the CFTC promulgated thereunder. Accordingly, the Adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Expansion Leaders Fund. Changes to the Fund's investment strategies or investments may trigger additional CFTC regulation, in which case the Adviser or the Fund may incur additional expenses. In addition, recent legal and regulatory changes, and additional legal and regulatory changes in the future, may substantially affect over-the-counter derivatives markets and such changes may impact the Funds' use of such instruments to the extent such instruments are used by the Fund.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES AND RULE 144A

Restricted securities may be acquired in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the 1933 Act. Where registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell 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 sell. Restricted securities are generally illiquid, and will be priced at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

Restricted securities acquired by a Fund will generally be eligible for purchase and sale under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. This rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers to trade in privately placed securities even though such securities are not registered under the 1933 Act. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust, will consider whether securities purchased under Rule 144A are illiquid and thus subject to each Fund's restriction of investing no more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. A determination of whether a Rule 144A security is liquid or not is a question of fact. In making this determination, the Adviser will consider the trading markets for the specific security taking into account the unregistered nature of a Rule 144A security. In addition, the Adviser could consider: (1) the frequency of trades and quotes, (2) the number of dealers and potential purchases, (3) any dealer undertakings to make a market, and (4) the nature of the security and of marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer). The liquidity of Rule 144A securities would be monitored, and if as a result of changed conditions it is determined that a Rule 144A security is no longer liquid, a Fund's holdings of illiquid securities would be reviewed to determine what, if any, steps are required to assure that a Fund does not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of a Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

SECURITIES LENDING

In order to generate additional income, each Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of its total assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities which Horizon has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Board. In determining whether a Fund will lend securities, Horizon will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. A Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with Horizon. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, securities or letters of credit. A Fund might experience a loss if the borrower of a security defaults on the loan or its other obligations.

The borrower at all times during the loan must maintain with the Fund cash or cash equivalent collateral, or provide to the Fund an irrevocable letter of credit, equal in value to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned. 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, the Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. It is anticipated that a Fund may share with the borrower some of the income received on the collateral for the loan or the Funds will be paid a premium for the 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. A Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which the Fund has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower, and 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. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund may be required to invest in securities that bear the risk of loss of principal. In addition, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the applicable Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

The Funds participate in securities lending arrangements whereby a Fund lends certain of its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (not with individuals) in order to receive additional income and increase the rate of return of its portfolio. U.S. Bank, N.A. serves as the Funds' securities lending agent, and it oversees the securities lending process, which includes the screening, selection and ongoing review of borrowers, monitoring the availability of securities, negotiating rebates, daily marking to market of loans, monitoring and maintaining cash collateral levels, processing securities movements and reinvesting cash collateral as directed by Horizon.

SHORT SALES

A Fund may sell securities short as part of its overall portfolio management strategies involving the use of derivative instruments and to offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities. A short sale involves the sale of a security that is borrowed from a broker or other institution to complete the sale. It is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own or has 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 Fund 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. A Fund is required to make a margin deposit in connection with such short sales; a Fund 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. These types of short sales expenses are sometimes referred to as the “negative cost of carry,” and will tend to cause the Fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time a Fund covers its short position, a Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, a Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. The successful use of short selling may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the security sold short and the securities being hedged. In addition, short sales expose a Fund to the risk that the Fund will be required to acquire, convert or exchange securities to replace the borrowed security (also known as “covering” the short position) at a time when the security sold short has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund’s investment performance may also suffer if the Fund is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended.

A Fund may sell securities short to the full extent permitted under the 1940 Act. A short sale is “against the box” to the extent a Fund contemporaneously owns, or has the right to obtain at no added cost, securities identical to those sold short.

SWAP AGREEMENTS

Each Fund may enter into interest rate, index and currency exchange rate swap agreements in attempts to obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to a Fund than if a Fund has invested directly in an instrument that yielded that desired return. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of returns) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are calculated with respect to a “notional amount”, i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. A Fund’s obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”).

Swap transactions are subject to market risk, liquidity risk, risk of default by the other party to the transaction, known as “counterparty risk,” regulatory risk and risk of imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets and may involve commissions or other costs. Whether a Fund’s use of swap agreements enhance that Fund’s total return will depend on the Adviser’s ability to correctly to predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Because they are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The Adviser will cause a Fund to enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that would be eligible for consideration as repurchase agreement counterparties under a Fund’s repurchase agreement guidelines.

Swap agreements are primarily entered into by institutional investors and the value of such agreements may be extremely volatile. Certain swap agreements are traded OTC between two parties, while other more standardized swaps must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and centrally cleared or exchange-traded. While central clearing and exchange-trading are intended to reduce counterparty credit and liquidity risk, they do not make a swap transaction risk-free. The current regulatory environment regarding swap agreements is subject to change. The Adviser will continue to monitor these developments, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund's ability to enter into or close out swap agreements. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

The swap market has matured in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid; however there is no guarantee that the swap market will continue to provide liquidity and may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Funds to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close derivative positions also could have an adverse impact on the Funds' abilities to effectively hedge their respective portfolios. If the Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates or currency exchange rates, the investment performance of the Funds would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

Certain swap agreements are exempt from most provisions of the CEA and, therefore, are not regulated as futures or commodity option transactions under the CEA, pursuant to regulations of the CFTC. To qualify for this exemption, a swap agreement must be entered into by "eligible participants", which include the following, provided the participants' total assets exceed established levels: a bank or trust company, savings association or credit union, insurance company, investment company subject to regulation under the 1940 Act, commodity pool, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, organization, trust or other entity, employee benefit plan, governmental entity, broker-dealer, futures commission merchant, natural person, or regulated foreign person. To be eligible, natural persons and most other entities must have total assets exceeding \$10 million; commodity pools and employees benefit plans must have assets exceeding \$5 million. In addition, an eligible swap transaction must meet three conditions. First, the swap agreement may not be part of a fungible class of agreements that are standardized as to their material economic terms. Second, the creditworthiness of parties with actual or potential obligations under the swap agreement must be a material consideration in entering into or determining the terms of the swap agreement, including pricing, cost or credit enhancement terms. Third, swap agreements may not be entered into and traded on or through a multilateral transaction execution facility.

Credit Default Swaps. A credit default swap is a specific kind of counterparty agreement that allows the transfer of third party credit risk from one party to the other. One party in the swap is akin to a lender and faces credit risk from a third party, and the counterparty in the credit default swap agrees to insure this risk in exchange for regular periodic payments (essentially an insurance premium). If the third party defaults, the party providing insurance will have to purchase from the insured party the defaulted asset. In turn, the insurer typically pays the insured the remaining interest on the debt, as well as the principal. A credit default swap agreement may reference one or more debt securities or obligations that may not then be currently held by the applicable Fund. If a credit event occurs under a swap referencing a corporate, sovereign or municipal reference obligation, the buyer typically receives the notional amount of the reference obligation subject to an obligation to physically deliver the notional amount of the reference obligation (or other permitted security) to the seller, which reference obligation (or other permitted security) may not be readily available to the buyer, in which case the buyer may forfeit its credit event payment. However, in many cases, the parties to the swap will agree to an industry-wide cash-settlement auction process. Following a credit event and the physical delivery or cash settlement thereof, a swap referencing a corporate, sovereign or municipal reference obligation will terminate. If a credit event occurs under a swap referencing an asset-backed security reference obligation, the buyer typically receives a payment calculated by reference to the principal write-downs and interest shortfalls under a notional amount of the reference obligation. In certain cases, the buyer may be required to make a payment calculated by reference to a write-up or recovery under a notional amount of the reference obligation, which may relate to a credit event that occurred prior to the time that the buyer entered into the swap. Swaps referencing asset-backed security reference obligations do not terminate following a credit event thereunder. If a Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund will have made payments under the swap and received nothing. If a Fund is a seller of protection under a credit default swap, the Fund effectively adds leverage to its portfolio because it gains exposure to the notional amount of the swap. Entering into a credit default swap may subject the applicable Fund to greater risk than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps also involve illiquidity risk, counter-party risk (for OTC swaps) and credit risk.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Funds' entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Funds are open for business through the Funds' website and may be made available through financial reporting and news services or any other medium, including publicly available internet web sites.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers

The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust, including general supervision and review of the investment activities of the Funds. The Board, in turn, elects the Officers of the Trust, who are responsible for administering the day-to-day operations of the Trust and each of the Funds. The current Trustees and Officers of the Trust, their year of birth and positions with the Trust, term of office with the Trust and length of time served, their principal occupations for the past five years and other directorships held during the past five years are set forth in the following table. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" as defined in the 1940 Act and those Trustees who are identified in the table.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address* and Year of Birth	Position/Term of Office	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
John W. Davidson Year of Birth: 1946	Trustee; Audit Committee Chair, Indefinite Term of Office (since 2015)	Creator, author and founder of John Davidson's Economic Comments (2009-2018).	27	Trustee, AdvisorOne Funds (7 portfolios). (2012-2022)
Todd W. Gaylord Year of Birth: 1975	Trustee; Indefinite Term of Office (since 2015)	Investor, Consultant, Managing Partner (real estate/ financial services) since 2012; Owner, McCauley Street Partners, Inc. (real estate brokerage firm) (2009- 2014); Vice President, Corporate Bond, Syndicated Loan, and Credit Default Swap Trader, Wachovia Securities (2005-2008).	27	None
Thomas W. Okel Year of Birth: 1962	Trustee; Indefinite Term of Office (since 2015)	Executive Director (2011-2019), Catawba Lands Conservancy; Global Head of Syndicated Capital Markets (1998-2010), Bank of America Merrill Lynch.	27	Trustee, Barings Funds Trust (8 portfolios) (2013-2021) Trustee, Barings Global Short Duration High Yield Fund (2011-current) Trustee, Barings BDC, Inc., (2018-current) Trustee, Barings Private Credit Corporation. (2021-current) Trustee, Barings Capital Investment Corporation (2020-current) Trustee, Barings Private Equity Opportunities & Commitments Fund (2022-2023)

* The address for each Trustee and officer is 6210 Ardrey Kell Road, Suite 300, Charlotte, North Carolina 28277.

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address* and Year of Birth	Position/Term of Office	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
John Drahzal ** Year of Birth: 1966	Interested Trustee Indefinite Term of Office (since 2021) and President; One Year Term of Office (since 2021)	CEO and President of Horizon Investments, LLC (CEO November 2021 - present and President December 2020- present); Various Positions at Horizon Investments (2017-2020).	27	None
Matthew Chambers Year of Birth: 1976	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Secretary; One Year Term of Office (since 2015)	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of Horizon Investments, LLC, December 2014-present; Attorney, Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton, 2008 - 2014	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Steve Terry Year of Birth: 1980	Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer; One Year Term of Office (since October 2018)	Chief Financial Officer of Horizon Investments, LLC, November 2021- present; Head of Finance and Business Systems of Horizon Investments, LLC, August 2016-present; Co-Founder, Catamaran Investment Partners, 2015-August 2016; Principal, Intersection Partners, 2011-2015	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

* The address for each Trustee and officer is 6210 Ardrey Kell Road, Suite 300, Charlotte, North Carolina 28277.

** Mr. Drahzal is considered an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, because of his current position with Horizon.

The Role of the Board of Trustees

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. The day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as Horizon, the Distributor, the Custodian and Fund Services (the transfer agent and administrator), each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this Statement of Additional Information. The Board has appointed various senior employees of Horizon as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board regarding certain of the Trust’s operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of the Board’s regular quarterly Board Meetings, which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board’s review of recent operations.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Trust's Board includes three Independent Trustees and one Interested Trustee. Mr. Okel, an Independent Trustee, serves as Chair of the Board. The Board has determined that this is an appropriate structure for the Trust because, among other things, the Board's small size and the small number of Funds in the Trust permit Trust management to communicate with each independent Trustee as and when needed, and permit each Independent Trustee to be involved in each committee of the Board (each a "Committee") as well as each Board function.

The Board has established a committee structure that includes an Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and a Proxy Voting Committee (discussed in more detail below). Each Committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees.

The Board reviews annually the structure and operation of the Board and its Committees. The Board has determined that the composition of the Board and the function and composition of its various Committees provide the appropriate means and communication channels to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

Through the Board's direct oversight role and the officers and service providers of the Funds, the Board performs a risk oversight function for the Funds. To effectively perform its risk oversight function, the Board, among other things, performs the following activities: receives and reviews reports related to the performance and operations of the Funds; reviews and approves, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Funds; approves the Funds' principal investment policies; meets with representatives of various service providers, including Horizon and the independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds, to review and discuss the activities of the Funds and to provide direction with respect thereto; and appoints a CCO of the Funds who oversees the implementation and testing of the Funds' compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Funds and their service providers. The Board holds four regular meetings each year to consider and address matters involving the Trust and Funds. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management or the CCO to address matters arising between regular meetings.

Not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Funds, Horizon or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds' goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Funds' ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations.

Information about Each Trustee's Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Board's function and the Trust's business and structure. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the prior chart, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes.

John Drazal. Mr. Drazal has been the President of Horizon since December 2020 and the CEO of Horizon and President of the Trust since November 2021. Previously, Mr. Drazal served as head of distribution for Prudential Investments, and President of Reich & Tang, an investment affiliate of Natixis Global Asset Management. Mr. Drazal began his career at Victory Asset Management where he helped launch their mutual fund business, The Victory Funds.

John W. Davidson. Mr. Davidson served as the lead independent trustees for AdvisorOne Funds from 2012-2022. He has received the CFA designation and has over 35 years of industry experience, including positions with investment management responsibility for separate institutional accounts, mutual funds, trusts, and insurance assets. Mr. Davidson was most recently the President of PartnerRe Asset Management Corporation.

Todd W. Gaylord. Mr. Gaylord has received CPA (inactive) and CFA designations, and worked in various capacities on trading floors for Bank of America and Wachovia Securities from 1999-2008 trading corporate bonds, syndicated loans, and credit default swaps. In recent years he has been active in real estate and private equity investing, as well as financial consulting.

Thomas W. Okel. Mr. Okel was most recently the Executive Director of Catawba Lands Conservancy, which is a nonprofit land trust that works with willing landowners to save land in North Carolina's Southern Piedmont to preserve a healthy, natural environment for future generations. He is also a trustee of Barings Global Short Duration High Yield Fund, Barings BDC, Inc., Barings Capital Investment Corporation, and Barings Private Credit Corporation, and was formerly a Trustee of the Barings Funds Trust and the Barings Private Equity Opportunities & Commitments Fund. Tom previously served as Global Head of Syndicated Capital Markets at Bank of America Merrill Lynch and managed capital markets, sales, trading and research for the United States, Europe, Asia and Latin America.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees' careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board's functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Trustee Standing Committees

The Board has established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee. The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees the Funds' accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, reviews the results of the annual audits of the Funds' financial statements, and interacts with the Funds' independent auditors on behalf of the Board. The Audit Committee also serves in the role of the Trust's qualified legal compliance committee and, as such, receives, investigates and makes recommendations as to appropriate remedial action in connection with, any report of evidence of a material violation of securities laws or breach of fiduciary duty or similar violation by the Trust, its officers, trustees or agents. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. The Audit Committee met five times during the last fiscal year.

Nominating Committee. The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee nominates, selects, and appoints Independent Trustees to fill vacancies on the Board and to stand for election at appropriate meetings of the shareholders of the Trust. The Nominating Committee meets only as necessary. The Nominating Committee generally will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the last fiscal year.

Proxy Voting Committee. The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how a Fund should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Adviser, when a matter with respect to which a Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interests of a Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the Funds, the Adviser, or principal underwriter, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee will review the Trust's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable. The Proxy Voting Committee will also decide if a Fund should participate in a class action settlement, if called upon by the Adviser, in cases where a class action settlement with respect to which a Fund is eligible to participate presents a conflict between the interests of a Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee meets only as necessary. The Proxy Voting Committee did not meet during the last fiscal year.

Compensation of Trustees

Effective January 1, 2026, the Trust pays each Trustee of the Trust who is not an interested person an annual retainer of \$140,000 for each fiscal year plus \$10,000 for attendance at each quarterly board meeting. Prior to January 1, 2026, the Trust paid each Trustee of the Trust who is not an interested person an annual retainer of \$110,000 for each fiscal year plus \$10,000 for attendance at each quarterly board meeting. The Trust also reimburses the Trustees for travel and other expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board. Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust do not receive any direct compensation from the Trust. No other compensation or retirement benefits are received by any Trustee from the Funds.

As the Funds had not commenced operations prior to the date of this SAI, none of the Trustees have received any compensation with respect to the Funds; however, the table below reflects the amount of compensation received by each Trustee from all funds in the Trust during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025:

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Estimated Accrued as Part of Trust Expense	Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Registrant and Fund Complex Paid To Trustees
John Drazhal (Interested Trustee)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
John W. Davidson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Todd W. Gaylord	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Thomas W. Okel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000

The Trustees serve on the Board for terms of indefinite duration. A Trustee's position in that capacity will terminate if such Trustee is removed, resigns or is subject to various disabling events such as death or incapacity.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

As the Funds had not commenced operations prior to the date of this SAI, none of the Trustees have beneficially owned any shares of the Funds, however, the table below reflects the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in all funds in the Trust owned by the Trustees as of December 31, 2025, 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 Fund	John Drazhal Interested Trustee	John W. Davidson Independent Trustee	Todd W. Gaylord Independent Trustee	Thomas W. Okel Independent Trustee
Expedition Plus Fund	A	A	A	A
Landmark Fund	E	A	A	C
Dividend Income Fund	A	A	A	A
Core Equity Fund	A	A	A	A
Managed Risk Fund	A	A	A	A
Core Bond Fund	A	A	A	A
Flexible Income Fund	A	A	A	A
NASDAQ-100 Defined Risk Fund	A	B	A	A
Digital Frontier Fund	A	A	C	A
Small/Mid Cap Core Equity Fund	A	A	A	A
International Equity Fund	A	A	A	A
International Managed Risk Fund	A	A	A	A
Active Asset Allocation Fund	E	C	E	E
Active Risk Assist Fund	E	C	A	C
Active Income Fund	A	A	A	A
Equity Premium Income Fund	A	A	A	A
Defined Risk Fund	A	E	A	A
Multi-Factor U.S. Equity Fund	E	A	A	A
Defensive Core Fund	A	A	A	A
Tactical Income Fund	A	A	A	A
Multi-Factor Small/Mid Cap Fund	E	A	A	A
American Select Equity Fund	A	A	A	A
Global Infrastructure Fund	A	A	A	A
Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies	E	E	E	E

Ownership of Fund Affiliates

Neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in Horizon, the Funds' principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in Horizon, the Trust's principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of the Fund.

As new funds, there were no shareholders who beneficially or of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of the Funds.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

Horizon Investments, LLC, a South Carolina limited liability company, serves as investment adviser to each of the Funds. Horizon has been an investment adviser since 1995, and serves individuals, mutual funds, employee benefit plans, trusts and corporations. Horizon maintains its principal offices at 6210 Ardrey Kell Road, Suite 300, Charlotte, North Carolina 28277. Under the terms of its Investment Advisory Agreement with each Fund, Horizon is responsible for formulating each Fund's investment program and making day-to-day investment decisions. Horizon provides office space, services and equipment and assistance in supervising matters relating to the Funds' operations. Horizon is controlled by ACP Horizon Holdings, L.P., an entity affiliated with Altamont Capital Management, LLC, a private investment firm. As of March 31, 2026, Horizon managed approximately \$11.16 billion in client assets.

In addition to the duties set forth in the Prospectus under the section entitled "Management", Horizon, in furtherance of such duties and responsibilities, is authorized in its discretion to engage in the following activities: (i) develop a continuing program for the management of the assets of the Funds; (ii) buy, sell, exchange, convert, lend, or otherwise trade in portfolio securities and other assets; (iii) place orders, negotiate commissions for the execution of transactions in securities and establish relationships with or through broker-dealers, underwriters, or issuers; (iv) prepare and supervise the preparation of shareholder reports and other shareholder communications; and (v) obtain and evaluate business and financial information in connection with the exercise of its duties.

Subject to policies established by the Board, which has overall responsibility for the business and affairs of the Funds, Horizon manages the operations of the Funds. In addition to providing advisory services, Horizon furnishes the Funds with office space and certain facilities and personnel required for conducting the business of the Funds.

Investment Advisory Agreements

Each Investment 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 a Fund. Each Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty on 60 days' written notice by a vote of a majority of the Trustees or by Horizon, or by holders of a majority of that Fund's outstanding shares. Each Advisory Agreement shall terminate automatically in the event of its "assignment," as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Under the Advisory Agreement, Horizon has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds, except for: (i) brokerage expenses and other fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses (such as stamp taxes) incurred in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions (including without limitation any fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses related to the purchase or sale of an amount of any currency, or the patriation or repatriation of any security or other asset, related to the execution of portfolio transactions or any creation or redemption transactions); (ii) internal expenses of pooled investment vehicles in which the Fund may invest (acquired fund fees and expenses); (iii) distribution fees and expenses paid by a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act; (iv) interest and taxes of any kind or nature (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transfer and withholding taxes); (v) any fees and expense related to the provision of securities lending services; (vi) the advisory fee payable to the Adviser hereunder; (vii) legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; and (viii) other extraordinary expenses (in each case as determined by a majority of the independent trustees). The internal expenses of pooled investment vehicles in which a Fund may invest (acquired fund fees and expenses) are not expenses of a Fund and are not paid by the Adviser. Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreements, Horizon receives monthly fees from each Fund calculated in accordance with the following:

Expansion Leaders Fund	At an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets.
High Income Fund	At an annual rate of 0.70% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds have not commenced operations and the Funds have not paid management fees to the Adviser.

Investment Sub-Adviser

Exchange Traded Concepts, LLC (the "Sub-Adviser"), an Oklahoma limited liability company located at 10900 Hefner Pointe Drive, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120, serves as each Fund's investment sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser"). The Sub-Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser formed in 2018, and is majority owned by Cottonwood ETF Holdings LLC.

Pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the "Sub-Advisory Agreement"), the Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities for each Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. For its services, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to a fee paid by the Adviser from its management fee, which fee is calculated and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on average daily net assets of each Fund.

ADMINISTRATOR

Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as each Fund's administrator pursuant to an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement"). Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds' independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

The Funds had not commenced operations prior to the date of this SAI and therefore no fees were paid to the Administrator.

CUSTODIAN

U.S. Bank, NA, (the "Custodian") serves as the Custodian of the Trust's assets pursuant to a Custody Agreement by and between the Custodian and the Trust. The Custodian's responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Trust's cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on the Trust's investments. Pursuant to the Custody Agreement, the Custodian also provides certain accounting and pricing services to the Trust; maintaining original entry documents and books of record and general ledgers; posting cash receipts and disbursements; reconciling bank account balances monthly; recording purchases and sales based upon communications from the Adviser; and preparing monthly and annual summaries to assist in the preparation of financial statements of, and regulatory reports for, the Trust. The Trust may employ foreign sub-custodians that are approved by the Board of Trustees to hold foreign assets. The Custodian is located at 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. Fund Services and the Custodian are affiliates.

TRANSFER AGENT SERVICES

Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the Funds' transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, ME 04101, serves as the distributor in connection with the continuous offering of the Funds' shares only in Creation Units. The Distributor will not distribute shares in amounts less than a Creation Unit and does not maintain a secondary market in shares. Currently, Horizon compensates the Distributor for services that the Distributor provides to the Fund.

Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor, as agent for the Trust, will review orders for the purchase and redemption of Creation Units, provided that any subscriptions and orders will not be binding on the Trust until accepted by the Trust. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and a member of FINRA.

The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually thereafter. The continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the Funds and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Agreement or any related agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by majority vote of its outstanding voting shares or by a vote of a majority of its Board (including a majority of the Independent Trustees), or by the Distributor on 60 days’ written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Distribution Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Distributor, or reckless disregard by it of its obligations thereunder, the Distributor shall not be liable for any action or failure to act in accordance with its duties thereunder.

Distribution Plan. The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of its shares. The Funds do not presently intend to make any payments pursuant to the Plan. Continuance of the Plan with respect to the Funds must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees of the Trust and by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or in any agreements related to the Plan (“Qualified Trustees”). The Plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent thereunder with respect to the Fund without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of any class of the Fund that is affected by such increase. All material amendments of the Plan will require approval by a majority of the Trustees of the Trust and of the Qualified Trustees.

Under the Plan, the Distributor may make payments pursuant to written agreements to financial institutions and intermediaries such as banks, savings and loan associations and insurance companies including, without limit, investment counselors, broker-dealers and the Distributor’s affiliates and subsidiaries (collectively, “Agents”) as compensation for services and reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance. Under the Plan, subject to the limitations of applicable law and regulations, the Fund is authorized to compensate the Distributor up to the maximum amount to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units of the Fund or for providing or arranging for others to provide shareholder services and for the maintenance of shareholder accounts. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: (i) delivering copies of the Fund’s then current reports, prospectuses, notices, and similar materials, to prospective purchasers of Creation Units; (ii) marketing and promotional services, including advertising; (iii) paying the costs of and compensating others, including Authorized Participants with whom the Distributor has entered into written Authorized Participant Agreements, for performing shareholder servicing on behalf of the Fund; (iv) compensating certain Authorized Participants for providing assistance in distributing the Creation Units of the Fund, including the travel and communication expenses and salaries and/or commissions of sales personnel in connection with the distribution of the Creation Units of the Fund; (v) payments to financial institutions and intermediaries such as banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies and investment counselors, broker-dealers, mutual fund supermarkets and the affiliates and subsidiaries of the Trust’s service providers as compensation for services or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance; (vi) facilitating communications with beneficial owners of shares, including the cost of providing (or paying others to provide) services to beneficial owners of shares, including, but not limited to, assistance in answering inquiries related to shareholder accounts, and (vi) such other services and obligations as are set forth in the Distribution Agreement.

SECURITIES LENDING AGENT

The Board of Trustees has approved the Funds' participation in a securities lending program. Under the securities lending program, U.S. Bank, N.A. serves as securities lending agent for the Funds and in that role administers the Funds' securities lending program pursuant to the terms of a Master Securities Lending Agreement entered into between the Funds and U.S. Bank, N.A. For its services as securities lending agent, the Funds pay to U.S. Bank, N.A. a share of the revenue generated from the Funds' securities lending program. Additionally, an affiliate and wholly-owned subsidiary of U.S. Bank, N.A. receives compensation from the Funds for managing the pooled investment vehicle into which cash collateral from the Funds' securities lending program is invested. The net income to which the Funds are entitled pursuant to the securities lending program may be used to offset against costs and other charges incurred by the Funds with the Custodian or its affiliates or, as directed in writing by the Funds, other service providers.

As securities lending agent, U.S. Bank, N.A. is responsible for marketing to approved borrowers available securities from Fund portfolios. U.S. Bank, N.A. is responsible for the administration and management of the Funds' securities lending program, including the preparation and execution of a participant agreement with each borrower governing the terms and conditions of any securities loan, ensuring that securities loans are properly coordinated and documented with the Funds' custodian, ensuring that loaned securities are daily valued and that the corresponding required cash collateral of at least 102% of the current market value of the loaned securities is delivered by the borrower(s), using best efforts to obtain additional collateral on the next business day if the value of the collateral falls below the required amount, and arranging for the investment of cash collateral received from borrowers in accordance with the Funds' investment guidelines.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust, Horizon, the Sub-Adviser and the Distributor each have adopted codes of ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that governs the personal securities transactions of their board members, officers and employees who may have access to current trading information of the Trust. The codes of ethics permit personnel subject thereto to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, subject to certain restrictions. The codes of ethics requires access persons (other than independent Trustees) to pre-clear most transactions and to report transactions and security holdings to the Funds' chief compliance officer. In addition, the Trust has adopted a code of ethics, which applies only to the Trust's executive officers to ensure that these officers promote professional conduct in the practice of corporate governance and management.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Trust has adopted a proxy voting and disclosure policy that delegates to Horizon the authority to vote proxies for the Funds, subject to oversight of the Board. The Trust's proxy voting policy appears in Appendix A and Horizon's proxy voting policy appears in Appendix B.

No later than August 31 of each year, the Trust files Form N-PX with the SEC. Form N-PX states how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. Each Fund's proxy voting records, as set forth in its most recent Form N-PX filing, are available upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund at 1-855-754-7932. This information is also available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts

The following table identifies, for each portfolio manager of a Fund, the number of other accounts managed (excluding the Funds) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. Information in the table is shown as of May 31, 2026. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded. None of the portfolio managers manage accounts with performance-based fees.

Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Scott Ladner	\$8.4 Billion # of accounts: 24	\$0 # of accounts: 0	\$3.7 # of accounts: 42,700
Mike Dickson, Ph. D.	\$8.2 Billion # of accounts: 23	\$0 # of accounts: 0	\$3.7 # of accounts: 42,700
Zach Hill	\$ # of accounts: 13	\$0 # of accounts: 0	\$ # of accounts:
Clark Allen	\$ # of accounts: 19	\$0 # of accounts: 0	\$3.7 # of accounts: 42,700

Conflicts of Interest

When a portfolio manager has responsibility for managing more than one account, potential conflicts of interest may arise. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. For instance, Horizon may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from a Fund. In those instances, the portfolio manager may have an incentive to favor the higher fee accounts over a Fund. Horizon has adopted policies and procedures designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, portfolio managers within Horizon are normally responsible for all accounts within a certain investment discipline, and do not, absent special circumstances, differentiate among the various accounts when allocating resources. Additionally, Horizon and its advisory affiliates utilize a system for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that is designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation.

Compensation

The compensation of Horizon's portfolio managers include an annual fixed salary, which is based on various market factors and the skill and experience of the individual, and a discretionary bonus. The discretionary bonus takes into account several factors including Horizon's profitability (net income and ability to pay a bonus), the value and number of accounts/portfolios overseen by the portfolio manager, the general performance of client accounts relative to market conditions and the performance of a Fund based on percent return, adjusted for dividends and capital gains, calculated on a pre-tax basis relative to the performance of a Fund's relevant benchmarks and competitors for the preceding one year period, or shorter if a Fund has not operated for these periods. The formula for determining these amounts may vary, and no individual's compensation is solely tied to the investment performance or asset value of any one product or strategy.

Ownership of Fund Shares

No portfolio manager ownership information in the Funds is provided because the Funds had not commenced operations prior to the date of this SAI.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Adviser, subject to the instructions and oversight of the Adviser, determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities will be executed on U.S. Exchanges.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Sub-Adviser will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers which furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Sub-Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. The Sub-Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Adviser, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by FINRA and the SEC.

While it is the Funds' general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds, in accordance with Section 28(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, when it is determined that more than one broker can deliver best execution, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Funds or to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Sub-Adviser, subject to and the oversight of the Adviser, to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts or mutual funds managed or advised by the Sub-Adviser. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such client accounts or mutual funds. In such event, the position of the Funds and such client account(s) or mutual funds in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts or mutual funds seek to acquire the same security as the Funds at the same time, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Funds may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts or mutual funds simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Funds are purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Funds and all such client accounts or mutual funds in a manner deemed equitable by the Sub-Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount of cash available for investment, the investment objective of the account, and the ease with which a client's appropriate amount can be bought, as well as the liquidity and volatility of the account and the urgency involved in making an investment decision for the client. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Funds are concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Funds to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Funds.

Subject to the foregoing policies, brokers or dealers selected to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions may include the Funds' Authorized Participants (as discussed in "Procedures for Issuance of Creation Units" below) or their affiliates. An Authorized Participant or its affiliates may be selected to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions in conjunction with an all-cash creation unit order or an order including "cash-in-lieu" (as described below under "Purchase and Issuance of Fund Shares in Creation Units" and "Redemption of Fund Shares in Creation Units"), so long as such selection is in keeping with the foregoing policies. As described below under "Purchase and Issuance of Fund Shares in Creation Units-Creation Transaction Fee" and "Redemption of Fund Shares in Creation Units-Redemption Transaction Fee", the Funds may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser or Sub-Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for creation orders that facilitate the rebalance of the Funds' portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order, even if the decision to not charge a variable fee could be viewed as benefiting the Authorized Participant or its affiliate selected to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions in connection with such orders.

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds have not yet commenced operations and the Funds had not paid brokerage commissions.

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates.

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds have not yet commenced operations and the Funds did not pay brokerage commissions to any registered broker-dealer affiliates of the Funds, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or the Distributor.

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealer.”

The Funds are required to identify any securities of their “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) which it may hold at the close of its most recent fiscal year. “Regular brokers or dealers” of the Trust are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year: (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Trust’s portfolio transactions; (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of the Trust; or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of the Trust’s shares.

As of the date of this SAI, the Funds have not yet commenced operations and the Funds did not hold any equity securities of its regular broker-dealers or their parent companies.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover rate of a Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of a Fund’s purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities. The calculation excludes all securities whose remaining maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less. The portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemptions of shares. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to higher transaction costs and generally reflects a greater number of taxable transactions. High portfolio turnover may result in larger amounts of short-term capital gains that are generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates when distributed to shareholders. The Funds have not commenced operations and do not have portfolio turnover to report.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in the Funds are contained in the summary section of the Prospectus and in the Prospectus section entitled “Buying and Selling Fund Shares.” The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, such sections of the Prospectus.

The Funds’ shares are approved for listing and trading on national securities exchanges. The primary listing exchange for the Funds is Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”).

The shares of the Funds trade on the Exchange at market prices that may differ to some degree from a Fund’s NAV. There can be no assurance that the requirements of an Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of shares of a Fund will continue to be met. An Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the shares of a Fund from listing if: (1) following the initial twelve-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial holders of the shares (2) the Fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act; (3) the Fund fails to meet certain continuing listing standards of the Exchange; or (4) such other event occurs or condition exists that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. In addition, an Exchange will remove the shares of a Fund from listing and trading upon termination of the Trust or the applicable Fund. The Trust reserves the right to adjust the share price of a Fund in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the applicable Fund.

As in the case of other publicly traded securities, brokers’ commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The base and trading currency of the Fund is the U.S. dollar. The base currency is the currency in which the Fund's NAV is calculated and the trading currency is the currency in which shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the Exchange.

The Funds offer and issue shares at their NAV only in aggregations of a specified number of Fund shares (each, a "Creation Unit"). Each Fund generally offers and issues Fund shares in exchange for a basket of securities, assets or other positions included in the Fund's portfolio ("Deposit Securities") together with the deposit of a specified cash payment ("Cash Component"). The Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of a "cash in lieu" amount ("Deposit Cash") to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. Fund shares are also redeemable only in Creation Unit aggregations, and generally in exchange for portfolio securities and a specified cash payment.

Fund shares may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust an amount in cash at least equal to a specified percentage of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities as set forth in the Participant Agreement (as defined below). The Trust may impose a transaction fee for each creation or redemption (the "Transaction Fee"). In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the SEC applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. The Fund may charge, either in lieu or in addition to the fixed creation or redemption Transaction Fee, a variable fee for creations and redemptions in order to cover certain brokerage, tax, foreign exchange, execution, market impact and other costs and expenses related to the execution of trades resulting from such transaction, up to a maximum of 2.00% of the NAV per Creation Unit, inclusive of any Transaction Fees charged (if applicable).

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Unit aggregations of shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit aggregations of shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the 1933 Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit aggregations after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a categorization as an underwriter. Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Funds are reminded that, pursuant to Rule 153 under the 1933 Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the 1933 Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Book Entry Only System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) acts as securities depository for Fund shares. Fund shares are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Except in limited circumstances set forth below, certificates will not be issued for shares.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company that was created to hold securities of its participants (the “DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of Fund shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants, and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Fund shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to in this SAI as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of Fund shares. The Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the record owner of all Fund shares for all purposes. Beneficial Owners of Fund shares are not entitled to have Fund shares registered in their names, and will not receive or be entitled to physical delivery of Fund share certificates. Each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of DTC and any DTC Participant and/or Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests, to exercise any rights of a holder of Fund shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements, and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. DTC will make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee a listing of shares held by each DTC Participant. The Trust will obtain from each such DTC Participant the number of Beneficial Owners holding shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust will provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement, or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust will pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions will be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, will credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the Funds as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in Fund shares, or for maintaining, supervising, or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to the Funds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Funds and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Funds will take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of Fund shares, unless the Trust makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the Exchange.

Purchase and Issuance of Fund Shares in Creation Units

The Trust issues and sells shares of the Funds only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load (but subject to transaction fees), at their NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order, on any Business Day, in proper form pursuant to the terms of the Authorized Participant Agreement (“Participant Agreement”). The NAV of the Funds’ shares is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. The Funds will not issue fractional Creation Units. A Business Day is any day on which the Exchange is open for business.

Fund Deposit

The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit of the Funds generally consists of the in-kind deposit of Deposit Securities per each Creation Unit, constituting a substantial replication, or a portfolio sampling representation, of the securities included in the Funds’ portfolio and the Cash Component (defined below), computed as described below. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require Deposit Cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. When accepting purchases of Creation Units for all or a portion of Deposit Cash, the Funds may incur additional costs associated with the acquisition of Deposit Securities that would otherwise be provided by an in-kind purchaser.

Together, the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, and the Cash Component constitute the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of the Funds. The “Cash Component” is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares (per Creation Unit) and the market value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable. If the Cash Component is a positive number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable), the Cash Component will be such positive amount. If the Cash Component is a negative number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the market value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable), the Cash Component will be such negative amount and the creator will be entitled to receive cash in an amount equal to the Cash Component. The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable. Computation of the Cash Component excludes any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Securities, if applicable, which will be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant (as defined below).

The Funds, through the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the “NSCC”), make available on each Business Day, immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security or the required amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for the Funds. Such Fund Deposit is subject to any applicable adjustments as described below, in order to effect purchases of Creation Units of the Funds until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Securities or the required amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities or the amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, required for the Fund Deposit for the Funds changes as portfolio adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser with a view to the investment objective of the Funds. The composition of the Deposit Securities may also change in response to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities of the Fund’s portfolio.

The Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (i.e., a “cash in lieu” amount) to replace any Deposit Security, which will be added to the Deposit Cash, if applicable, and the Cash Component, including, without limitation, in situations where the Deposit Security: (i) may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery; (ii) may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC for corporate securities and municipal securities; (iii) may not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant (as defined below) or the investor for which it is acting; (iv) would be restricted under the securities laws or where the delivery of the Deposit Security to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of the Deposit Security by the Authorized Participant becoming restricted under the securities laws; or (v) in certain other situations (collectively, “custom orders”). The adjustments described above will reflect changes, known to the Adviser on the date of announcement to be in effect by the time of delivery of the Fund Deposit or resulting from certain corporate actions.

Procedures for Issuance of Creation Units

To be eligible to place orders with the Distributor to purchase a Creation Unit of the Funds, an entity must be (i) a “Participating Party”, i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “Book Entry Only System”). In addition, each Participating Party or DTC Participant (each, an “Authorized Participant”) must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Each Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement, on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including that it will pay to the Trust, an amount of cash sufficient to pay the Cash Component together with the Creation Transaction Fee (defined below) and any other applicable fees and taxes. The Adviser may retain all or a portion of the Transaction Fee to the extent the Adviser bears the expenses that otherwise would be borne by the Trust in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit, which the Transaction Fee is designed to cover.

All orders to purchase shares directly from the Funds must be placed for one or more Creation Units and in the manner and by the time set forth in the Participant Agreement. The date on which an order to purchase Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units, as set forth below) is received and accepted is referred to as the “Order Placement Date.”

An Authorized Participant may require an investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, (e.g., to provide for payments of cash, when required). Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and that, therefore, orders to purchase shares directly from the Funds in Creation Units have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement and only a small number of such Authorized Participants may have international capabilities.

On days when the Exchange closes earlier than normal, the Funds may require orders to create Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. In addition, if a market or markets on which the Funds’ investments are primarily traded is closed, the Funds will also generally not accept orders on such day(s). Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement. With respect to the Funds, the Distributor will notify the Custodian of such order. The Custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate local sub-custodian(s). Those placing orders through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order to the Transfer Agent, and acceptance by the Distributor, by the cut-off time on such Business Day. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure may impede the ability to reach the Distributor or an Authorized Participant.

Fund Deposits must be delivered by an Authorized Participant through the Federal Reserve System (for cash) or through DTC (for corporate securities), through a sub-custody agent (for foreign securities) and/or through such other arrangements allowed by the Trust or its agents. With respect to foreign Deposit Securities, the Custodian will cause the sub-custodian of the Funds to maintain an account into which the Authorized Participant will deliver, on behalf of itself or the party on whose behalf it is acting, such Deposit Securities (or Deposit Cash for all or a part of such securities, as permitted or required), with any appropriate adjustments as advised by the Trust. Foreign Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local sub-custodian. The Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the Authorized Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, to the account of the Funds or its agents by no later than 12:00 p.m. Eastern time (or such other time as specified by the Trust) on the Settlement Date. If the Funds or their agents do not receive all of the Deposit Securities, or the required Deposit Cash in lieu thereof, by such time, then the order may be deemed rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. The “Settlement Date” for the Fund is generally the second Business Day after the Order Placement Date. All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash to be delivered, as applicable, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities or cash, as applicable, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination will be final and binding. The amount of cash represented by the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system or through DTC in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than the Settlement Date. If the Cash Component and the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, are not received in a timely manner by the Settlement Date, the creation order may be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the then current NAV of the Funds.

The order will be deemed to be received on the Business Day on which the order is placed provided that the order is placed in proper form prior to the applicable cut-off time and the U.S. federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited by 3:00 p.m. Eastern time, with the Custodian on the Settlement Date. If the order is not placed in proper form as required, or U.S. federal funds in the appropriate amount are not received by 3:00 p.m. Eastern time on the Settlement Date, then the order may be deemed to be rejected and the Authorized Participant will be liable to the Funds for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. A creation request is considered to be in “proper form” if all procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and this SAI are properly followed.

Issuance of a Creation Unit

Except as provided herein, Creation Units will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Trust of the Deposit Securities or payment of Deposit Cash, as applicable, and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the sub-custodian has confirmed to the Custodian that the required Deposit Securities (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant sub-custodian or sub-custodians, the Distributor and the Adviser will be notified of such delivery, and the Trust will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the second Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Distributor. The Authorized Participant will be liable to the Funds for losses, if any, resulting from unsettled orders.

Creation Units may be purchased in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Securities as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of the shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Cash Component, plus (ii) an additional amount of cash equal to a percentage of the market value as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the undelivered Deposit Securities (the “Additional Cash Deposit”), which will be maintained in a separate non-interest bearing collateral account. The Authorized Participant must deposit with the Custodian the Additional Cash Deposit, as applicable, by 12:00 p.m. Eastern time (or such other time as specified by the Trust) on the Settlement Date. If the Fund or its agents do not receive the Additional Cash Deposit in the appropriate amount, by such time, then the order may be deemed rejected and the Authorized Participant will be liable to the Funds for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash will be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to the applicable percentage, as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the daily marked to market value of the missing Deposit Securities. The Participant Agreement will permit the Trust to buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time. Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the market value of such Deposit Securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the Distributor plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Securities have been properly received by the Custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a Transaction Fee as set forth below under “Creation Transaction Fee” will be charged in all cases, unless otherwise advised by the Fund, and Non-Standard Charges may also apply. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the Settlement Date.

Acceptance of Orders of Creation Units

The Trust reserves the right to reject an order for Creation Units transmitted to it by the Distributor in respect of the Funds including, without limitation, if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, delivered by the Participant are not as disseminated through the facilities of the NSCC for that date by the Custodian; (c) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Funds; (d) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit or the acceptance or receipt of the order for a Creation Unit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; or (e) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent and/or the Adviser make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process orders for Creation Units.

Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Distributor, the Custodian, a sub-custodian, the Transfer Agent, DTC, NSCC, Federal Reserve System, or any other participant in the creation process, and other extraordinary events. The Distributor will notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor will either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian and the Distributor will not be liable for the rejection of any purchase order for Creation Units.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered will be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination will be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee

A purchase (i.e., creation) transaction fee is imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the purchase of Creation Units, and investors will be required to pay a creation transaction fee regardless of the number of Creation Units created in the transaction. The Funds may adjust the creation transaction fee from time to time. The standard fixed creation transaction fee for the Funds will be \$300. In addition, a variable fee will be charged on all cash transactions or substitutes for Creation Units of up to a maximum of 3% as a percentage of the value of the Creation Units subject to the transaction. The variable charge may be imposed for cash purchases, non-standard orders, or partial cash purchases incurred by the Funds, primarily designed to cover expenses related to broker commissions. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. Investors are responsible for the fixed costs of transferring the securities constituting the Deposit Securities to the account of the Trust. The Funds may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser or Sub-Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for creation of orders that facilitate the rebalance of a Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order. The Adviser may retain all or a portion of the transaction fee to the extent the Adviser bears the expenses that otherwise would be borne by the Trust in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit, which the transaction fee is designed to cover.

Risks of Purchasing Creation Units

There are certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from the Funds. Because Funds' shares may be issued on an ongoing basis, a "distribution" of Funds' shares could be occurring at any time. Certain activities that a shareholder performs as a dealer could, depending on the circumstances, result in the shareholder being deemed a participant in the distribution in a manner that could render the shareholder a statutory underwriter and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. For example, a shareholder could be deemed a statutory underwriter if it purchases Creation Units from the Funds, breaks them down into constituent Funds' shares, and sells those Funds' shares directly to customers, or if a shareholder chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Funds' shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary-market demand for the Funds' shares. Whether a person is an underwriter depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person's activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could cause a shareholder to be deemed an underwriter.

Dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary-market transactions), and thus dealing with the Funds' shares as part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the 1933 Act.

Redemption of Fund Shares in Creation Units

The Funds' shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by the Funds through the Transfer Agent and only on a Business Day. EXCEPT UPON LIQUIDATION OF THE FUNDS, THE TRUST WILL NOT REDEEM SHARES IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN CREATION UNITS. Investors must accumulate enough Funds' shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit in order to have such Funds' shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of a Fund's shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to the Funds, the Custodian, through the NSCC, makes available immediately prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m. Eastern time) on each Business Day, the list of the names and share quantities of the Funds' portfolio securities that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day ("Fund Securities"). Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities.

Redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit are paid either in-kind or in cash, or combination thereof, as determined by the Trust. With respect to in-kind redemptions of the Funds, redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit will consist of Fund Securities – as announced by the Custodian on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the Funds shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities (the "Cash Redemption Amount"), less a fixed redemption transaction fee as set forth below. In the event that the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of the Funds' shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the differential is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the Trust's discretion, an Authorized Participant may receive the corresponding cash value of the securities in lieu of the in-kind securities value representing one or more Fund Securities.

Redemption Transaction Fee

A redemption transaction fee may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units, and Authorized Participants will be required to pay a Redemption Transaction Fee regardless of the number of Creation Units created in the transaction. The redemption transaction fee is the same no matter how many Creation Units are being redeemed pursuant to any one redemption request. The Funds may adjust the redemption transaction fee from time to time. The standard fixed redemption transaction fee for the Funds will be \$300. In addition, a variable fee, payable to the Funds, will be charged on all cash transactions or substitutes for Creation Units of up to a maximum of 3% as a percentage of the value of the Creation Units subject to the transaction. The variable charge may be imposed for cash redemptions, non-standard orders, or partial cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are available) incurred by the Funds, primarily designed to cover expenses related to broker commissions. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services.

Investors are responsible for the fixed costs of transferring the Fund Securities from the Trust to their account or on their order.

Procedures for Redemption of Creation Units

Orders to redeem Creation Units must be submitted in proper form to the Transfer Agent prior to the time as set forth in the Participant Agreement. A redemption request is considered to be in “proper form” if (i) an Authorized Participant has transferred or caused to be transferred to the Trust’s Transfer Agent the Creation Unit(s) being redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be effective by the time as set forth in the Participant Agreement and (ii) a request in form satisfactory to the Trust is received by the Transfer Agent from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified in the Participant Agreement. If the Transfer Agent does not receive the investor’s Funds’ shares through DTC’s facilities by the times and pursuant to the other terms and conditions set forth in the Participant Agreement, the redemption request will be rejected.

All orders to redeem shares directly with the Fund must be placed for one or more Creation Units and in the manner set forth in the Participant Agreement and by the Cut-Off Time. Orders to redeem Creation Units on the current Business Day must be submitted by 2:00 p.m. Eastern time on such Business Day. Such times may be modified by the Fund from time-to-time by amendment to the Participation Agreement.

The Authorized Participant must transmit the request for redemption, in the form required by the Trust, to the Transfer Agent in accordance with procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, requests to redeem Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant who has executed an Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors making a redemption request should be aware that such request must be in the form specified by such Authorized Participant. Investors making a request to redeem Creation Units should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the request by an Authorized Participant and transfer of the Funds’ shares to the Trust’s Transfer Agent; such investors should allow for the additional time that may be required to effect redemptions through their banks, brokers or other financial intermediaries if such intermediaries are not Authorized Participants.

Additional Redemption Procedures

In connection with taking delivery of shares of Fund Securities upon redemption of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder or Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such Shareholder must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the Fund Securities are customarily traded, to which account such Fund Securities will be delivered. Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made within two business days of the trade date.

The Trust may in its discretion exercise its option to redeem such Funds' shares in cash, and the redeeming investor will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash that the Funds may, in their sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its shares based on the NAV of shares of the Funds next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities).

The Funds may also, in their sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities but does not differ in NAV.

Redemptions of shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state securities laws and the Funds (whether or not they otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserve the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the Fund Securities applicable to the redemption of Creation Units may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming investor of the Funds' shares to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer" ("QIB"), as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive Fund Securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A. An Authorized Participant may be required by the Trust to provide a written confirmation with respect to QIB status in order to receive Fund Securities.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to the Funds (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the Funds or determination of the NAV of the shares of the Funds is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Net asset value per each Funds' share is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Funds (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of the Funds' shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. Expenses and fees, including the management fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining net asset value. The net asset value of the Funds are calculated by the Custodian and determined at the close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day that such exchange is open.

When determining NAV, the value of each Fund's portfolio investments is based on readily available market quotations (or based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of the value supplied by an exchange or other market), which generally means a reliable valuation obtained from an exchange or other market, or fair value as determined by under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board. If a market quotation is not readily available or does not otherwise, in the opinion of the Adviser, reliably reflect the value of an investment, the investment will be valued by another method that the Adviser believes reflects fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and related Adviser procedures. Fair value pricing represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Accordingly, the Fund's NAV may reflect certain portfolio investment's fair values rather than their market prices. The types of securities for which fair value pricing is required include, but are not limited to: (a) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source); (b) securities for which, in the judgment of Horizon, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument; (c) securities determined to be illiquid; and (d) securities with respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to a Fund's calculation of its NAV.

Dividends and Distributions

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes."

General Policies

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by the Funds. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Funds may make distributions on a more frequent basis to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act.

Dividends and other distributions on shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Funds.

The Funds may make additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of the Funds, plus any net capital gains and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Funds as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

The Trust will not make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available for use by Beneficial Owners for reinvestment of their cash proceeds, but certain individual broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by Beneficial Owners of the Funds through DTC Participants for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Investors should contact their brokers to ascertain the availability and description of these services. Beneficial Owners should be aware that each broker may require investors to adhere to specific procedures and timetables in order to participate in the dividend reinvestment service and investors should ascertain from their brokers such necessary details. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares issued by the Trust of the Funds at NAV per share. Distributions reinvested in additional shares of the Funds will nevertheless be taxable to Beneficial Owners acquiring such additional shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is only a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting each Fund and its shareholders that is intended to supplement the discussion contained in the Prospectus. Shareholders should rely on their own tax advisors for advice about the particular U.S. federal, state, and local tax consequences of investing in a Fund. This information does not address any tax consideration arising under the laws of any state, local, non-U.S. or U.S. federal tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws (other than as generally summarized below). This discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial decisions, administrative rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the IRS in effect on the date of this document, all of which may change (including as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo*), possibly retroactively, and materially and adversely affect the material U.S. federal income tax considerations described below. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax considerations described below. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended to serve as a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their U.S. federal non-income tax liabilities and state, local, and non-U.S. tax liabilities.

Prospective shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their U.S. federal non-income tax liabilities and state, local, and non-U.S. tax liabilities.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In general, to qualify as a RIC: (a) at least 90% of the gross income of the Fund for the taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of securities, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in securities; (b) the Fund must distribute to its shareholders 90% of its ordinary income and net short-term capital gains; and (c) the Fund must diversify its assets so that, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the fair market value of its total (gross) assets is comprised of cash, cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to no more than 5% of the fair market value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) no more than 25% of the fair market value of its total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities and securities of other RICs) or of two or more issuers controlled by the Fund and engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or in the securities of one or more "qualified publicly traded partnerships."

As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its taxable investment income and capital gains that it timely distributes to shareholders, provided that it satisfies as a minimum distribution requirement. To satisfy the minimum distribution requirement, the Fund must distribute to its shareholders at least the sum of (i) 90% of its “investment company taxable income” (i.e., generally, its taxable income other than its net capital gain, computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction, plus or minus certain other adjustments), and (ii) 90% of its net tax-exempt income for the taxable year. The Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate tax rate on any taxable income or gains that it does not distribute to its shareholders. The Fund’s policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction) and any net realized long-term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirement of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any U.S. federal income or excise tax. However, the Fund can give no assurance that distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. If the Fund fails to satisfy the RIC requirements set forth above in any taxable year, it may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A Fund, therefore, is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described in this discussion. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organization requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level.

If, in any taxable year, a Fund should not qualify as a RIC under the Code: (1) that Fund would be taxed at normal corporate rates on the entire amount of its taxable income without deduction for dividends paid or other distributions to its shareholders and (2) the Fund’s distributions to the extent made out of the Fund’s current or accumulated earnings and profits would be taxable to its shareholders (other than shareholders in tax deferred accounts) as ordinary dividends (regardless of whether they would otherwise have been considered capital gain dividends), and may qualify for the deduction for dividends received by corporations. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC. Failure to qualify as a RIC would have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance. It is possible that the Fund will not qualify as a RIC in any given tax year. If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC in any given year, it would be subject to an excise tax and may be taxed as a corporation, possibly subject to additional taxes and would be expected to incur significant costs in obtaining requalification as a RIC. If a Fund were taxed as a corporation and not a RIC, provisions in the Code applicable to RICs would no longer apply. The Fund would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 21. Shareholders would also be subject to U.S. federal income tax on dividend income and potentially on income from any other distribution from the Fund to the extent such distribution exceeds a shareholder’s basis in its shares. Dividends paid to non-U.S. shareholders would be subject to withholding tax, as discussed further in the subsection entitled “Non-U.S. Shareholders.”

U.S. Federal Excise Tax.

Each Fund must declare and distribute dividends equal to at least 98% of its ordinary income (as of the twelve months ended December 31) and at least 98.2% of its net capital gain (as of the twelve months ended October 31), in order to avoid a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax. Each Fund intends to make the required distributions to avoid liability for U.S. federal excise tax but can make no assurances that such tax will be completely eliminated. For example, the Fund may receive delayed or corrected tax reporting statements from its investments that cause the Fund to accrue additional income and gains after the Fund has already made its excise tax distributions for the year. In such a situation, the Fund may incur an excise tax liability resulting from such delayed receipt of such tax information statements. In addition, the Fund may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid U.S. federal excise tax liability at a time when the Fund might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Fund to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Distributions to Shareholders.

The Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of their investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt interest (if any) for each tax year. A distribution of net capital gain reflects a Fund's excess of net long-term gains over its net short-term losses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforwards of the Fund. Taxable dividends and distributions are subject to U.S. federal income tax whether you receive them in cash or 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 U.S. federal tax purposes.

Distributions characterized as dividends paid out of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits generally may be characterized as ordinary income. A portion of these distributions may qualify for the dividends-received deduction when paid to certain corporate shareholders. Under current U.S. tax law, qualifying corporate dividends are taxable at long-term capital gains tax rates. The long-term capital gains rate for individual taxpayers is currently at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels.

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 the dividend was received in cash or reinvested in additional Fund 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 U.S. federal tax purposes.

A corporate shareholder may be entitled to take a deduction for income dividends received by it that are attributable to dividends received from a domestic corporation, provided that both the corporate shareholder retains its shares in the applicable Fund for more than 45 days and that Fund retains its shares in the issuer from whom it received the income dividends for more than 45 days. A Fund must designate distributions of net capital gain and must notify shareholders of this designation within sixty days after the close of the Trust's taxable year. A corporate shareholder of a Fund cannot use a dividends-received deduction for distributions of net capital gain. The Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporation shareholders.

Shareholders who hold Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”), generally will not have to pay tax on Fund distributions until they receive distributions from their account.

In general, to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, the Fund may report a portion of the dividends it pays as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (i.e., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, and foreign corporations if the stock with respect to which the dividend was paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become “ex-dividend” with respect to such dividend, (ii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iii) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under Section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. In order for a dividend on certain preferred stock to be treated as qualified dividend income, the shareholder must have a holding period of at least 91 days during the 181-day period beginning on the date that is 90 days before the date on which the stock becomes ex-dividend as to that dividend. The holding period requirements described in this paragraph apply to shareholders’ investments in the Fund and to the Fund’s investments in underlying dividend-paying stocks. Distributions received by the Fund from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund or REIT.

To the extent that the Fund makes a distribution of income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends (a “substitute payment”) with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. If any dividend paid by the Fund exceeds its current and accumulated earnings and profits (as calculated for U.S. federal income tax purposes), all or a portion of the dividend may be treated as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce each shareholder’s tax basis, resulting in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder’s tax basis in the shares has been reduced to zero, dividends in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder’s shares.

Each shareholder who receives taxable distributions in the form of additional shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the amount of money that the shareholder would have received if he or she had instead elected to receive cash distributions. The shareholder’s aggregate tax basis in shares of the Fund will be increased by such amount.

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

A dividend or other distribution by the Fund is generally treated under the Code as received by the shareholders at the time the dividend or distribution is made. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Shareholders should note that the Fund may make taxable distributions of income and capital gains even when share values have declined.

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

Shareholders that hold Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”), generally will not have to pay tax on Fund distributions until they receive distributions from their account.

Certain individuals, estates and trusts are required to 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 the tax on net investment income on their ownership and disposition of the shares.

Sale, Exchange, or Repurchase of Shares.

Assuming a shareholder holds Fund shares as a capital asset, any gain or loss recognized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund by a shareholder will generally, for individual shareholders, be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, if shares on which a shareholder has received a net capital gain distribution are subsequently sold or exchanged and such shares have been held for six months or less, any loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the net capital gain distribution. In addition, any loss realized upon a sale or other disposition of shares may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale or other disposition.

Shareholders should note that, upon the sale of shares in a Fund, if the shareholder has not held such shares for at least six months, any loss on the sale or exchange of those shares will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gains dividends received with respect to the shares. Any capital loss arising from the sale, exchange or repurchase of shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of distributions of net capital gain received on such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. Capital losses in any tax year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income (for married filing jointly) or \$1,500 of ordinary income (for married filing separately).

The repurchase or transfer of shares may result in a taxable gain or loss to a tendering shareholder. Different U.S. federal income tax consequences may apply for tendering and non-tendering shareholder in connection with a repurchase offer. For example, if a shareholder does not tender all of his or her shares, such repurchase may not be treated as a sale or exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and may result in deemed distributions to non-tendering shareholder. On the other hand, shareholder holding shares as capital assets who tender all of their shares (including shares deemed owned by shareholders under constructive ownership rules) will be treated as having sold their shares and generally will recognize capital gain or loss. The amount of the gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount received for the shares and the shareholder adjusted tax basis in the relevant shares. Such gain or loss generally will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held such shares as capital assets for more than one year. Otherwise, the gain or loss will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss.

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. The ability of Authorized Participants to receive a full or partial cash redemption of Creation Units of the Fund may limit the tax efficiency of the Fund. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot currently be deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for a person who does not mark-to-market its portfolio) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Gain or loss recognized by an Authorized Participant upon an issuance of Creation Units in exchange for securities, or upon a redemption of Creation Units, may be capital or ordinary gain or loss depending on the circumstances. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will generally be treated as short-term capital gains or losses. Any loss upon a redemption of Creation Units held for six months or less may be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the applicable Authorized Participant of long-term capital gain with respect to the Creation Units (including any amounts credited to the Authorized Participant as undistributed capital gains).

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require the provision of information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If the Fund issues Creation Units to a purchaser (or a group of purchasers) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares, the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

Authorized Participants purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction and whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss may be deductible.

Certain Tax Rules Applicable to Fund Transactions.

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

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

At the time of purchase, the Fund’s NAV may reflect undistributed income or net capital gains. A subsequent distribution to shareholders of such amounts, although constituting a return of their investment, would be taxable either as dividends or capital gain distributions. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is permitted to carry forward their net realized capital losses, if any, for five years, and realize net capital gains up to the amount of such losses without being required to pay taxes on or distribute such gains.

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities.

The Fund may invest in complex securities and these investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect the Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to the Fund and/or defer the Fund’s ability to recognize losses, and, in limited cases, subject the Fund to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of its foreign securities. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Fund.

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

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

“Qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “Section 199A Dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A Section 199A Dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as Section 199A Dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

U.S. Federal Tax Treatment of Options, Futures Contracts and Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts.

The Fund may enter into transactions in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, straddles and foreign currencies will be subject to special tax rules (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund’s securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses.

Certain options and futures on currencies, which qualify as “section 1256 contracts” under the Code (“Section 1256 Contracts”) and may result in the Fund entering into straddles. Section 1256 Contracts held by a Fund at fiscal year-end are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as being sold on such date for their fair market value, and any gains or losses will be recognized for tax purposes at that time. Such gains or losses from the normal closing or settlement of such transactions will be characterized as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss regardless of the holding period of the instrument. When the Section 1256 Contract is subsequently disposed of, the actual gain or loss will be adjusted by the amount of any year-end gain or loss previously recognized. Each Fund will be required to distribute net gains on such transactions to shareholders even though the Fund may not have closed the transaction and received cash to pay such distributions.

Options, futures and forward foreign exchange contracts, including options and futures on currencies, that offset a security or currency position may be considered straddles for tax purposes, in which case a loss on any position in a straddle will be subject to deferral to the extent of unrealized gain in an offsetting position. An investment in a straddle often leads to a difference between a Fund’s book income and taxable income and may require the Fund to make distributions exceeding its book income to qualify as a RIC. The holding period of the securities or currencies comprising the straddle may be deemed not to begin until the straddle is terminated. The holding period of the security offsetting an “in-the-money qualified covered call” option will not include the period of time the option is outstanding. Losses on written covered calls and purchased puts on securities, excluding certain “qualified covered call” options, may be long-term capital loss, if the security covering the option was held for more than twelve months prior to the writing of the option.

Income of the Fund from its investment in derivatives on stocks, securities or currencies or certain swaps is expected to be treated as qualifying income within the meaning of Section 851 of the Code, subject to meeting certain requirements under the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations.

Additional Tax Information Concerning Commodities. The Expansion Leaders Fund's use of certain commodity-linked derivatives investments can bear on or be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a RIC. Income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives do not constitute qualifying income to a RIC for purposes of the 90% gross income test described above. The tax treatment of certain other commodity-linked derivative instruments in which a Fund might invest is not certain, in particular with respect to whether income or gains from such instruments constitute qualifying income to a RIC. If a Fund were to treat income or gain from a particular instrument as qualifying income and the income or gain were later determined not to constitute qualifying income and, together with any other non-qualifying income, caused the Fund's non-qualifying income to exceed 10% of its gross income in any taxable year, the Fund would fail to qualify as a RIC unless it were eligible to and did pay a tax at the Fund level on the excess, to "cure" such failure.

Portfolio Turnover. Since portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover could lower performance of the Fund due to increased costs and may also result in the realization of capital gains. If the Fund realizes capital gains when they sell portfolio investments, they must generally distribute those gains to shareholders, increasing their taxable distributions.

Fluctuations – Section 988 Gains and Losses.

The Fund may realize profit or loss upon the Fund's conversion of U.S. dollars into non-U.S. currency, or of non-U.S. currency into U.S. dollars that is treated as ordinary income or loss rather than capital gain or loss pursuant to Section 988 of the Code. Further, if the Fund acquires a debt instrument or becomes the obligor under a debt instrument or enters into certain other transactions, any of which is denominated in terms of a currency other than the U.S. dollar, fluctuations in the value of that currency relative to the U.S. dollar generally will result in foreign currency gain or loss. If the net effect of these transactions is a gain, the dividend paid by the Fund will be increased; if the result is a loss, the income dividend paid by the Fund will be decreased. Adjustments to reflect these gains and losses will be made at the end of the Fund's taxable year. Although the Code gives Treasury the right to issue Treasury Regulations to restrict foreign currency gains derived by RIC under the qualifying income requirement to the extent such gains are not directly related to the RIC's principal business of investing in stock, securities or other currencies, no such Treasury Regulations have been promulgated as of the date of this SAI. Subject to the discussion above on 1256 contracts, gains from (i) futures contracts on broad-based indexes, (ii) options on futures contracts on stocks or securities, (iii) options on futures contracts on stock indexes and (iv) options on futures contracts on municipal bond indexes are expected to be qualifying income within the meaning of Section 851 of the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations.

Non-U.S. Taxes.

Dividend and interest income received by the Fund from sources within various foreign countries may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source that would reduce the yield on the Fund's stock or securities. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on such income.

However, it is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested within various countries is not known. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stocks or securities issued by foreign corporations, the Fund may file an election with the IRS that may enable the Fund's shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to this election, the Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its shareholders. Pursuant to the election, such Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its shareholders. Each such shareholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the shareholder had paid the foreign tax directly. The shareholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him or her in computing his or her taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating any foreign tax credit they may be entitled to use against the shareholders' U.S. federal income tax. If the Fund makes the election, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will report annually to their shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions. If the Fund does not hold sufficient foreign securities to meet the above threshold, then shareholders will not be entitled to claim a credit or further deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

Even if the Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in the Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through IRAs or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by the Fund.

Backup Withholding.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of taxable dividends or gross proceeds realized upon a sale to shareholders who: (i) have failed to provide a correct tax identification number in the manner required, (ii) are subject to withholding by the IRS for failure to properly include on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, (iii) have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so, or (iv) are "exempt recipients."

Non-U.S. Shareholders.

The previous discussion relates only to U.S. federal income tax law as applicable to U.S. shareholders (i.e., U.S. citizens and residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts, and estates). Non-U.S. shareholders who are not U.S. persons should consult their tax advisers regarding U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Fund, including the likelihood that taxable distributions to them (including any deemed distributions with respect to a repurchase offer) would be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate for eligible investors).

Dividends paid by a Fund to non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless reduced by treaty (and the shareholder files a valid IRS Form W-8 BEN, Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals), IRS Form W-8 BEN-E, Certificate of Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Entities), or other applicable form, with the Fund certifying foreign status and treaty eligibility) or the non-U.S. shareholder files a IRS Form W-8 ECI, Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim That Income Is Effectively Connected With the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States, or other applicable form, with the 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 gains dividend to a non-U.S. shareholder.

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

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund is required to withhold 30% of the amount of certain dividend, interest or other payments paid to any shareholder that fails to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. person that timely provides the certifications required by the Fund or any of its agents on a valid IRS Form W-9 or appropriate IRS Form W-8, as applicable. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities (“NFFEs”). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to the Fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement. The Fund will not pay any additional amounts in respect of any withheld amount.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations.

Generally, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886, Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement. The fact that a loss is reportable does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Cost Basis Reporting.

The Fund is required to report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders certain cost basis information. In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the sale of shares in the Fund, the Fund is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. In the absence of an election by a shareholder to elect from available IRS accepted cost basis methods, the Fund will use its default cost basis method, which is average basis. The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of shares in the Fund. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting law applies to them.

Prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the application of these provisions to their situation.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders.

Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, IRAs, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from U.S. federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Under current law, the Fund generally serves to block UBTI from being realized by its tax-exempt shareholders. However, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in the Fund where, for example: (i) the Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool ("TMP") or that has a subsidiary that is a TMP or (ii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisor. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding these issues.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRUST

The Trust is organized as a Delaware business trust. As a Delaware business trust, the Trust need not hold regular annual shareholder meetings and, in the normal course, does not expect to hold such meetings. The Trust, however, must hold shareholder meetings for such purposes as, for example: (1) approving certain agreements as required by the 1940 Act; (2) changing fundamental investment objectives, policies, and restrictions of a Fund; and (3) filling vacancies on the Board of Trustees of the Trust in the event that less than two-thirds of the Trustees were elected by shareholders. The Trust expects that there will be no meetings of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees unless and until such time as less than two-thirds of the Trustees holding office have been elected by shareholders. At such time, the Trustees then in office will call a shareholders' meeting for the election of Trustees. In addition, holders of record of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust may remove a Trustee from office by a vote cast in person or by proxy at a shareholder meeting called for that purpose at the request of holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust. The Funds have the obligation to assist in such shareholder communications. Except as set forth above, Trustees will continue in office and may appoint successor Trustees.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or a Fund, shareholders of the Fund would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such Fund. Shareholders of a Fund are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the Fund upon liquidation, based on the number of shares of the Fund 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 Fund, the Board shall allocate them among any one or more of the Funds as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable. Shareholders of all 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 Board determines 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 that contains the general characteristics of, and conditions under which the Trust may offer multiple classes of shares of each series. 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 18f-2 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 cannot be modified by less than a majority vote.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shares of all series of the Trust have equal voting rights and liquidation rights. 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. Rights of shareholders cannot be modified by less than a majority vote. The Trust will comply with the provisions of Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act in order to facilitate communications among shareholders. 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. The Trust Instrument 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 property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Trust Instrument provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115 serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for auditing the financial statements of the Funds.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal advice regarding certain matters relating to the federal securities laws applicable to the Funds and the offer and sale of the Funds' shares has been provided by Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, 1001 West 4th Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements and annual reports will be available after the Funds have completed a fiscal year of operations.

APPENDIX A

Proxy Voting Policy

of

Horizon Funds

The Board of Trustees of Horizon Funds (the “Trust”) has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy (the “**Proxy Voting Policy**”) used to determine how each series of the Trust (each a “Fund”) votes proxies relating to its portfolio securities. Under the Trust’s Proxy Voting Policy, the Board has, subject to its oversight, delegated to Horizon Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) the following duties: (1) to make the proxy voting decisions for the Trust, subject to the exceptions described below; and (2) to assist the Trust in disclosing their respective proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”) (the “**Proxy Duties**”).

The Trust’s CCO shall ensure that the Adviser has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy, which it uses to vote proxies for its clients, including the Trust.

A. General

The Board and the Trust believe that the voting of proxies is an important part of portfolio management as it represents an opportunity for shareholders to make their voices heard and to influence the direction of a company. The Trust is committed to voting corporate proxies in the manner that best serves the interests of the Fund’s shareholders.

B. Delegation to the Investment Adviser

The Board and the Trust believe that the Adviser is in the best position to make individual voting decisions for the Trust consistent with this Proxy Voting Policy. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is hereby delegated the following duties:

1. to make the proxy voting decisions for the Trust, in accordance with the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy (the “Adviser Voting Policy”); and
2. to assist the Trust in disclosing its proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act, including (a) categorizing the subject matter of each of the reported proxy voting matters using the categories specified in Form N-PX, and (b) providing the information for each matter with respect to which the Trust is entitled to vote, as required by Form N-PX, including: (i) information identifying the matter voted on; (iii) whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (iv) whether and how the Trust cast its vote; (v) whether the Trust cast its vote for or against management; (vi) the number of shares that were voted and how they were voted, and (vii) the number of shares that the Trust loaned and did not recall.

The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Board, must approve the Adviser Voting Policy as it relates to the Trust. The Board must also approve any material changes to the Adviser Voting Policy no later than six (6) months after adoption by the Adviser.

C. Delegation to Sub-Adviser.

The Adviser may, but is not required to, further delegate the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by a Fund to one or more of the sub-advisers retained to provide investment advisory services to such Fund, if any (each a “Sub-Adviser”). If such responsibility is delegated to a Sub-Adviser, then the Sub-Adviser shall assume the fiduciary duty and reporting responsibilities of the Adviser under these policy guidelines. As used in these Policies and Procedures, the term “Adviser” includes any and all Sub-Advisers.

D. Conflicts

In cases where a matter with respect to which the Trust was entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Trust’s shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, or an affiliated person of the Trust, or the Adviser, on the other hand, the Trust shall always vote in the best interest of the Trust’s shareholders. For purposes of this Proxy Voting Policy a vote shall be considered in the best interest of the Trust’s shareholders when a vote is cast consistent with the specific voting policy as set forth in the Adviser Voting Policy, provided such specific voting policy was approved by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Board.

E. Disclosure

The Adviser will ensure that the Trust discloses in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders that a description (or copy) of the Trust’s proxy voting policies and procedures is available without charge, upon request by calling a specified toll-free telephone number and by accessing the Securities and Exchange Commission’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The Adviser will file the Trust’s complete proxy voting record with the SEC on Form N-PX on an annual basis, by not later than August 31, of each year. The Trust will also disclose in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders that its proxy voting record is available without charge, upon request by calling a specified toll-free telephone number and by accessing the Securities and Exchange Commission’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Trust must send the information disclosed in the Trust’s most recently filed Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request.

APPENDIX B

Proxy Voting Policy

of

Horizon Investments, LLC (“Horizon”)

For separately managed accounts, Horizon generally does not vote proxies. However, Horizon votes proxies for the mutual funds (the “Funds”) and Collective Investment Trusts (“Collectives”, and together with the Funds, “Funds Clients”) it advises, and therefore has adopted and implemented this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures.

Policy

Horizon, as a matter of policy and practice, has no authority to vote proxies on behalf of advisory clients unless otherwise agreed to in writing. Horizon’s policy of having no proxy voting responsibility is disclosed to its advisory clients. However, Horizon may agree to vote proxies for Fund Clients and may, with the approval of the particular Fund Client’s Board, delegate to a sub-adviser for the applicable Fund Client the obligation to vote such proxies. Horizon may retain third party proxy voting services for a variety of proxy-related services. These services may include research, tracking, voting, proxy guidelines, and reporting, among others. Horizon’s general policy with respect to its proxy and corporate action obligations are set forth below.

Procedure

Horizon has adopted the following procedures to implement the firm’s policy:

- Horizon discloses its proxy voting policy of generally not having proxy voting authority in the firm’s Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure.
- Horizon’s advisory agreements with natural person clients provide that the firm has no proxy voting responsibilities and that the advisory clients expressly retain such voting authority.

Proxies for Fund Clients

Horizon serves as investment adviser to certain Fund Clients. To the extent that a Fund Client’s portfolio contains common stock or other securities of issuers that are not Underlying Funds, proxies received from such issuers will be voted in accordance with Horizon’s Proxy Voting Guidelines (“Guidelines”), set forth below.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Fund Clients may be “funds of funds”, meaning that these Fund Clients pursue their investment goals by investing primarily in other investment companies that are not affiliated with Horizon (“Underlying Funds”). Consistent with certain requirements applicable to Fund Clients under Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the Investment Company Act, it is the policy of Horizon to vote all proxies received from the Underlying Funds in the same proportion that all other shares of the Underlying Funds are voted (i.e., “mirror” or “echo” voting), or in accordance with instructions received from Underlying Fund shareholders, pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the Investment Company Act. After voting, the proxy materials are maintained for future reference.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Horizon has adopted and implemented the following Guidelines, which it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best economic interest of clients and in accordance with its fiduciary duties and local regulation.

In light of Horizon's fiduciary duties, and given the complexity of the issues that may be raised in connection with proxy votes, Horizon has retained Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS") to assist in the coordination and voting of client proxies, which specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary-level proxy-related services to investment managers, to assist in the coordination and voting of client proxies. The services provided to Horizon will include timely delivery of meeting and record date information; proxy analysis through an electronic web-based vote execution platform; and detailed recordkeeping needs of Horizon's proxy voting function.

ISS votes Horizon's advisory clients' proxies in accordance with Horizon's proxy guidelines or Horizon's specific instructions. Where a Fund Client has given specific instructions as to how a proxy should be voted, Horizon will notify ISS to carry out those instructions. Where no specific instruction exists, Horizon will follow the procedures in voting the proxies set forth in this document.

A copy of Horizon's current specific voting guidelines with respect to certain categories of proxy votes is available here: <https://www.iss-stoxx.com/file/policy/current/americas/us-voting-guidelines.pdf>.

The CCO or the CCO's designee is responsible for managing the relationship with ISS and for ensuring that proxies are being properly voted and that ISS is retaining appropriate proxy voting records regarding the same.

Proxies solicited by issuers other than Underlying Funds (whose proxies may be voted consistent with other shareholders as discussed above) are voted in accordance with the predetermined guidelines of ISS, unless the Fund Client directs Horizon to vote differently on a specific proxy or specific categories of proxies.

Although the majority of proxy proposals can be handled in accordance with Horizon's established proxy policies, Horizon recognizes that some proposals require special consideration that may dictate that exceptions are made to its general procedures. In this regard, Horizon recognizes that under certain circumstances where Horizon is required to vote a proxy without the assistance of ISS, such as where the Guidelines do not address a particular category of proxy or where ISS is otherwise unable to provide a recommendation, Horizon may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of a Fund Client. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, situations where Horizon or one or more of its affiliates, including, without limitation, officers, directors or employees, has or is seeking a client relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote. Horizon personnel should identify such conflicts and bring them to the attention of the Fund Client's Board. In such a case, the Fund Client's Board will then determine whether the conflict is "material" based on whether, under the facts and circumstances of the case, the conflict has the potential to influence Horizon's decision-making in voting the proxy. If the Fund Client's Board determines that the conflict is material, then: (i) the Fund Client's Proxy Voting Committee will vote the proxy; or (ii) at the Board's direction, Horizon shall vote the proxy based upon the recommendation of the Board or its designee. Horizon will keep a record of all materiality decisions and report them to the Fund Client's Board on an annual basis.

Horizon is not required to vote a proxy for a Fund Client if Horizon reasonably determines that refraining from voting the proxy is in the best interest of the Fund Client, such as when the cost to the Fund Client of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the Fund Client.

Oversight of Proxy Services

Horizon will periodically evaluate the performance of ISS in performing proxy services. The SEC has provided guidance that evaluations of proxy services should include:

- Evaluating whether the proxy service has adequate policies and procedures to identify, disclose and address conflicts of interest, including conflicts arising from recommendations and services to issuers or proponents of shareholder proposals that may be the subject of a vote, or affiliations with third parties that have significant influence over the proxy service (such as lenders or shareholders). In this regard, an adviser should consider the proxy service's policies for disclosing actual and potential conflicts to the adviser and any technology used by the proxy service to facilitate such disclosure.
- * Evaluating whether the proxy service has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze the matters for which it is responsible, including the proxy service's staffing, personnel and technology.
- Reviewing proxy voting guidelines to ensure that they are reasonably designed to vote proxies in the best interest of each client.
- Evaluating whether proxies are being voted in a manner consistent with proxy voting guidelines, which may be performed by sampling votes before or after votes are cast.
- To the extent an adviser becomes aware of any potential factual errors, incompleteness or methodological weaknesses in the proxy service's analysis that it deems credible and relevant to its voting decisions, assessing the extent to which any of the foregoing materially affected the proxy service's research or recommendations.
- * Evaluating any material changes in the services provided by, or the operations of, the proxy service to ensure that the proxy service continues to vote proxies in the best interest of clients.

Record Keeping

In accordance with Rule 204-2 under the Act, Horizon will maintain for the time periods set forth in the Rule (i) these proxy voting procedures and policies, and all amendments thereto; (ii) proxy statements received regarding client securities (provided however, that Horizon may rely on the proxy statement filed on EDGAR as its records); (iii) a record of votes cast on behalf of clients; (iv) records of client requests for proxy voting information; (v) documents prepared by Horizon that were material to making a decision how to vote or that memorialized the basis for the decision; and (vi) records relating to requests made to clients regarding conflicts of interest in voting the proxy.

Horizon describes its proxy voting policies and procedures in its Part 2A of Form ADV for (or other brochure fulfilling the requirement of Rule 204-3), which description will inform clients that they may obtain information on how their securities were voted or a copy of Horizon's Policies and Procedures by written request addressed to Horizon. Horizon will coordinate with mutual fund Clients to assist in the provision of applicable information required to be filed by on Form N-PX.