

BROOKFIELD INVESTMENT FUNDS

Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund
(the “Fund”)

**Supplement dated April 11, 2024 to the Fund's Summary Prospectus,
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information,
each dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented and amended to date**

Liquidation of the Fund

On April 11, 2024, the Board of Trustees of Brookfield Investment Funds (the “Trust”), on behalf of its series, Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund (the “Fund”), approved a proposal to close the Fund to new and subsequent investments and thereafter to liquidate the Fund (the “Liquidation”). Accordingly, effective 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on April 17, 2024, the Fund will no longer accept orders from new investors or existing shareholders to purchase Fund shares. On or about April 30, 2024 (the “Liquidation Date”), all of the assets of the Fund will have been liquidated completely, the shares of any shareholders holding shares on the Liquidation Date will be redeemed at the net asset value per share and the Fund will then be terminated as a series of the Trust. At any time prior to the Liquidation Date, shareholders of the Fund may redeem their shares of the Fund and receive the net asset value thereof, pursuant to the procedures set forth under “Redemption of Fund Shares” in the Prospectus. Shareholders may also exchange their Fund shares for shares of the same class of other Funds in the Trust. In preparation for the Liquidation, the Fund may deviate from its investment objective and principal investment strategies.

For tax purposes, with respect to shares held in a taxable account, the automatic redemption of shares of the Fund on the Liquidation Date will generally be treated as any other redemption of shares (*i.e.*, as a sale that may result in gain or loss for federal income tax purposes). Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of the Liquidation.

If you should have any questions regarding the Liquidation, please contact the Fund (toll free) at 1-855-244-4859.

Capitalized terms used herein but not defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Fund’s Summary Prospectus, Prospectus or SAI.

Please retain this Supplement for reference.

BROOKFIELD INVESTMENT FUNDS

Brookfield Global Listed Real Estate Fund
Brookfield Global Listed Infrastructure Fund
Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund
Brookfield Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Fund
(each, a “Fund,” and together, the “Funds”)

Supplement dated March 29, 2024, to each Fund’s Statement of Additional Information dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented and amended to date

Update Regarding the Board of Trustees

Effective March 29, 2024, Mr. David W. Levi, an Interested Trustee of the Trust, resigned from the Board of Trustees. In connection with Mr. Levi’s resignation, at a meeting of the Board held on February 22, 2024, the Board approved the appointment of Mr. Brian F. Hurley to serve as an Interested Trustee, effective March 29, 2024. Mr. Hurley currently serves as President of the Funds and will continue to serve in such capacity following his appointment to the Board. In addition, the Board previously approved the appointment of Ms. Betty Whelchel to serve as an Independent Trustee, effective January 1, 2024. Since her appointment, Ms. Whelchel has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust, and a member of the Audit and Nominating and Compensation Committees. Accordingly, all references to Mr. Levi in each Fund’s SAI are hereby deleted in their entirety, and the changes below are hereby made to each Fund’s SAI to reflect the addition of Mr. Hurley and Ms. Whelchel to the Board.

Under the heading “TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS,” in the table, under the caption “INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES,” the disclosure is hereby supplemented with the following:

<u>Name, Position(s), Address⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years⁽⁴⁾</u>
Betty Whelchel Trustee, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Compensation Committee Born: 1956	Since January 1, 2024 ⁽⁶⁾	9	US Head of Public Policy: Regulatory Affairs of BNP Paribas (2016 – 2019).	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2024 – Present).

...

(6) Ms. Betty Whelchel was appointed as an independent director/trustee of the Fund Complex effective January 1, 2024.

Under the heading “**TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**,” in the table, under the caption “**INTERESTED TRUSTEE/OFFICER**,” the current information for Mr. Hurley in the table is deleted in its entirety, and hereby replaced with the following information and corresponding footnotes:

Name, Position(s), Address⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years⁽⁴⁾
<u>INTERESTED TRUSTEE/OFFICERS⁽⁵⁾</u>				
Brian F. Hurley Trustee and President Born: 1977	Trustee since March 29, 2024 ⁽⁷⁾ President since 2014	N/A	President of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2014 – Present); Managing Director (2014 – Present) and General Counsel, (2017 – Present) of the Adviser; Managing Partner of Brookfield Asset Management Inc. (2016 – Present).	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2024 – Present).

...

(2) Mr. Hurley will hold office as Trustee for an indefinite term until the earliest of: (i) the next meeting of shareholders if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of Mr. Hurley and until the election and qualification of his successor, if any, elected at such meeting; or (ii) the date Mr. Hurley resigns or retires, or is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust’s By-Laws and Declaration of Trust. Each officer will hold office for an indefinite term or until the date he or she resigns or retires until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

...

(7) Mr. Brian F. Hurley was appointed as an interested director/trustee of the Fund Complex effective March 29, 2024.

Under the heading “**TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**,” in the subsection “**Additional Information Concerning Our Board of Trustees --- Information about Each Trustee’s Qualifications, Experience, Attributes or Skills**,” the disclosure is hereby supplemented with the following:

“Betty Whelchel. Ms. Whelchel has extensive experience in financial services law and regulation, international finance and public policy. She has held a number of senior management positions at international financial institutions, including serving as U.S. Head of Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs and U.S. General Counsel for BNP Paribas, Global General Counsel for Deutsche Asset Management and U.S. Deputy General Counsel for Deutsche Bank AG. She started her career in the General Counsel’s office of the U.S. Treasury Department, and worked as a lawyer with Shearman & Sterling in its New York and Tokyo offices, specializing in bank finance, mergers and acquisitions and joint ventures. Throughout her forty-two year career, Ms. Whelchel has been active in industry initiatives related to financial regulation and corporate governance, including the Committee on Capital Markets Regulation, the Executive Committee of the Institute of International Bankers Board of Trustees, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York’s Special Task Force on the Lawyer’s Role in Corporate Governance. She has received numerous awards, including 2015 Legal 500 Individual of the Year in Financial Services and the 2013 Burton “Legend in the Law” Award. Ms. Whelchel is a member of the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Compensation Committee.

Brian F. Hurley. Brian Hurley is a Managing Partner at Brookfield and General Counsel for the Adviser. In this role, he oversees the legal and compliance functions and is also actively involved in the Adviser’s investment funds business, including product and business development. Prior to joining Brookfield in 2010, Mr. Hurley was an attorney at Paul Hastings LLP and a member of its Investment Management Practice Group, where he focused his practice on representing investment advisers and various investment companies. Mr. Hurley earned a Juris Doctor degree from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of the Holy Cross.”

Under the heading “**TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**,” in the subsection “**Board Committees**,” the disclosure is hereby supplemented to reflect the addition of Ms. Whelchel to the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Compensation Committee.

Under the heading “**TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**,” in the table under the subsection “**Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests**,” the following information and corresponding footnotes are hereby added to the table:

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Global Real Estate Fund⁽¹⁾	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Infrastructure Fund⁽¹⁾	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Renewables Fund⁽¹⁾	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Real Assets Securities Fund⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
INTERESTED TRUSTEE:					
Brian F. Hurley ⁽³⁾	A	A	A	A	C
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:					
Betty Whelchel ⁽⁴⁾	A	A	A	A	A

...

(3) Mr. Brian F. Hurley was appointed as an interested director/trustee of the Fund Complex effective March 29, 2024.

(4) Ms. Betty Whelchel was appointed as an independent director/trustee of the Fund Complex effective January 1, 2024.

Under the heading “**COMPENSATION TABLE**,” the following information and corresponding footnotes are hereby added to the table:

Name of Person and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Total Compensation from the Funds and Fund Complex⁽¹⁾
Interested Trustee		
Brian F. Hurley ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A
Independent Trustees		
Betty Whelchel ⁽³⁾	\$—	\$— ⁽⁰⁾

...

(2) Mr. Brian F. Hurley was appointed as an interested director/trustee of the Fund Complex effective March 29, 2024.

(3) Ms. Betty Whelchel was appointed as an independent director/trustee of the Fund Complex effective January 1, 2024. As a result, she received no compensation from the Fund Complex for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Capitalized terms used herein but not defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in each Fund’s SAI.

Please retain this Supplement for reference.

BROOKFIELD INVESTMENT FUNDS

Brookfield Global Listed Real Estate Fund
(the “Fund”)

**Supplement dated September 26, 2023, to the Fund’s Summary Prospectus,
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated May 1, 2023**

Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC (the “Adviser”), the investment adviser and administrator to the Fund, will implement certain changes to the Fund’s portfolio management team. Effective May 1, 2024, Bernhard Krieg, CFA, will be leaving the Adviser and will no longer serve as a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund. Additionally, Michael Shoemaker will leave the Adviser during the 4th quarter of 2023 and will no longer serve as a Co-Portfolio Manager of the Fund. The Fund will continue to be managed by Co-Portfolio Managers Brandon Benjamin, Julian Perlmutter, CFA, and Richard Sweigard. Prior to their departures, Messrs. Krieg and Shoemaker will continue to work with Messrs. Benjamin, Perlmutter and Sweigard as Co-Portfolio Managers of the Fund.

Capitalized terms used herein but not defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information.

Please retain this Supplement for reference.

BROOKFIELD INVESTMENT FUNDS

Brookfield Global Listed Real Estate Fund

Class A — (BLRAX)
Class C — (BLRCX)
Class I — (BLRYX)

Brookfield Global Listed Infrastructure Fund

Class A — (BGLAX)
Class C — (BGLCX)
Class I — (BGLYX)

Brookfield Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Fund

Class A — (GRSAX)
Class C — (GRSCX)
Class I — (GRSIX)

Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund

Class A — (RASAX)
Class C — (RASCX)
Class I — (RASYX)

Statement of Additional Information

May 1, 2023

Brookfield Investment Funds (the “Trust”) currently consists of six separate investment series referred to as Brookfield Global Listed Real Estate Fund (the “Global Real Estate Fund”), Brookfield Global Listed Infrastructure Fund (the “Infrastructure Fund”), Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund (the “Real Assets Securities Fund”), Brookfield Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Fund (the “Renewables Fund”), Center Coast Brookfield Midstream Focus Fund and Oaktree Emerging Markets Equity Fund (each, a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”). This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) relates only to the Global Real Estate Fund, the Infrastructure Fund, the Renewables Fund and the Real Assets Securities Fund.

This SAI, which is not a prospectus, provides information about each of the Funds. The SAI should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ Prospectus for Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares dated May 1, 2023. In addition, the Funds’ financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, are incorporated herein by reference to the Funds’ annual report dated December 31, 2022. A copy of each Prospectus and/or annual report may be obtained, without charge, on the Funds’ website at <https://publicsecurities.brookfield.com/en>, by writing to the Funds’ transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, or by calling 1-855-244-4859.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
GENERAL INFORMATION	3
INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS	3
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	36
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	37
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS	38
CODE OF ETHICS	44
PROXY VOTING POLICIES	44
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS	45
INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES	49
SERVICE PROVIDERS	51
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	52
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	53
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	54
DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT	61
DISTRIBUTION PLANS	61
DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE	62
ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION	64
TAXES	65
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM	70
GENERAL INFORMATION	70
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	71
APPENDIX A	A-1

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 12, 2011. The Trust operates a multi-class structure pursuant to Rule 18f-3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Global Real Estate Fund, the Infrastructure Fund and the Renewables Fund each seek total return through growth of capital and current income. The Real Assets Securities Fund seeks total return, which is targeted to be in excess of inflation, through growth of capital and current income. There can be no assurance that each Fund will achieve its investment objective. Except for the fundamental investment restrictions listed below (see “Investment Restrictions”), each Fund’s investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board” or “Board of Trustees”), without shareholder approval. The Global Real Estate Fund, the Infrastructure Fund, the Real Assets Securities Fund and the Renewables Fund are diversified as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The Prospectus discusses the investment objectives of each Fund and the principal strategies to be employed to achieve those objectives. This section contains supplemental information concerning certain types of securities and other instruments in which each Fund may invest, additional strategies that each Fund may utilize, and certain risks associated with such investments and strategies.

Common Stocks (All Funds)

The marketplace for publicly traded equity securities is volatile, and the price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company’s financial condition and overall market and economic circumstances. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average total returns than fixed income securities over the long-term, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in those returns and, in certain periods, have significantly under-performed relative to fixed income securities. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Funds.

A common stock may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive circumstances within an industry. The value of a particular common stock held by the Funds may decline for a number of other reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, the issuer’s historical and prospective earnings, the value of its assets and reduced demand for its goods and services. Also, the price of common stocks is sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Funds have exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors’ perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase. Common stock in which the Funds may invest is structurally subordinated to preferred stock, bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure and is therefore inherently more risky than preferred stock or debt instruments of such issuers.

Convertible Securities (All Funds)

Each Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities are preferred stocks or debt obligations that are convertible at a stated exchange rate or formula into common stock or other equity securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Convertible securities rank senior to common stocks in an issuer’s capital structure and consequently may be of higher quality and entail less risk than the issuer’s common stock. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued until the convertible security matures, or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have both equity and fixed-income risk characteristics. Like all fixed-income securities, the value of convertible securities is susceptible to the risk of market losses attributable to changes in interest rates. Generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security approaches or exceeds the conversion price of the convertible security, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security, like a fixed-income security, tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus, may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. The markets for convertible securities may be less liquid than markets for common stocks or bonds. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a

convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk, and are often lower-quality securities.

Equity Securities and Related Investments (All Funds)

Investments in Equity Securities. Equity securities, such as common stock, generally represent an ownership interest in a company. While equity securities have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, equity securities have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular equity security held by a Fund. Also, the prices of equity securities, particularly common stocks, are sensitive to general movements in the stock market. A drop in the stock market may depress the price of equity securities held by a Fund.

Warrants and Stock Purchase Rights. A Fund may invest in warrants, which are securities permitting, but not obligating, their holder to subscribe for other securities. Warrants do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holders to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. Because a warrant, which is a security permitting, but not obligating, its holder to subscribe for another security, does not carry with it the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that the warrant holder is entitled to purchase, and because a warrant does not represent any rights to the assets of the issuer, a warrant may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying security and a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. The investment by a Fund in warrants valued at the lower of cost or market, may not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes).

Each Fund may also invest in stock purchase rights. Stock purchase rights are instruments, frequently distributed to an issuer's shareholders as a dividend, that entitle the holder to purchase a specific number of shares of common stock on a specific date or during a specific period of time. The exercise price on the rights is normally at a discount from market value of the common stock at the time of distribution. The rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or to vote and may or may not be transferable. Stock purchase rights are frequently used outside of the United States as a means of raising additional capital from an issuer's current shareholders.

As a result, an investment in warrants or stock purchase rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a warrant or a stock purchase right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and warrants and stock purchase rights expire worthless if they are not exercised on or prior to their expiration date.

Preferred Shares. Each Fund may invest in preferred shares. Preferred shares are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer's earnings and assets before common shareholders, but after bond holders and other creditors. Preferred shares are equity securities, but they have many characteristics of fixed income securities, such as a fixed (or floating) dividend payment rate and/or a liquidity preference over the issuer's common shares. However, because preferred shares are equity securities, they may be more susceptible to risks traditionally associated with equity investments than the Fund's fixed income securities. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock. Investments in preferred stock present market and liquidity risks. The value of a preferred stock may be highly sensitive to the economic condition of the issuer, and markets for preferred stock may be less liquid than the market for the issuer's common stock.

Preferred stocks may differ in many of their provisions. Among the features that differentiate preferred stocks from one another are the dividend rights, which may be cumulative or noncumulative and participating or non-participating, redemption provisions, and voting rights. Such features will establish the income return and may affect the prospects for capital appreciation or risks of capital loss.

The market prices of preferred stocks are subject to changes in interest rates and are more sensitive to changes in an issuer's creditworthiness than are the prices of debt securities. Shareholders of preferred stock may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid. Under ordinary circumstances, preferred stock does not carry voting rights.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities (All Funds)

General. Each Fund may invest in securities of foreign (non-U.S.) companies, or sponsored and unsponsored depository receipts for such securities.

Foreign securities may include debt securities of governmental and corporate issuers, preferred stock, common stock, and convertible securities of corporate issuers, rights and warrants to buy common stocks, depositary receipts evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer, and exchange traded funds and other investment companies that provide exposure to foreign issuers.

Investment in foreign securities is subject to special investment risks that differ in some respects from those related to investments in securities of U.S. domestic issuers. These risks include political, social or economic instability in the country of the issuer, the difficulty of predicting international trade patterns, the possibility of the imposition of exchange controls, expropriation, limits on removal of currency or other assets, nationalization of assets, foreign withholding and income taxation, and foreign trading practices (including higher trading commissions, custodial charges and delayed settlements). Foreign securities also may be subject to greater fluctuations in price than securities issued by U.S. corporations. The principal markets on which these securities trade may have less volume and liquidity, and may be more volatile, than securities markets in the United States.

In addition, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a U.S. domiciled company. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. domestic companies. There is also generally less government regulation of securities exchanges, brokers and listed companies abroad than in the United States. Confiscatory taxation or diplomatic developments could also affect investment in those countries. In addition, foreign branches of U.S. banks, foreign banks and foreign issuers may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing, reporting, and record keeping standards than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks and U.S. domestic issuers.

Emerging Markets. Each Fund may invest in or have exposure to securities issued by governmental and corporate issuers that are located in emerging market countries. Such investments involve special risks. The economies, markets, and political structures of a number of the emerging market countries in which a Fund can invest do not compare favorably with the United States and other mature economies in terms of wealth and stability. Therefore, investments in these countries may be riskier, and will be subject to erratic and abrupt price movements. Some economies are less well developed and less diverse (for example, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and certain Asian countries) and more vulnerable to the ebb and flow of international trade, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. Similarly, many of these countries, particularly in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe, are grappling with severe inflation or recession, high levels of national debt, currency exchange problems, and government instability. Investments in countries that have recently begun moving away from central planning and state owned industries toward free markets, such as the Eastern European or Chinese economies, should be regarded as speculative.

Certain emerging market countries have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties, and extreme poverty and unemployment. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of an emerging market country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, and, in the case of a government debtor, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. Government debtors may default on their debt and may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. Holders of government debt may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to government debtors. If such an event occurs, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign government fixed income securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign government debt obligations in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements.

The economies of individual emerging market countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position. Further, the economies of developing countries generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been, and may 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. These economies also have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Investing in emerging market countries may entail purchasing securities issued by or on behalf of entities that are insolvent, bankrupt, in default, or otherwise engaged in an attempt to reorganize or reschedule their obligations, and in entities

that have little or no proven credit rating or credit history. In any such case, the issuer's poor or deteriorating financial condition may increase the likelihood that the Fund will experience losses or diminution in available gains due to bankruptcy, insolvency, or fraud.

Depository Receipts. The Funds' investments in foreign securities may include investment in depository receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). U.S. dollar-denominated ADRs, which are traded in the United States on exchanges or over-the-counter, are issued by domestic banks. ADRs represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a domestic bank or a correspondent bank. ADRs do not eliminate all the risk inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. However, by investing in ADRs rather than directly in foreign issuers' stock, a Fund can avoid currency risks during the settlement period for either purchases or sales. In general, there is a large, liquid market in the United States for many ADRs. The information available for ADRs is subject to the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of the domestic market or exchange on which they are traded, which standards are more uniform and more exacting than those to which many foreign issuers may be subject. The Funds also may invest in EDRs, GDRs, and in other similar instruments representing securities of foreign companies. EDRs and GDRs are securities that are typically issued by foreign banks or foreign trust companies, although U.S. banks or U.S. trust companies may issue them. EDRs and GDRs are structured similarly to the arrangements of ADRs. EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets and are not necessarily denominated in the currency of the underlying security.

Certain depository receipts, typically those denominated as unsponsored, require the holders thereof to bear most of the costs of the facilities while issuers of sponsored facilities normally pay more of the costs thereof. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through the voting rights to facility holders in respect to the deposited securities, whereas the depository of a sponsored facility typically distributes shareholder communications and passes through voting rights.

Custodian Services and Related Investment Costs. Custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets generally are more expensive than in the United States. Such markets have settlement and clearance procedures that differ from those in the United States. In certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. The inability of a Fund to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of a portfolio security caused by settlement problems could result either in losses to a Fund due to a subsequent decline in value of the portfolio security or could result in possible liability to the Fund. In addition, security settlement and clearance procedures in some emerging countries may not fully protect a Fund against loss or theft of its assets.

Withholding and Other Taxes. The Funds will be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, on income (possibly including, in some cases, capital gains) that are or may be imposed by certain countries with respect to the Funds' investments in such countries. These taxes will reduce the return achieved by the Funds. Treaties between the United States and such countries may not be available to reduce the otherwise applicable tax rates.

Inflation/Deflation Risk (All Funds)

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of a Fund's shares and distributions thereon can decline. Inflation risk is linked to increases in the prices of goods and services and a decrease in the purchasing power of money. Recently, inflation has risen at its highest rate in four decades in the U.S. Inflation may reduce the intrinsic value of an investment in the Fund. Inflation can operate to effectively reduce investors' real investment returns. This is particularly true of fixed-income assets, as the fixed return yields of such assets become increasingly less valuable to the investor as inflation rises. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, dividend rates of any variable rate preferred stock or debt securities issued by the Fund would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time (the opposite of inflation). Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which will result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Derivatives (All Funds)

Generally, a derivative is a financial contract the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives generally take the form of contracts under which the parties agree to payments between them based upon the performance of a wide variety of underlying references, such as stocks, bonds, commodities,

interest rates, currency exchange rates, and various domestic and foreign indices. Derivative instruments that the Funds may use include options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and forward currency contracts.

The Funds may use derivatives for a variety of reasons, including as a substitute for investing directly in securities and currencies, as an alternative to selling a security short, as part of a hedging strategy (that is, for the purpose of reducing risk to a Fund), or for other purposes related to the management of the Funds. Derivatives permit a Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities. However, derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest. As a result, a small investment in derivatives could have a large impact on a Fund's performance.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. If a Fund invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Fund's return or result in a loss. A Fund also could experience losses or limit its gains if the performance of its derivatives is poorly correlated with the underlying instruments or the Fund's other investments, or if the Fund is unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

While transactions in some derivatives may be effected on established exchanges, many other derivatives are privately negotiated and entered into in the over-the-counter market with a single counterparty. When exchange-traded derivatives are purchased and sold, a clearing agency associated with the exchange stands between each buyer and seller and effectively guarantees performance of each contract, either on a limited basis through a guaranty fund or to the full extent of the clearing agency's balance sheet. Transactions in over-the-counter derivatives have no such protection. Each party to an over-the-counter derivative bears the risk that its direct counterparty will default. In addition, over-the-counter derivatives may be less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

Derivatives generally involve leverage in the sense that the investment exposure created by the derivative is significantly greater than a Fund's initial investment in the derivative. A Fund may be required to segregate permissible liquid assets, or engage in other permitted measures, to "cover" the Fund's obligations relating to its transactions in derivatives. For example, in the case of futures contracts or forward contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, a Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying a future or forward contract at the time of valuation) while the positions are open. With respect to futures contracts or forward contracts that are contractually required to cash settle, however, a Fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily mark-to-market net obligation (*i.e.*, the Fund's daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than such contracts' full notional value. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled futures and forward contracts, a Fund may employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts.

Derivatives also may involve other types of leverage. For example, an instrument linked to the value of a securities index may return income calculated as a multiple of the price movement of the underlying index. This leverage will increase the volatility of these derivatives since they may increase or decrease in value more quickly than the underlying instruments.

The Funds may employ new derivative instruments and strategies when they are developed, if those investment methods are consistent with the particular Fund's investment objective and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Fund.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. For example, the SEC recently adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which regulates the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk ("VaR") based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. Consequently, unless a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user" as defined in Rule 18f-4, the fund has established a comprehensive derivatives risk management program to comply with a VaR based leverage limit, appointed a derivatives risk manager and will provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding its derivatives positions. If a fund qualifies as a limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 requires the fund to have policies and procedures to manage its aggregate derivatives risk, which may require the fund to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives, short sales, and

reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies. In connection with the adoption of Rule 18f-4, the SEC also eliminated the asset segregation framework for covering derivatives and certain financial instruments arising from SEC and staff guidance. Since the Funds are each “limited derivatives users,” each Fund has adopted and implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage their derivatives risks, including counterparty risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, and legal risk.

Swaps. Each Fund may enter into total rate of return, credit default or other types of swaps and related derivatives for the purpose of hedging and risk management. These transactions generally provide for the transfer from one counterparty to another of certain risks inherent in the ownership of a financial asset such as a debt instrument or common stock. Such risks include, among other things, the risk of default and insolvency of the obligor of such asset, the risk that the credit of the obligor or the underlying collateral will decline or the risk that the common stock of the underlying issuers will decline in value. The transfer of risk pursuant to a derivative of this type may be complete or partial, and may be for the life of the related asset or for a shorter period. These derivatives may be used as a risk management tool for a pool of financial assets, providing a Fund with the opportunity to gain or reduce exposure to one or more reference securities or other financial assets (each, a “Reference Asset”) without actually owning or selling such assets in order, for example, to increase or reduce a concentration risk or to diversify a portfolio. Conversely, these derivatives may be used by the Fund to reduce exposure to an owned asset without selling it.

In the event that a Fund is a credit default swap seller, the full notional amount of the credit default swap(s) will be segregated by the Fund to cover the outstanding positions.

Because a Fund would not own the Reference Assets, the Fund may not have any voting rights with respect to the Reference Assets, and in such cases all decisions related to the obligors or issuers of the Reference Assets, including whether to exercise certain remedies, will be controlled by the swap counterparties.

Total rate of return swaps and similar derivatives are subject to many risks, including the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in gain for a Fund had the swap or other derivative not been utilized (in which case it would have been better had the Fund not engaged in the interest rate hedging transactions), the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the derivative transactions utilized, the possible inability of the counterparty to fulfill its obligations under the swap and potential illiquidity of the hedging instrument utilized, which may make it difficult for the Fund to close out or unwind one or more hedging transactions.

Total rate of return swaps and related derivatives present certain legal, tax and market uncertainties that present risks in entering into such arrangements. There is currently little or no case law or litigation characterizing total rate of return swaps or related derivatives, interpreting their positions, or characterizing their tax treatment. In addition, additional regulations and laws may apply to these types of derivatives that have not previously been applied. There can be no assurance that future decisions construing similar provisions to those in any swap agreement or other related documents or additional regulations and laws will not have an adverse effect on a Fund that utilizes these instruments.

Futures Contracts. Each Fund may purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options on such contracts. A financial futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific security or financial instrument at a particular price on a stipulated future date. Although some financial futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities or instruments, in most cases these obligations are closed out before the settlement date. The closing of a contractual obligation may be accomplished by purchasing or selling an identical offsetting futures contract. Other financial futures contracts by their terms call for cash settlements.

Each Fund may also buy and sell index futures contracts with respect to any stock or bond index traded on a recognized stock exchange or board of trade. An index futures contract is a contract to buy or sell units of an index on a specified future date at a price agreed upon when the contract is made. The stock index futures contract specifies that no delivery of the actual stocks making up the index will take place. Instead, settlement in cash must occur upon the termination of the contract, with the settlement being the difference between the contract price and the actual level of the stock index at the expiration of the contract. In addition, a Fund may enter into foreign currency futures contracts as described below under “Foreign Currency Contracts and Currency Hedging Transactions.”

At the time a Fund purchases a futures contract, an amount of cash or liquid portfolio securities generally equal to the settlement price less any margin deposit market value of the futures contract will be designated as segregated at that Fund’s custodian. When writing a futures contract, a Fund will maintain with its custodian similar liquid assets that, when added to the amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant or broker as margin, are equal to the market value of the instruments underlying the contract. Alternatively, a Fund may “cover” its position by owning the instruments underlying the contract (or, in the case of an index futures contract, a portfolio with a volatility substantially similar to that

of the index on which the futures contract is based), or holding a call option permitting a Fund to purchase the same futures contract at a price no higher than the price of the contract written by a Fund (or at a higher price if the difference is maintained in liquid assets with the Funds' custodian).

Each Fund will be authorized to use financial futures contracts and related options for hedging and non-hedging purposes, for example to enhance total return or provide market exposure pending the investment of cash balances. A Fund may lose the expected benefit of the transactions if currency exchange rates or securities prices change in an unanticipated manner. Such unanticipated changes in currency exchange rates or securities prices may also result in poorer overall performance than if a Fund had not entered into any futures transactions.

Options on Securities and Stock Indexes. Each Fund may write covered call and put options and purchase call and put options on securities or stock indices that are traded on U.S. exchanges.

An option on a security is a contract that gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid, the right to buy a specified security (in the case of a call option) or to sell a specified security (in the case of a put option) from or to the writer of the option at a designated price during the term of the option. An option on a securities index gives the purchaser of the option, in return for the premium paid, the right to receive from the seller cash equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option.

A Fund may write a call or put option only if the option is "covered." A call option on a security written by a Fund is covered if that Fund owns the underlying security covered by the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or for additional cash consideration held in a segregated account by its custodian) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio. A call option on a security is also covered if a Fund owns a call option on the same security and in the same principal amount as the call option written where the exercise price of the call option held (a) is equal to or less than the exercise price of the call option written or (b) is greater than the exercise price of the call option written if the difference is maintained by that Fund in cash or liquid portfolio securities in a segregated account with its custodian. A put option on a security written by a Fund is "covered" if that Fund maintains similar liquid assets with a value equal to the exercise price designated as segregated at its custodian, or else owns a put option on the same security and in the same principal amount as the put option written where the exercise price of the put option held is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put option written.

A Fund will cover call options on stock indices by owning securities whose price changes, in the opinion of the investment adviser, are expected to be similar to those of the index, or in such other manner as may be in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the option is traded and applicable laws and regulations. Nevertheless, where a Fund covers a call option on a stock index through ownership of securities, such securities may not match the composition of the index. In that event, that Fund will not be fully covered and could be subject to risk of loss in the event of adverse changes in the value of the index. A Fund will cover put options on stock indices by segregating assets equal to the option's exercise price, or in such other manner as may be in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the option is traded and applicable laws and regulations.

A Fund will receive a premium for writing a put or call option, which will increase the Fund's gross income in the event the option expires unexercised or is closed out at a profit. If the value of a security or an index on which a Fund has written a call option falls or remains the same, that Fund will realize a profit in the form of the premium received (less transaction costs) that could offset all or a portion of any decline in the value of the portfolio securities being hedged. A rise in the value of the underlying security or index, however, exposes that Fund to possible loss or loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the value of the underlying index or security. By writing a put option, a Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the underlying security or index. To the extent that the price changes of the portfolio securities being hedged correlate with changes in the value of the underlying security or index, writing covered put options on securities or indices will increase a Fund's losses in the event of a market decline, although such losses will be offset in part by the premium received for writing the option.

A Fund may also purchase put options to hedge its investments against a decline in value. By purchasing a put option, a Fund will seek to offset a decline in the value of the portfolio securities being hedged through appreciation of the put option. If the value of a Fund's investments does not decline as anticipated, that Fund's loss will be limited to the premium paid for the option plus related transaction costs. The success of this strategy will depend, in part, on the accuracy of the correlation between the changes in value of the underlying security or index and the changes in value of that Fund's security holdings being hedged.

Call options may be purchased by a Fund in order to acquire the underlying securities for a price that avoids any additional cost that would result from a substantial increase in the market value of a security. A Fund may also purchase call options

to increase its return at a time when the call is expected to increase in value due to anticipated appreciation of the underlying security. When purchasing call options, a Fund will bear the risk of losing all or a portion of the premium paid if the value of the underlying security or index does not rise.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position. Trading could be interrupted, for example, because of supply and demand imbalances arising from a lack of either buyers or sellers, or the options exchange could suspend trading after the price has risen or fallen more than the maximum specified by the exchange. Although a Fund may be able to offset to some extent any adverse effects of being unable to liquidate an option position, that Fund may experience losses in some cases as a result of such inability.

Interest Rate Futures Contracts and Options Thereon. A Fund may purchase or sell interest rate futures contracts to take advantage of or to protect the Fund against fluctuations in interest rates affecting the value of debt securities that the Fund holds or intends to acquire. For example, if interest rates are expected to increase, the Fund might sell futures contracts on debt securities, the values of which historically have a high degree of positive correlation to the values of the Fund's portfolio securities. Such a sale would have an effect similar to selling an equivalent value of the Fund's portfolio securities. If interest rates increase, the value of the Fund's portfolio securities will decline, but the value of the futures contracts to the Fund will increase at approximately an equivalent rate thereby keeping the net asset value of the Fund from declining as much as it otherwise would have. The Fund could accomplish similar results by selling debt securities with longer maturities and investing in debt securities with shorter maturities when interest rates are expected to increase. However, since the futures market may be more liquid than the cash market, the use of futures contracts as a risk management technique allows the Fund to maintain a defensive position without having to sell its portfolio securities.

Similarly, the Fund may purchase interest rate futures contracts when it is expected that interest rates may decline. The purchase of futures contracts for this purpose constitutes a hedge against increases in the price of debt securities (caused by declining interest rates), which the Fund intends to acquire. Since fluctuations in the value of appropriately selected futures contracts should approximate that of the debt securities that will be purchased, the Fund can take advantage of the anticipated rise in the cost of the debt securities without actually buying them. Subsequently, the Fund can make its intended purchase of the debt securities in the cash market and currently liquidate its futures position. To the extent the Fund enters into futures contracts for this purpose, it will maintain in a segregated asset account with the Fund's Custodian, assets sufficient to cover the Fund's obligations with respect to such futures contracts, which will consist of cash or other liquid securities from its portfolio in an amount equal to the difference between the fluctuating market value of such futures contracts and the aggregate value of the initial margin deposited by the Fund with its Custodian with respect to such futures contracts.

The purchase of a call option on a futures contract is similar in some respects to the purchase of a call option on an individual security. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the price of the futures contract upon which it is based or the price of the underlying debt securities, it may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or underlying debt securities. As with the purchase of futures contracts, when the Fund is not fully invested it may purchase a call option on a futures contract to hedge against a market advance due to declining interest rates.

The purchase of a put option on a futures contract is similar to the purchase of protective put options on portfolio securities. The Fund will purchase a put option on a futures contract to hedge the Fund's portfolio against the risk of rising interest rates and a consequent reduction in the value of portfolio securities.

The writing of a call option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the securities that are deliverable upon exercise of the futures contract. If the futures price at expiration of the option is below the exercise price, the Fund will retain the full amount of the option premium, which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the Fund's portfolio holdings. The writing of a put option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against increasing prices of the securities that are deliverable upon exercise of the futures contract. If the futures price at expiration of the option is higher than the exercise price, the Fund will retain the full amount of the option premium, which provides a partial hedge against any increase in the price of debt securities that the Fund intends to purchase. If a put or call option the Fund has written is exercised, the Fund will incur a loss which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it received. Depending on the degree of correlation between changes in the value of its portfolio securities and changes in the value of its futures positions, the Fund's losses from options on futures it has written may to some extent be reduced or increased by changes in the value of its portfolio securities.

Foreign Currency Contracts and Currency Hedging Transactions. In order to hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks, each Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts ("forward contracts") and foreign currency futures contracts ("foreign currency futures"), as well as purchase put or call options on foreign currencies, as described below. Each Fund may also conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market.

A Fund may enter into forward contracts to attempt to minimize the risk to that Fund from adverse changes in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. A forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency for an agreed price on a future date which is individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers. A Fund may enter into a forward contract, for example, when it enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency or expects to receive a dividend or interest payment on a portfolio holding, in order to “lock in” the U.S. dollar value of the security or payment. In addition, for example, when a Fund believes that a foreign currency may experience a substantial movement against another currency, it may enter into a forward contract to sell an amount of the former foreign currency (or another currency which acts as a proxy for that currency) approximating the value of some or all of that Fund’s portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. This second investment practice is generally referred to as “cross-hedging.” Because in connection with a Fund’s foreign currency forward transactions an amount of that Fund’s assets equal to the amount of that Fund’s current commitment under the forward contract will be segregated to be used to pay for the commitment, the Fund will always have cash or other liquid assets available that are sufficient to cover any commitments under these contracts or to limit any potential risk. The segregated assets will be marked-to-market on a daily basis. Forward contracts may limit potential gain from a positive change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not engaged in such contracts.

A Fund may enter into exchange-traded foreign currency futures for the purchase or sale for future delivery of foreign currencies. Certain types of forward contracts are now regulated as swaps by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). The regulation of such forward contracts as swaps is a recent development and there can be no assurance that the additional regulation of these types of derivatives will not have an adverse effect on a Fund that utilizes these instruments. This investment technique will be used only to hedge against anticipated future changes in exchange rates which otherwise might adversely affect the value of a Fund’s portfolio securities or adversely affect the prices of securities that a Fund intends to purchase at a later date.

A Fund may purchase and write put and call options on foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting against declines in the dollar value of foreign portfolio securities and against increases in the U.S. dollar cost of foreign securities to be acquired. As is the case with other kinds of options, however, the writing of an option on foreign currency will constitute only a partial hedge, up to the amount of the premium received, and that a Fund could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. The purchase of an option on foreign currency may constitute an effective hedge against fluctuation in exchange rates although, in the event of rate movements adverse to that Fund’s position, the Fund may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs.

The successful use of forward contracts and foreign currency futures will usually depend on the investment adviser’s ability to forecast currency exchange rate movements correctly. Should exchange rates move in an unexpected manner, a Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of forward contracts, foreign currency futures or may realize losses.

Securities Index Futures Contracts and Options Thereon. Purchases or sales of securities index futures contracts are used for hedging purposes to attempt to protect a Fund’s current or intended investments from broad fluctuations in stock or bond prices. For example, the Fund may sell securities index futures contracts in anticipation of or during a market decline to attempt to offset the decrease in market value of the Fund’s securities portfolio that might otherwise result. If such decline occurs, the loss in value of portfolio securities may be offset, in whole or part, by gains on the futures position. When the Fund is not fully invested in the securities market and anticipates a significant market advance, it may purchase securities index futures contracts in order to gain rapid market exposure that may, in part or entirely, offset increases in the cost of securities that the Fund intends to purchase. As such purchases are made, the corresponding positions in securities index futures contracts may be closed out. The Fund may write put and call options on securities index futures contracts for hedging purposes.

Risks of Options, Futures and Forward Contracts. Options, futures and forward contracts are forms of derivatives. The use of options, futures and forward contracts as hedging techniques may not succeed where the price movements of the securities underlying the options, futures and forward contracts do not follow the price movements of the portfolio securities subject to the hedge. Gains on investments in options, futures and forward contracts depend on the investment adviser’s ability to predict correctly the direction of stock prices, interest rates, currencies and other economic factors and unanticipated changes may cause poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not engaged in such transactions. Where a liquid secondary market for options, futures or forward contracts does not exist, a Fund may not be able to close its position and, in such an event would be unable to control its losses. The loss from investing in certain options, futures and forward contracts is potentially unlimited. The use of forward contracts may limit gains from a positive change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies.

A Fund's futures transactions will ordinarily be entered into for traditional hedging purposes. There is, however, no limit on the amount of a Fund's assets that can be put at risk through the use of futures contracts and the value of a Fund's futures contracts and options thereon may equal or exceed 100% of that Fund's total assets. No Fund, however, has a current intention of entering into futures transactions other than for traditional hedging purposes.

Exclusion from Definition of Commodity Pool Operator. Pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC (the "Adviser") has filed a notice of exemption from registration as a "commodity pool operator" with respect to each Fund. Each Fund and the Adviser are therefore not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA. In order to claim the Rule 4.5 exemption, each Fund is significantly limited in its ability to invest in commodity futures, options, swaps (including securities futures, broad-based stock index futures and financial futures contracts). As a result, in the future, each Fund will be more limited in its ability to use these instruments than in the past and these limitations may have a negative impact on the ability of the Adviser to manage each Fund, and on each Fund's performance.

Regulation of Certain Options, Currency Transactions and Other Derivative Transactions as Swaps or Security-Based Swaps (All Funds)

Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act, enacted in July 2010, the "Derivatives Title," includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the over-the-counter (*i.e.*, not exchange-traded) derivatives markets for the first time. This regulation requires that certain of the options, currency transactions and other derivative transactions entered into by a Fund are regulated as swaps by the CFTC or regulated as security-based swaps by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") (collectively, "swaps").

The SEC, other U.S. regulators, and to a lesser extent the CFTC (the "Regulators") still are in the process of adopting regulations to implement the Derivatives Title, though certain aspects of the new regulatory structure are substantially complete. Until the Regulators complete their rulemaking efforts, the full extent to which the Derivatives Title and the rules adopted thereunder will impact a Fund is unclear. It is possible that the continued development of this new regulatory structure for swaps may jeopardize certain trades and/or trading strategies that may be employed by the Adviser, or at least make them more costly.

Current regulations require the mandatory central clearing and mandatory exchange trading of particular types of interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps (together, "Covered Swaps"). Together, these regulatory requirements change a Fund's trading of Covered Swaps. With respect to mandatory central clearing, a Fund is now required to clear its Covered Swaps through a clearing broker, which requires, among other things, posting initial margin and variation margin to the Fund's clearing broker in order to enter into and maintain positions in Covered Swaps. With respect to mandatory exchange trading, the Adviser may be required to become a participant of a new type of execution platform called a swap execution facility ("SEF") or may be required to access the SEF through an intermediary (such as an executing broker) in order to be able to trade Covered Swaps for a Fund. In either scenario, the Adviser and/or a Fund may incur additional legal and compliance costs and transaction fees. Just as with the other regulatory changes imposed as a result of the implementation of the Derivatives Title, the increased costs and fees associated with trading Covered Swaps may jeopardize certain trades and/or trading strategies that may be employed by the Adviser, or at least make them more costly.

Additionally, the Regulators have finalized regulations with a phased implementation that may require swap dealers to collect from the Fund's initial margin and variation margin for uncleared derivatives transactions in certain circumstances. The Regulators also plan to finalize proposed regulations that would impose upon swap dealers certain new capital requirements. These requirements, when finalized and implemented, may make certain types of trades and/or trading strategies more costly or impermissible. The Derivatives Title also requires swap dealers and major swap participants to register with the SEC and/or the CFTC, as appropriate. Swap dealers and major swap participants are subject to a panoply of new regulations, including among others, capital and margin requirements and business conduct standards. Additionally, it is expected that swap dealers will transfer at least some of their compliance costs to counterparties in the form of higher fees or less favorable marks on swap transactions. This means that the Fund could face increased transaction costs when entering into swaps with a swap dealer.

These requirements of the Derivatives Title may also increase the cost of certain hedging and other derivatives transactions. Until the Regulators complete the rulemaking process for the Derivatives Title, it is unknown the extent to which such risks may materialize. There can be no assurance that these developments will not adversely affect the business and investment activities of the Adviser and a Fund.

Short-Term Investments (All Funds)

For temporary defensive or cash management purposes, each Fund may invest in short-term investments including, but not limited to: (a) commercial paper and other short-term commercial obligations; (b) obligations (including certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances) of banks; (c) obligations issued or guaranteed by a governmental issuer, including governmental agencies or instrumentalities; (d) fixed income securities of non-governmental issuers; and (e) other cash equivalents or cash. Subject to the Fund's restrictions regarding investment in non-U.S. securities, these securities may be denominated in any currency.

Risks Associated with Long Term Objective — Not a Complete Investment Program (All Funds)

The Funds are intended for investors seeking a high level of total return, with an emphasis on income. The Funds are not meant to provide a vehicle for those who wish to exploit short-term swings in the stock market and is intended for long-term investors. An investment in shares of the Funds should not be considered a complete investment program. Each shareholder should take into account the Funds' investment objective as well as the shareholder's other investments when considering an investment in the Funds.

GRSI Companies Risk

Renewables Fund—GRSI companies may be subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown, surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. While many of the risks below could be present with respect to other investments, these risks may be particularly important to investments in GRSI companies. GRSI companies may be particularly affected by or subject to:

Regulatory Risk. GRSI companies may be subject to substantial governmental regulation and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to services, the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, environmental laws and regulations, regulatory policies, accounting standards and general changes in market sentiment towards GRSI assets. For example, GRSI companies engaged in businesses with monopolistic characteristics, such as electricity distribution, could face caps placed by regulators on allowable returns. Often these price determinations are final with limited or no right of appeal. Given the public interest aspect of the services that GRSI assets provide, political oversight of the sector is likely to remain pervasive and unpredictable and, for political reasons, governments may attempt to take actions, which may negatively affect the operations, revenue, profitability or contractual relationships of portfolio investments, including through expropriation. GRSI companies' inability to predict, influence or respond appropriately to changes in law or regulatory schemes could adversely impact their results of operations.

Technology Risk. This risk arises where a change could occur in the way a service or product is delivered, rendering the existing technology obsolete. While the risk could be considered low in the GRSI sector given the massive fixed costs involved in constructing assets and the fact that many GRSI technologies are well-established, any technology change that occurs over the medium term could threaten the profitability of a GRSI company. If such a change were to occur, these assets may have very few alternative uses should they become obsolete.

Regional or Geographic Risk. This risk arises where a GRSI company's assets are not movable. Should an event that somehow impairs the performance of a GRSI company's assets occur in the geographic location where the issuer operates those assets, the performance of the issuer may be adversely affected.

Force Majeure Risk. The use of GRSI assets may be interrupted or otherwise affected by a variety of events outside the Fund's control, including serious traffic accidents, natural disasters (such as earthquakes, flood, lightning, hurricanes and wind), man-made disasters, defective design and construction and other unforeseen circumstances. Extreme weather patterns, or the threat thereof, could result in substantial damage to the facilities of certain companies located in the affected areas, and significant volatility in the products or services of renewables and sustainable infrastructure companies could adversely impact the prices of the securities of such issuer. While the Fund will seek to make investments where insurance and other risk management products (to the extent available on commercially reasonable terms) are utilized to mitigate the potential loss resulting from catastrophic events and other risks customarily covered by insurance, this may not always be practicable or feasible. Moreover, it will not be possible to insure against all such risks, and such insurance proceeds as may be derived in a timely manner from covered risks may be inadequate to completely, or even partially, cover a loss of revenues, an increase in operating and maintenance expenses and/or are placement or rehabilitation.

Throughput Risk. The revenue of many GRSI companies may be impacted by the number of users who use the products or services produced by such company. A significant decrease in the number of users may negatively impact the profitability of a GRSI company.

Project Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in GRSI companies which are dependent to a significant extent on new or development-stage GRSI projects, the Fund may be exposed to the risk that the project will not be completed within budget, within the agreed time frame or to agreed specifications. During the construction or development phase, the major risks of delay include political opposition, regulatory and permitting delays, site procurement delays, strikes, disputes, environmental issues, force majeure, or failure by one or more of the investment participants to perform in a timely manner their contractual, financial or other commitments. Each of these factors may adversely affect the Fund's return from a particular investment.

Strategic Asset Risk. GRSI companies may control significant strategic assets. Strategic assets are assets that have a national or regional profile, and may have monopolistic characteristics. The very nature of these assets could generate additional risk not common in other industry sectors. Given the national or regional profile and/or their irreplaceable nature, strategic assets may constitute a higher risk target for terrorist acts or political actions. Given the essential nature of the products or services provided by GRSI companies, there is also a higher probability that the services provided by such issuers will be in constant demand. Should a GRSI company fail to make such services available, users of such services may incur significant damage and may, due to the characteristics of the strategic assets, be unable to replace the supply or mitigate any such damage, thereby heightening any potential loss.

Operation Risk. The long-term profitability of a GRSI company may be partly dependent on the efficient operation and maintenance of its GRSI assets. Should a GRSI company fail to efficiently maintain and operate the assets, the GRSI company's ability to maintain payments of dividends or interest to investors may be impaired. The destruction or loss of a GRSI asset may have a major impact on the GRSI company. Failure by the GRSI company to carry adequate insurance or to operate the asset appropriately could lead to significant losses and damages. In addition, the operations of the issuers of the Fund's investments may rely on government permits, licenses, concessions, leases or contracts. For example, certain portfolio investments may need to use public ways or may operate under easements. Under the terms of agreements governing the use of public ways or easements, government authorities may retain the right to restrict the use of such public ways or easements or to require portfolio companies to remove, modify, replace or relocate their facilities at the company's expense. If a government authority exercises these rights, a GRSI company could incur significant costs, and its ability to provide service to its customers could be disrupted, which could adversely impact the performance of the relevant portfolio investment. Government entities generally have significant influence over such companies in respect of the various contractual and regulatory relationships they may have, and these government entities may exercise their authority in a manner that causes delays in the operation of the business of the issuers of the Fund's investments, obstacles to pursuit of such issuers' strategy or increased administrative expenses, all of which could materially and adversely affect the business and operations of the Fund.

Customer Risk. GRSI companies can have a narrow customer base. Should these customers or counter parties fail to pay their contractual obligations, significant revenues could cease and not be replaceable. This would affect the profitability of the GRSI company and the value of any securities or other instruments it has issued.

Interest Rate Risk. GRSI assets can be highly leveraged. As such, movements in the level of interest rates may affect the returns from these assets more significantly than other assets in some instances. The structure and nature of the debt encumbering a GRSI asset may therefore be an important element to consider in assessing the interest risk of the GRSI asset. In particular, the type of facilities, maturity profile, rates being paid, fixed versus variable components and covenants in place (including the manner in which they affect returns to equity holders) are crucial factors in assessing any interest rate risk. Furthermore, many GRSI businesses rely on concessions to mitigate the inflation risk to cash flows through escalation provisions linked to the inflation rate (e.g., the toll set on a toll road). While these provisions may protect against certain risks, they do not protect against the risk of a rise in real interest rates, which is likely to create higher financing costs for GRSI businesses and a reduction in the amount of cash available for distribution to investors. Due to the nature of GRSI assets, the impact of interest rate fluctuations may be greater for GRSI companies than for the economy as a whole in the country in which the interest rate fluctuation occurs.

Inflation Risk. Many companies operating in the GRSI sector may have fixed income streams and, therefore, be unable to pay higher dividends. The market value of GRSI companies may decline in value in times of higher inflation rates. The prices that a GRSI company is able to charge users of its assets may not be linked to inflation. In addition, the market value of portfolio investments may decline in times of higher inflation rates given that the most commonly used methodologies for valuing investments (e.g., discounted cash flow analysis) are sensitive to rising inflation and real interest rates. Finally, wage and price controls have been imposed at times in certain countries in an attempt to control inflation, which could significantly

affect the operation of portfolio investments. Accordingly, changes in the rate of inflation may affect the forecast profitability of the GRSI company.

Developing Industries Risk. Some GRSI companies are focused on developing new technologies and are strongly influenced by technological changes. Product development efforts by such companies may not result in viable commercial products. These companies may bear high research and development costs, which can limit their ability to maintain operations during periods of organizational growth or instability. Some GRSI companies in which the Fund may invest may be in the early stages of operations and may have limited operating histories and smaller market capitalizations on average than companies in other sectors. As a result of these and other factors, the value of investments in such issuers may be considerably more volatile than that in more established segments of the economy.

Financing Risk. From time to time, GRSI companies may encounter difficulties in obtaining financing for construction programs during inflationary periods. Issuers experiencing difficulties in financing construction programs may also experience lower profitability, which can result in reduced income to the Fund.

Other factors that may affect the operations of GRSI companies include difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms in periods of high inflation and unsettled capital markets, inexperience with and potential losses resulting from a developing deregulatory environment, increased susceptibility to terrorist acts or political actions and general changes in market sentiment towards GRSI assets. In addition, the current presidential administration could significantly impact the regulation of United States financial markets and dramatically alter existing trade, tax, energy and infrastructure regulations, among others. It is not possible to predict what, if any, changes will be made or their potential effect on the economy, securities markets or financial stability of the United States, or on the energy, natural resources, infrastructure and other markets.

Debt Securities and Related Investments (All Funds)

Debt Securities Rating Information. The Funds may each invest in debt securities of any rating, including below investment grade debt securities or comparable unrated securities, but may not invest in securities in default. All Funds may invest in convertible debt securities rated “D” or better, or comparable unrated securities as determined by the Adviser. Investment grade debt securities are those rated “BBB” or higher by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group (“Standard & Poor’s”) or the equivalent of other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”). Debt securities rated BBB are considered medium grade obligations with speculative characteristics, and adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances may weaken the issuer’s ability to pay interest and repay principal. Below investment grade debt securities are those rated “BB” and below by Standard & Poor’s or the equivalent rating of other NRSROs. See “Appendix A” for a description of rating categories.

Below investment grade debt securities or comparable unrated securities are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” and are considered predominantly speculative and may be questionable as to principal and interest payments. Changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal payments and interest payments. The issuers of high yield securities also may be more adversely affected than issuers of higher rated securities by specific corporate or governmental developments or the issuers’ inability to meet specific projected business forecasts. The amount of high yield securities outstanding has proliferated as an increasing number of issuers have used high yield securities for corporate financing. The recent economic downturn has severely affected the ability of many highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower quality securities will have an adverse effect on a Fund’s net asset value to the extent that it invests in such securities. In addition, a Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings or to take other steps to protect its investment in an issuer.

The secondary market for high yield securities is not usually as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor which may have an adverse effect on a Fund’s ability to dispose of a particular security when necessary to meet its liquidity needs. Under adverse market or economic conditions, such as those recently prevailing, the secondary market for high yield securities could contract further, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. As a result, a Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these and other circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating a Fund’s net asset value.

Since investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower quality debt securities of the type in which a Fund may invest, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher rated securities. In the lower quality segments of the debt securities market, changes in perceptions of issuers’ creditworthiness tend to occur more frequently and in a more pronounced manner than do changes in higher quality segments of the debt securities market, resulting in greater yield and price volatility.

Lower rated and comparable unrated debt securities tend to offer higher yields than higher rated securities with the same maturities because the historical financial condition of the issuers of such securities may not have been as strong as that of other issuers. However, lower rated securities generally involve greater risks of loss of income and principal than higher rated securities.

For purposes of a Fund's credit quality policies, if a security receives different ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, the Fund will use the lower rating. The ratings of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate and may not accurately describe the risk of the security. If a rating organization downgrades the quality rating assigned to one or more of a Fund's portfolio securities, the Adviser will consider what actions, if any, are appropriate in light of the Fund's investment objectives and policies including selling the downgraded security or purchasing additional investment grade securities of the appropriate credit quality as soon as it is prudent to do so.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. government securities in which the Funds invest include debt obligations of varying maturities issued by the U.S. Treasury or issued or guaranteed by an agency, authority or instrumentality of the U.S. government, including the Federal Housing Administration, Federal Financing Bank, Farm Service Agency, Export-Import Bank of the U.S., Small Business Administration, Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), General Services Administration, National Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLBs"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Maritime Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority and various institutions that previously were or currently are part of the Farm Credit System (which has been undergoing reorganization since 1987). Some U.S. government securities, such as U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance, are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Others are supported by: (i) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, such as securities of the FHLBs; (ii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations, such as securities of FNMA; or (iii) only the credit of the issuer. Although the U.S. government has recently provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support in the future to these or other U.S. government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities include: (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities; (ii) participations in loans made to non-U.S. governments or other entities that are so guaranteed; and (iii) as a result of initiatives introduced in response to the recent financial market difficulties, securities of commercial issuers or financial institutions that qualify for guarantees by U.S. government agencies like the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The secondary market for certain loan participations described above is limited and, therefore, the participations may be regarded as illiquid.

U.S. government securities may include zero coupon securities that may be purchased when yields are attractive and/or to enhance portfolio liquidity. Zero coupon U.S. government securities are debt obligations that are issued or purchased at a significant discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the security will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the particular interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. Zero coupon U.S. government securities do not require the periodic payment of interest. These investments may experience greater volatility in market value than U.S. government securities that make regular payments of interest. The Funds accrue income on these investments for tax and accounting purposes, which is distributable to shareholders and which, because no cash is received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of other portfolio securities to satisfy each Fund's distribution obligations, in which case a Fund will forgo the purchase of additional income producing assets with these funds. Zero coupon U.S. government securities include STRIPS and CUBES, which are issued by the U.S. Treasury as component parts of U.S. Treasury bonds and represent scheduled interest and principal payments on the bonds.

Subordinated Securities. The Funds may each also invest in other types of fixed income securities which are subordinated or "junior" to more senior securities of the issuer, or which represent interests in pools of such subordinated or junior securities. Such securities may include so-called "high yield" or "junk" bonds (*i.e.*, bonds that are rated below investment grade by a rating agency or that are of equivalent quality) and preferred stock. Under the terms of subordinated securities, payments that would otherwise be made to their holders may be required to be made to the holders of more senior securities, and/or the subordinated or junior securities may have junior liens, if they have any rights at all, in any collateral (meaning proceeds of the collateral are required to be paid first to the holders of more senior securities). As a result, subordinated or junior securities will be disproportionately adversely affected by a default or even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer.

Structured Securities. The Funds may each invest in structured securities. The value of the principal and/or interest on such securities is determined by reference to changes in the value of specific currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices or other financial indicators (the “Reference”) or the relative change in two or more References. The interest rate or the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption may be increased or decreased depending upon changes in the Reference. The terms of the structured securities may provide in certain circumstances that no principal is due at maturity and therefore may result in a loss of a Fund’s investment. Changes in the interest rate or principal payable at maturity may be a multiple of the changes in the value of the Reference. Structured securities are a type of derivative instrument and the payment and credit qualities from these securities derive from the assets embedded in the structure from which they are issued. Structured securities may entail a greater degree of risk than other types of fixed income securities.

Inflation-Linked Fixed-Income Securities (Real Assets Securities Fund). The Fund may invest in inflation-linked fixed income securities. Inflation-linked fixed income securities are securities which have a principal value that is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If an index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will typically be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. In the case of Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, also known as TIPS, repayment of original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. For inflation-linked bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the inflation-linked bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Such bonds may also be issued by or related to sovereign governments of developed countries, by countries deemed to be emerging markets, and inflation-linked bonds issued by or related to companies or other entities not affiliated with governments. Because of their inflation adjustment feature, inflation-linked bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate bonds. In addition, inflation-linked bonds also normally decline in price when real interest rates rise. In the event of deflation, in which prices decline over time, the principal and income of inflation-linked bonds would likely decline, resulting in losses to the Fund.

The Fund’s investments in inflation-linked debt securities can cause the Fund to accrue income for tax purposes without a corresponding receipt of cash, which, because no cash is received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of assets (including when not advantageous to do so) to satisfy the Fund’s distribution obligations as a regulated investment company.

Floating Rate Loans. A floating rate loan is typically originated, negotiated and structured by a U.S. or foreign commercial bank, insurance company, finance company or other financial institution for a group of investors. The financial institution typically acts as an agent for the investors, administering and enforcing the loan on their behalf. In addition, an institution, typically but not always the agent, holds any collateral on behalf of the investors.

The interest rates are adjusted based on a base rate plus a premium or spread or minus a discount. The base rate is a reference rate that is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings within certain financial markets. There has been a recent transition to other reference rates, including the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”).

Floating rate loans include loans to corporations and institutionally traded floating rate debt obligations issued by an asset-backed pool, and interests therein. The Funds may each invest in loans in different ways. A Fund may: (i) make a direct investment in a loan by participating as one of the lenders; (ii) purchase an assignment of a loan; or (iii) purchase a participation interest in a loan.

Direct Investment in Loans It can be advantageous to a Fund to make a direct investment in a loan as one of the lenders. When a new issue is purchased, such an investment is typically made at par. This means that a Fund receives a return at the full interest rate for the loan. Secondary purchases of loans may be made at par, at a premium from par or at a discount from par. When a Fund invests in an assignment of, or a participation interest in, a loan, a Fund may pay a fee or forgo a portion of the interest payment. Consequently, a Fund’s return on such an investment may be lower than it would have been if the Fund had made a direct investment in the underlying corporate loan. A Fund may be able, however, to invest in corporate loans only through assignments or participation interests at certain times when reduced direct investment opportunities in corporate loans may exist. At other times, however, such as recently, assignments or participation interests may trade at significant discounts from par.

Assignments An assignment represents a portion of a loan previously attributable to a different lender. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement of the assigning investor and becomes an investor under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning investor. Assignments may, however, be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and

obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning investor.

Participation Interests Participation interests are interests issued by a lender or other financial institution, which represent a fractional interest in a corporate loan. A Fund may acquire participation interests from the financial institution or from another investor. A Fund typically will have a contractual relationship only with the financial institution that issued the participation interest. As a result, a Fund may have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the financial institution and only upon receipt by such entity of such payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing a participation interest, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights with respect to any funds acquired by other investors through set-off against the borrower and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation interest. As a result, a Fund may assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the financial institution issuing the participation interest. In the event of the insolvency of the financial institution issuing a participation interest, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of such entity.

Other Information About Floating Rate Loans Loans typically have a senior position in a borrower's capital structure. The capital structure of a borrower may include loans, senior unsecured loans, senior and junior subordinated debt, preferred stock and common stock, typically in descending order of seniority with respect to claims on the borrower's assets.

Although loans typically have the most senior position in a borrower's capital structure, they remain subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. Such non-payment would result in a reduction of income to a Fund, a reduction in the value of the investment and a potential decrease in the net asset value of the Fund. There can be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral securing a loan would satisfy a borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. In the event of bankruptcy of a borrower, a Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a loan. Although a loan may be senior to equity and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure, such obligations may be structurally subordinated to obligations of the issuer's subsidiaries. For example, if a holding company were to issue a loan, even if that issuer pledges the capital stock of its subsidiaries to secure the obligations under the loan, the assets of the operating companies are available to the direct creditors of an operating company before they would be available to the holders of the loan issued by the holding company.

In order to borrow money pursuant to a loan, a borrower will frequently, for the term of the loan, pledge collateral, including, but not limited to: (i) working capital assets, such as accounts receivable and inventory; (ii) tangible fixed assets, such as real property, buildings and equipment; (iii) intangible assets, such as trademarks and patent rights (but excluding goodwill); and (iv) security interests in shares of stock of subsidiaries or affiliates. In the case of loans made to non-public companies, the company's shareholders or owners may provide collateral in the form of secured guarantees and/or security interests in assets that they own. In many instances, a loan may be secured only by stock in the borrower or its subsidiaries. Collateral may consist of assets that may not be readily liquidated, and there is no assurance that the liquidation of such assets would satisfy fully a borrower's obligations under a loan.

In the process of buying, selling and holding loans, a Fund may receive and/or pay certain fees. Any fees received are in addition to interest payments received and may include facility fees, commitment fees, commissions and prepayment penalty fees. When a Fund buys a loan it may receive a facility fee and when it sells a loan it may pay a facility fee. On an ongoing basis, a Fund may receive a commitment fee based on the undrawn portion of the underlying line of credit portion of a loan. In certain circumstances, a Fund may receive a prepayment penalty fee upon the prepayment of a loan by a borrower. Other fees received by a Fund may include covenant waiver fees and covenant modification fees.

A borrower must comply with various restrictive covenants contained in a loan agreement or note purchase agreement between the borrower and the holders of the loan. Such covenants, in addition to requiring the scheduled payment of interest and principal, may include restrictions on dividend payments and other distributions to stockholders, provisions requiring the borrower to maintain specific minimum financial ratios, and limits on total debt.

In a typical loan, the agent administers the terms of the loan agreement. In such cases, the agent is normally responsible for the collection of principal and interest payments from the borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all institutions that are parties to the loan agreement. A Fund will generally rely upon the agent or an intermediate participant to receive and forward to the Fund its portion of the principal and interest payments on the loan. Furthermore, unless a Fund has direct recourse against the borrower, the Fund will rely on the agent and the other investors to use appropriate credit remedies against the borrower.

For some loans, such as revolving credit facility loans ("revolvers"), an investor may have certain obligations pursuant to the loan agreement that may include the obligation to make additional loans in certain circumstances. A Fund generally will reserve against these contingent obligations by segregating or otherwise designating a sufficient amount of permissible

liquid assets. Delayed draw term loans are similar to revolvers, except that once drawn upon by the borrower during the commitment period, they remain permanently drawn and become term loans. A prefunded L/C term loan is a facility created by the borrower in conjunction with an agent, with the loan proceeds acting as collateral for the borrower's obligations in respect of the letters of credit. Each participant in a prefunded L/C term loan fully funds its commitment amount to the agent for the facility.

A Fund may acquire interests in loans that are designed to provide temporary or "bridge" financing to a borrower pending the sale of identified assets or the arrangement of longer-term loans or the issuance and sale of debt obligations. Bridge loans often are unrated. A Fund may also invest in loans of borrowers that have obtained bridge loans from other parties. A borrower's use of bridge loans involves a risk that the borrower may be unable to locate permanent financing to replace the bridge loan, which may impair the borrower's perceived creditworthiness.

From time to time, the Adviser and its affiliates may borrow money from various banks in connection with their business activities. Such banks may also sell interests in loans to or acquire them from a Fund or may be intermediate participants with respect to loans in which the Fund owns interests. Such banks may also act as agents for loans held by a Fund.

Inverse Floating Rate Securities. The Funds may invest in inverse floating rate obligations. The interest on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floater may be considered to be leveraged to the extent that its interest rate varies by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in the index rate of interest. The higher degree of leverage inherent in inverse floaters is associated with greater volatility in their market values.

Event-linked Bonds. The Funds may invest in "event-linked" bonds, which sometimes are referred to as "insurance-linked" or "catastrophe" bonds. Event-linked bonds are debt obligations for which the return of principal and the payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined "trigger" event, such as a hurricane or an earthquake of a specific magnitude. For some event-linked bonds, the trigger event's magnitude may be based on losses to a company or industry, index-portfolio losses, industry indexes or readings of scientific instruments rather than specified actual losses. If a trigger event, as defined within the terms of an event-linked bond, involves losses or other metrics exceeding a specific magnitude in the geographic region and time period specified therein, the Fund may lose a portion or all of its accrued interest and/or principal invested in such event-linked bond. The Fund is entitled to receive principal and interest payments so long as no trigger event occurs of the description and magnitude specified by the instrument.

Event-linked bonds may be issued by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose corporations or other on-shore or off-shore entities. In addition to the specified trigger events, event-linked bonds may also expose the Fund to other risks, including but not limited to issuer (credit) default, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences. Event-linked bonds are subject to the risk that the model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event was not accurate and underestimated the likelihood of a trigger event. This may result in more frequent and greater than expected loss of principal and/or interest, which would adversely impact the Fund's total returns. Further, to the extent there are events that involve losses or other metrics, as applicable, that are at, or near, the threshold for a trigger event, there may be some delay in the return of principal and/or interest until it is determined whether a trigger event has occurred. Finally, to the extent there is a dispute concerning the definition of the trigger event relative to the specific manifestation of a catastrophe, there may be losses or delays in the payment of principal and/or interest on the event-linked bond. As a relatively new type of financial instrument, there is limited trading history for these securities, and there can be no assurance that a liquid market in these instruments will develop. Lack of a liquid market may impose the risk of higher transactions costs and the possibility that the Fund may be forced to liquidate positions when it would not be advantageous to do so.

Event-linked bonds are typically rated by at least one nationally recognized rating agency, but also may be unrated. Although each rating agency utilizes its own general guidelines and methodology to evaluate the risks of an event-linked bond, the average rating in the current market for event-linked bonds is "BB" by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent rating for another NRSROs. However, there are event-linked bonds rated higher or lower than "BB."

The Fund's investments in event-linked bonds generally will be rated B, BB or BBB at the time of purchase, although the Fund may invest in event-linked bonds rated higher or lower than these ratings, as well as event-linked bonds that are unrated. The rating for an event-linked bond primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. This rating also assesses the bond's credit risk and model used to calculate the probability of the trigger event.

Event-linked bonds typically are restricted to qualified institutional buyers and, therefore, are not subject to registration with the SEC or any state securities commission and are not listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information available with respect to event-linked bonds is generally less extensive than that available for issuers of registered

or exchange listed securities. Event-linked bonds may be subject to the risks of adverse regulatory or jurisdictional determinations. There can be no assurance that future regulatory determinations will not adversely affect the overall market for event-linked bonds.

Event-linked Swaps. The Funds may each obtain event-linked exposure by investing in event-linked swaps, which typically are contingent, or formulaically related to defined trigger events, or by pursuing similar event-linked derivative strategies. Trigger events include hurricanes, earthquakes and weather-related phenomena. If a trigger event occurs, the Fund may lose the swap's notional amount. As derivative instruments, event-linked swaps are subject to risks in addition to the risks of investing in event-linked bonds, including counterparty risk and leverage risk.

Debt Obligations of Non-U.S. Governments. The Funds may each invest in debt obligations of non-U.S. governments. An investment in debt obligations of non-U.S. governments and their political subdivisions (sovereign debt) involves special risks that are not present in corporate debt obligations. The non-U.S. issuer of the sovereign debt or the non-U.S. governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Fund may have limited recourse in the event of a default. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt may be more volatile than prices of debt obligations of U.S. issuers. In the past, certain non-U.S. countries have encountered difficulties in servicing their debt obligations, withheld payments of principal and interest and declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debt.

A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the relative size of the debt service burden, the sovereign debtor's policy toward its principal international lenders and local political constraints. Sovereign debtors may also be dependent on expected disbursements from non-U.S. governments, multinational agencies and other entities to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The failure of a sovereign debtor to implement economic reforms, achieve specified levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of third-party commitments to lend funds to the sovereign debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts.

Eurodollar Instruments and Samurai and Yankee Bonds A Fund may invest in Eurodollar instruments and Samurai and Yankee bonds. Eurodollar instruments are bonds of corporate and government issuers that pay interest and principal in U.S. dollars but are issued in markets outside the United States, primarily in Europe. Samurai bonds are yen-denominated bonds sold in Japan by non-Japanese issuers. Yankee bonds are U.S. dollar denominated bonds typically issued in the United States by non-U.S. governments and their agencies and non-U.S. banks and corporations. A Fund may also invest in Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit ("ECDs"), Eurodollar Time Deposits ("ETDs") and Yankee Certificates of Deposit ("Yankee CDs"). ECDs are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by non-U.S. branches of domestic banks; ETDs are U.S. dollar-denominated deposits in a non-U.S. branch of a U.S. bank or in a non-U.S. bank; and Yankee CDs are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a non-U.S. bank and held in the United States. These investments involve risks that are different from investments in securities issued by U.S. issuers, including potential unfavorable political and economic developments, non-U.S. withholding or other taxes, seizure of non-U.S. deposits, currency controls, interest limitations or other governmental restrictions which might affect payment of principal or interest.

Bank Obligations (All Funds)

Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time (in no event longer than seven days) at a stated interest rate. Time deposits which may be held by a Fund will not benefit from insurance from the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). Certificates of deposit are certificates evidencing the obligation of a bank to repay funds deposited with it for a specified period of time. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity.

Commercial Paper (All Funds)

Commercial paper includes short-term unsecured promissory notes, variable rate demand notes, and variable rate master demand notes issued by domestic and foreign bank holding companies, corporations, and financial institutions (see "Variable and Floating Rate Demand and Master Demand Notes" below for more details) as well as similar taxable and tax-exempt instruments issued by government agencies and instrumentalities. Each Fund establishes its own standards of creditworthiness for issuers of such instruments.

Certificates Of Deposit (All Funds)

Domestic commercial banks organized under federal law are supervised and examined by the Comptroller of the Currency and are required to be members of the Federal Reserve System and to have their deposits insured by the FDIC. Domestic banks organized under state law are supervised and examined by state banking authorities but are members of the Federal Reserve System only if they elect to join. In addition, state banks whose certificates of deposit (“CDs”) may be purchased by the Funds are insured by the FDIC (although such insurance may not be of material benefit to a Fund, depending upon the principal amount of the CDs of each bank held by the Fund) and are subject to federal examination and to a substantial body of federal law and regulation. As a result of federal or state laws and regulations, domestic banks, among other things, generally are required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amounts which they can loan to a single borrower and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness.

The Funds may purchase CDs issued by banks, savings and loan associations, and similar institutions with less than one billion dollars in assets, which have deposits insured by the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund administered by the FDIC, provided a Fund purchases any such CD in a principal amount of no more than \$250,000, which amount would be fully insured by the FDIC. Interest payments on such a CD are not insured by the FDIC. A Fund would not own more than one such CD per issuer.

Variable and Floating Rate Demand and Master Demand Notes (All Funds)

A Fund may, from time to time, buy variable or floating rate demand notes issued by corporations, bank holding companies, and financial institutions, and similar taxable and tax exempt instruments issued by government agencies and instrumentalities. These securities will typically have a maturity longer than one year but carry with them the right of the holder to put the securities to a remarketing agent or other entity at designated time intervals and on specified notice. The obligation of the issuer of the put to repurchase the securities may be backed up by a letter of credit or other obligation issued by a financial institution. The purchase price is ordinarily par plus accrued and unpaid interest. Generally, the remarketing agent will adjust the interest rate every seven days (or at other specified intervals) in order to maintain the interest rate at the prevailing rate for securities with a seven-day or other designated maturity. A Fund’s investment in demand instruments which provide that the Fund will not receive the principal note amount within seven days’ notice, in combination with the Fund’s other investments which are not readily marketable, will be limited to an aggregate total of 15% of that Fund’s net assets.

A Fund may also buy variable rate master demand notes. The terms of these obligations permit a Fund to invest fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. These instruments permit weekly and, in some instances, daily changes in the amounts borrowed. The Fund has the right to increase the amount under the note at any time up to the full amount provided by the note agreement, or to decrease the amount, and the borrower may repay up to the full amount of the note without penalty. The notes may or may not be backed by bank letters of credit. Because the notes are direct lending arrangements between a Fund and borrower, it is not generally contemplated that they will be traded, and there is no secondary market for them, although they are redeemable (and, thus, immediately repayable by the borrower) at the principal amount, plus accrued interest, at any time. In connection with any such purchase and on an ongoing basis, the Adviser will consider the earning power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuer, and its ability to pay principal and interest on demand, including a situation in which all holders of such notes make demand simultaneously. While master demand notes, as such, are not typically rated by credit rating agencies, a Fund may, under its minimum rating standards, invest in them only if, at the time of an investment, the issuer meets the criteria set forth in this SAI for commercial paper obligations.

Investment Company Securities (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in shares of other investment companies, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, and subject to such investments being consistent with the overall investment objective and policies of the Fund. To the extent that a Fund invests in the securities of other investment companies, shareholders in the Fund may be subject to duplicative advisory and administrative fees.

Exchange-Traded Funds (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). ETFs are a type of index fund bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF trades like common stock and represents a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market index. The Fund could purchase an ETF to gain exposure to all or a portion of the U.S. market, a foreign market, a region, a commodity, a currency, or to any other index that an ETF tracks. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile and ETFs have management fees that increase their costs. An ETF may fail to accurately track the returns

of the market segment or index that it is designed to track, and the price of an ETF's shares may fluctuate. In addition, because they, unlike traditional mutual funds, are traded on an exchange, ETFs are subject to the following risks: (i) the performance of the ETF may not replicate the performance of the underlying index that it is designed to track; (ii) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to the ETF's net asset value; (iii) an active trading market for an ETF may not develop or be maintained; and (iv) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the ETF will continue to be met or remain unchanged. In the event substantial market or other disruptions affecting ETFs should occur in the future, the liquidity and value of the Fund's shares could also be substantially and adversely affected.

An investment company's investments in other investment companies are typically subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act. Many ETFs, however, have obtained exemptive relief from the SEC to permit unaffiliated funds, such as the Fund, to invest in their shares beyond these statutory limits, subject to certain conditions and pursuant to contractual arrangements between the ETFs and the investing funds. The Fund may rely on these exemptive orders in investing in ETFs.

Exchange-Traded Notes (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"). ETNs are a type of senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt security issued by financial institutions that combines both aspects of bonds and ETFs. An ETN's returns are based on the performance of a market index minus fees and expenses. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market. However, unlike an ETF, an ETN can be held until the ETN's maturity, at which time the issuer will pay a return linked to the performance of the market index to which the ETN is linked minus certain fees.

Unlike regular bonds, ETNs do not make periodic interest payments and principal is not protected. ETNs are subject to credit risk and the value of an ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When a Fund invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. In addition, although an ETN may be listed on an exchange, the issuer may not be required to maintain the listing and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will exist for an ETN.

ETNs are also subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") will accept, or a court will uphold, how the Fund characterizes and treats ETNs for tax purposes. Further, the IRS and Congress have considered proposals that would change the timing and character of income and gains from ETNs.

An ETN that is tied to a specific market benchmark or strategy may not be able to replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weighting of securities, commodities or other components in the applicable market benchmark or strategy. Some ETNs that use leverage can, at times, be relatively illiquid and, thus, they may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price. Leveraged ETNs are subject to the same risk as other instruments that use leverage in any form.

The market value of ETN shares may differ from their market benchmark or strategy. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the securities, commodities or other components underlying the market benchmark or strategy that the ETN seeks to track. As a result, there may be times when an ETN share trades at a premium or discount to its market benchmark or strategy.

Interest Rate Risk (All Funds)

Investments held by a Fund may decline in value because of changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable, and a Fund may lose money as a result of movements in interest rates. Fixed income investments with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Given the historically low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened. Recent and potential future changes in government policy that may affect interest rates and current conditions may result in a rise in interest rates which may result in a decline in the value of investments held by the Fund. Many factors can cause interest rates to rise, such as central bank monetary policies, inflation rates, general economic conditions and expectations. As a result of any changes in interest rates, a Fund may experience higher than normal redemptions and may be forced to sell investments during periods of reduced market liquidity at unfavorable prices in order to meet redemption obligations.

Limited Partnerships (All Funds)

The Funds may obtain interests in limited partnerships. A limited partnership interest entitles the Fund to participate in the investment return of the partnership's assets as defined by the agreement among the partners. As a limited partner, the Fund generally is not permitted to participate in the management of the partnership. However, unlike a general partner whose liability is not limited, a limited partner's liability generally is limited to the amount of its commitment to the partnership.

Master Limited Partnerships (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in equity securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), and their affiliates. An MLP generally has two classes of partners, the general partner and the limited partners. The general partner normally controls the MLP through an equity interest plus units that are subordinated to the common (publicly traded) units for an initial period and then only converting to common if certain financial tests are met. As a motivation for the general partner to successfully manage the MLP and increase cash flows, the terms of most MLPs typically provide that the general partner receives a larger portion of the net income as distributions reach higher target levels. As cash flow grows, the general partner receives a greater interest in the incremental income compared to the interest of limited partners. The general partner's incentive compensation typically increases to up to 50% of incremental income. Nevertheless, the aggregate amount distributed to limited partners will increase as MLP distributions reach higher target levels. Given this incentive structure, the general partner has an incentive to streamline operations and undertake acquisitions and growth projects in order to increase distributions to all partners.

MLP common units represent an equity ownership interest in a partnership, providing limited voting rights and entitling the holder to a share of the company's success through distributions and/or capital appreciation. Unlike shareholders of a corporation, common unit holders do not elect directors annually and generally have the right to vote only on certain significant events, such as mergers, a sale of substantially all of the assets, removal of the general partner or material amendments to the partnership agreement. MLPs are required by their partnership agreements to distribute a large percentage of their current operating earnings. Common unit holders generally have first right to a minimum quarterly distribution prior to distributions to the convertible subordinated unit holders or the general partner (including incentive distributions). Common unit holders typically have arrearage rights if the minimum quarterly distribution is not met. In the event of liquidation, MLP common unit holders have first right to the partnership's remaining assets after bondholders, other debt holders, and preferred unit holders have been paid in full. MLP common units trade on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter. Some limited liability companies ("LLCs") may be treated as MLPs for federal income tax purposes. Similar to MLPs, LLCs typically do not pay federal income tax at the entity level and are required by their operating agreements to distribute a large percentage of their current operating earnings. In contrast to MLPs, LLCs have no general partner and there are no incentives that entitle management or other unit holders to increased percentages of cash distributions as distributions reach higher target levels. In addition, LLC common unit holders typically have voting rights with respect to the LLC, whereas MLP common units have limited voting rights. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or a MLP's business sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs and other equity securities can also be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

MLP convertible subordinated units are typically issued by MLPs to founders, corporate general partners of MLPs, entities that sell assets to the MLP, and institutional investors, and may be purchased in direct placements from such persons. The purpose of the convertible subordinated units is to increase the likelihood that during the subordination period there will be available cash to be distributed to common unit holders. Convertible subordinated units generally are not entitled to distributions until holders of common units have received specified minimum quarterly distributions, plus any arrearages, and may receive less in distributions upon liquidation. Convertible subordinated unit holders generally are entitled to a minimum quarterly distribution prior to the payment of incentive distributions to the general partner, but are not entitled to arrearage rights. Therefore, they generally entail greater risk than MLP common units. They are generally convertible automatically into the senior common units of the same issuer at a one-to-one ratio upon the passage of time or the satisfaction of certain financial tests. These units do not trade on a national exchange or over-the-counter, and there is no active market for convertible subordinated units. The value of a convertible security is a function of its worth if converted into the underlying common units.

Convertible subordinated units generally have similar voting rights to MLP common units. Because convertible subordinated units generally convert to common units on a one-to-one ratio, the price that the Fund could be expected to pay upon purchase or to realize upon resale is generally tied to the common unit price less a discount. The size of the discount varies depending on a variety of factors including the likelihood of conversion, and the length of time remaining to conversion, and the size of the block purchased.

MLP I-Shares represent an indirect investment in MLP I-units. I-units are equity securities issued to affiliates of MLPs, typically a limited liability company, that own an interest in and manage the MLP. The issuer has management rights but is not entitled to incentive distributions. The I-Share issuer's assets consist exclusively of MLP I-units. Distributions by MLPs to I-unit holders are made in the form of additional I-units, generally equal in amount to the cash received by common unit holders of MLPs. Distributions to I-Share holders are made in the form of additional I-Shares, generally equal in amount to the I-units received by the I-Share issuer. The issuer of the I-Share is taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes; however, the MLP does not allocate income or loss to the I-Share issuer. Accordingly, investors receive a Form 1099, are not allocated their proportionate share of income of the MLPs and are not subject to state income tax filing obligations. The price of I-Shares and their volatility tend to be correlated to the price of common units, although the price correlation is not precise.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). REITs are companies that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Fund. Debt securities issued by REITs are, for the most part, general and unsecured obligations and are subject to risks associated with REITs.

Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. An equity REIT may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT. A mortgage REIT may be affected by changes in interest rates and the ability of the issuers of its portfolio mortgages to repay their obligations. REITs are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are not diversified. REITs are generally dependent upon maintaining cash flows to repay borrowings and to make distributions to shareholders and are subject to the risk of default by lessees or borrowers. REITs whose underlying assets are concentrated in properties used by a particular industry, such as health care, are also subject to risks associated with such industry.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risk. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. If the REIT invests in adjustable rate mortgage loans the interest rates on which are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates. This causes the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations.

REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Historically REITs have been more volatile in price than the larger capitalization stocks included in Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (the "S&P 500").

Mortgage-Backed Securities (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in mortgage pass-through certificates and multiple-class pass-through securities, such as real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMIC") pass-through certificates, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS"), and other types of mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") that may be available in the future. A mortgage-backed security is an obligation of the issuer backed by a mortgage or pool of mortgages or a direct interest in an underlying pool of mortgages. Some mortgage-backed securities, such as CMOs, make payments of both principal and interest at a variety of intervals; others make semi-annual interest payments at a predetermined rate and repay principal at maturity (like a typical bond). Mortgage-backed securities are based on different types of mortgages including those on commercial real estate or residential properties. Mortgage-backed securities often have stated maturities of up to thirty years when they are issued, depending upon the length of the mortgages underlying the securities. In

practice, however, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages may make the securities' effective maturity shorter than this, and the prevailing interest rates may be higher or lower than the current yield of a Fund's portfolio at the time the Fund receives the payments for reinvestment. Mortgage-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation than comparable fixed income securities, due to the likelihood of increased prepayments of mortgages as interest rates decline. If a Fund buys mortgage-backed securities at a premium, mortgage foreclosures and prepayments of principal by mortgagors (which may be made at any time without penalty) may result in some loss of the Fund's principal investment to the extent of the premium paid.

The value of mortgage-backed securities may also change due to shifts in the market's perception of issuers. In addition, regulatory or tax changes may adversely affect the mortgage securities markets as a whole. Non-governmental mortgage-backed securities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater price changes than governmental issues.

Through its investments in mortgage-backed securities, including those that are issued by private issuers, a Fund may have exposure to subprime loans as well as to the mortgage and credit markets generally. Private issuers include commercial banks, savings associations, mortgage companies, investment banking firms, finance companies and special purpose finance entities (called special purpose vehicles or "SPVs") and other entities that acquire and package mortgage loans for resale as MBS.

Unlike mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its sponsored entities, mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee, but may have credit enhancement provided by external entities such as banks or financial institutions or achieved through the structuring of the transaction itself. Examples of such credit support arising out of the structure of the transaction include the issue of senior and subordinated securities (*e.g.*, the issuance of securities by an SPV in multiple classes or "tranches," with one or more classes being senior to other subordinated classes as to the payment of principal and interest, with the result that defaults on the underlying mortgage loans are borne first by the holders of the subordinated class); creation of "reserve funds" (in which case cash or investments, sometimes funded from a portion of the payments on the underlying mortgage loans, are held in reserve against future losses); and "overcollateralization" (in which case the scheduled payments on, or the principal amount of, the underlying mortgage loans exceeds that required to make payment of the securities and pay any servicing or other fees). However, there can be no guarantee that credit enhancements, if any, will be sufficient to prevent losses in the event of defaults on the underlying mortgage loans.

In addition, mortgage-backed securities that are issued by private issuers are not subject to the underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-backed securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying private mortgage-backed securities may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. Privately issued pools more frequently include second mortgages, high loan-to-value mortgages and manufactured housing loans. The coupon rates and maturities of the underlying mortgage loans in a private mortgage-backed securities pool may vary to a greater extent than those included in a government guaranteed pool, and the pool may include subprime mortgage loans. Subprime loans refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. For these reasons, the loans underlying these securities have had in many cases higher default rates than those loans that meet government underwriting requirements.

The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-backed securities that are backed by mortgage pools that contain subprime loans, but a level of risk exists for all loans. Market factors adversely affecting mortgage loan repayments may include a general economic turndown, high unemployment, a general slowdown in the real estate market, a drop in the market prices of real estate, or an increase in interest rates resulting in higher mortgage payments by holders of adjustable rate mortgages.

If the Funds purchase subordinated mortgage-backed securities, the subordinated mortgage-backed securities may serve as a credit support for the senior securities purchased by other investors. In addition, the payments of principal and interest on these subordinated securities generally will be made only after payments are made to the holders of securities senior to a Fund's securities. Therefore, if there are defaults on the underlying mortgage loans, a Fund will be less likely to receive payments of principal and interest, and will be more likely to suffer a loss.

Privately issued mortgage-backed securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-backed securities held in a Fund's portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

In the case of private issue mortgage-related securities whose underlying assets are neither U.S. government securities nor U.S. government-insured mortgages, to the extent that real properties securing such assets may be located in the same

geographical region, the security may be subject to a greater risk of default than other comparable securities in the event of adverse economic, political or business developments that may affect such region and, ultimately, the ability of residential homeowners to make payments of principal and interest on the underlying mortgages.

Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities represent participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans and are issued by U.S. governmental or private lenders and guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, including but not limited to GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC. GNMA certificates are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government for timely payment of principal and interest on the certificates. FNMA certificates are guaranteed by FNMA, a federally chartered and privately owned corporation, for full and timely payment of principal and interest on the certificates. FHLMC certificates are guaranteed by FHLMC, a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. government, for timely payment of interest and the ultimate collection of all principal of the related mortgage loans.

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-related securities. Because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in pools created by such non-governmental issuers, they generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools. Timely payment of interest and principal of these pools may be supported by insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit. The insurance and guarantees are issued by governmental entities, private insurers and the mortgage poolers. There can be no assurance that the private insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements.

Mortgage-related securities without insurance or guarantees may be purchased if the Adviser determines that the securities meet the Fund's quality standards. Mortgage-related securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable.

Multiple-Class Pass-Through Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs"). CMOs and REMIC pass-through or participation certificates may be issued by, among others, U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities as well as private issuers. REMICs are CMO vehicles that qualify for special tax treatment under the Code and invest in mortgages principally secured by interests in real property and other investments permitted by the Code. CMOs and REMIC certificates are issued in multiple classes and the principal of and interest on the mortgage assets may be allocated among the several classes of CMOs or REMIC certificates in various ways. Each class of CMO or REMIC certificate, often referred to as a "tranche," is issued at a specific adjustable or fixed interest rate and must be fully retired no later than its final distribution date. Generally, interest is paid or accrues on all classes of CMOs or REMIC certificates on a monthly basis.

Typically, CMOs are collateralized by GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC certificates but also may be collateralized by other mortgage assets such as whole loans or private mortgage pass-through securities.

Debt service on CMOs is provided from payments of principal and interest on collateral of mortgaged assets and any reinvestment income thereon.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities ("SMBS"). SMBS are multiple-class mortgage-backed securities that are created when a U.S. government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The Fund may invest in SMBS that are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A typical SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remaining principal. The holder of the "principal-only" security ("PO") receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the "interest-only" security ("IO") receives interest payments from the same underlying security. The prices of SMBS may be particularly affected by changes in interest rates. As interest rates fall, prepayment rates tend to increase, which tends to reduce prices of IOs and increase prices of POs. Rising interest rates can have the opposite effect. The Adviser may determine that certain SMBS issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities are not readily marketable. If so, these securities, together with privately-issued SMBS, will be considered illiquid for purposes of the Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities. The yields and market risk of interest-only and principal-only SMBS, respectively, may be more volatile than those of other fixed income securities.

A Fund also may invest in planned amortization class ("PAC") and target amortization class ("TAC") CMO bonds which involve less exposure to prepayment, extension and interest rate risks than other mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), provided that prepayment rates remain within expected prepayment ranges or "collars." To the extent that the prepayment rates remain within these prepayment ranges, the residual or support tranches of PAC and TAC CMOs assume the extra prepayment, extension and interest rate risks associated with the underlying mortgage assets.

Other Risk Factors Associated with Mortgage-Backed Securities. Investing in MBS involves certain risks, including the failure of a counterparty to meet its commitments, adverse interest rate changes and the effects of prepayments on mortgage cash flows. In addition, investing in the lowest tranche of CMOs and REMIC certificates involves risks similar to those associated with investing in equity securities. However, due to adverse tax consequences under current tax laws, a Fund does not intend to acquire “residual” interests in REMICs. Further, the yield characteristics of MBS differ from those of traditional fixed income securities. The major differences typically include more frequent interest and principal payments (usually monthly), the adjustability of interest rates of the underlying instrument, and the possibility that prepayments of principal may be made substantially earlier than their final distribution dates.

Prepayment rates are influenced by changes in current interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors and cannot be predicted with certainty. Both adjustable rate mortgage loans and fixed rate mortgage loans may be subject to a greater rate of principal prepayments in a declining interest rate environment and to a lesser rate of principal prepayments in an increasing interest rate environment. Under certain interest rate and prepayment rate scenarios, a Fund may fail to recoup fully its investment in mortgage-backed securities notwithstanding any direct or indirect governmental, agency or other guarantee. When a Fund reinvests amounts representing payments and unscheduled prepayments of principal, it may obtain a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing adjustable rate mortgage pass-through securities. Thus, MBS, and adjustable rate mortgage pass-through securities in particular, may be less effective than other types of U.S. government securities as a means of “locking in” interest rates.

Illiquid Securities and Rule 144A Securities (All Funds)

Each Fund may invest its net assets in securities as to which a liquid trading market does not exist, provided such investments are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. Such securities may include securities that are not readily marketable, such as certain securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice, and certain privately negotiated, non-exchange traded options and securities used to cover such options. As to these securities, the Fund is subject to a risk that should the Fund desire to sell them when a ready buyer is not available at a price the Fund deems representative of their value, the value of the Fund’s net assets could be adversely affected. Illiquid securities do not include securities eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or other restricted securities, which have been determined to be liquid in accordance with procedures established by the Board.

The Funds have adopted non-fundamental policies with respect to investments in illiquid securities (see Investment Restriction No. 12 below). Securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Mutual funds do not typically hold a significant amount of these restricted or illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a mutual fund might be unable to dispose of restricted or illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within seven days. A mutual fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

A large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act, including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities, municipal securities, and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer’s ability to honor a demand for repayment. As a result, the fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments.

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in illiquid securities, including certain restricted securities issued under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act. Section 4(a)(2) instruments are restricted in the sense that they can only be resold through the issuing dealer and only to institutional investors; they cannot be resold to the general public without registration. Restricted securities issued under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act will generally be treated as illiquid and subject to each Fund’s investment restriction on illiquid securities unless such securities are eligible for resale under Rule 144A and are deemed to be liquid in accordance with the procedures described below.

Rule 144A under the Securities Act allows a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restriction on resale to the general public. Rule 144A establishes a “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the Securities Act applicable to resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. It is the intent of the Funds to invest, pursuant to procedures established by the Board and subject to applicable investment restrictions, in securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A which are determined to be liquid based upon the trading markets for the securities.

The Adviser will monitor the liquidity of restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A in a Fund’s portfolio under the supervision of the Trustees. In reaching liquidity decisions, the Adviser will consider, inter alia, the following factors:

(1) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security over the course of six months or as determined in the discretion of the Adviser; (2) the number of dealers wishing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential purchasers over the course of six months or as determined in the discretion of the Adviser; (3) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; (4) the nature of the security and the nature of how the marketplace trades (*e.g.*, the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of the transfer); and (5) other factors, if any, which the Adviser deems relevant. The Adviser will also monitor the purchase of Rule 144A securities which are considered to be illiquid to assure that the total of all such Rule 144A securities held by a Fund does not exceed 15% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted a new liquidity risk management rule requiring open-end funds, such as the Funds, to establish a liquidity risk management program and enhance disclosures regarding fund liquidity. Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act ("Liquidity Rule"), which requires open-end funds, such as the Funds, to establish a liquidity risk management program and make certain disclosure regarding fund liquidity. As required by the Liquidity Rule, the Funds have implemented a liquidity risk management program (the "Liquidity Program"), and the Board has appointed the Adviser as the liquidity risk program administrator of the Liquidity Program. The Liquidity Rule may impact a Fund's performance and ability to achieve its investment objective.

Structured Notes (Real Assets Securities Fund and Renewables Fund)

The Funds may invest in a broad category of instruments known as "structured notes." These instruments are debt obligations issued by industrial corporations, financial institutions or governmental or international agencies. Traditional debt obligations typically obligate the issuer to repay the principal plus a specified rate of interest. Structured notes, by contrast, obligate the issuer to pay amounts of principal or interest that are determined by reference to changes in some external factor or factors, or the principal and interest rate may vary from the stated rate because of changes in these factors. For example, the issuer's obligations could be determined by reference to changes in the value of a foreign currency, an index of securities (such as the S&P 500 Index) or an interest rate (such as the U.S. Treasury bill rate). In some cases, the issuer's obligations are determined by reference to changes over time in the difference (or "spread") between two or more external factors (such as the U.S. prime lending rate and the total return of the stock market in a particular country, as measured by a stock index). In some cases, the issuer's obligations may fluctuate inversely with changes in an external factor or factors (for example, if the U.S. prime lending rate goes up, the issuer's interest payment obligations are reduced). In some cases, the issuer's obligations may be determined by some multiple of the change in an external factor or factors (for example, three times the change in the U.S. Treasury bill rate). In some cases, the issuer's obligations remain fixed (as with a traditional debt instrument) so long as an external factor or factors do not change by more than the specified amount (for example, if the value of a stock index does not exceed some specified maximum), but if the external factor or factors change by more than the specified amount, the issuer's obligations may be sharply reduced.

Structured notes can serve many different purposes in the management of a fund. For example, they can be used to increase a fund's exposure to changes in the value of assets that a fund would not ordinarily purchase directly (such as stocks traded in a market that is not open to U.S. investors). They also can be used to hedge the risks associated with other investments a fund holds. For example, if a structured note has an interest rate that fluctuates inversely with general changes in a country's stock market index, the value of the structured note would generally move in the opposite direction to the value of holdings of stocks in that market, thus moderating the effect of stock market movements on the value of a fund's portfolio as a whole. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured notes to create securities with different investment characteristics such as varying maturities, payment priorities or interest rate provisions; the extent of the payments made with respect to structured notes is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments.

Structured notes involve special risks. As with any debt obligation, structured notes involve the risk that the issuer will become insolvent or otherwise default on its payment obligations. This risk is in addition to the risk that the issuer's obligations (and thus the value of a fund's investment) will be reduced because of adverse changes in the external factor or factors to which the obligations are linked. The value of structured notes will in many cases be more volatile (that is, will change more rapidly or severely) than the value of traditional debt instruments. Volatility will be especially high if the issuer's obligations are determined by reference to some multiple of the change in the external factor or factors. Structured notes also may be more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities. Many structured notes have limited or no liquidity, so that a fund would be unable to dispose of the investment prior to maturity. As with all investments, successful use of structured notes depends in significant part on the accuracy of the Adviser's analysis of the issuer's creditworthiness and financial prospects, and of the Adviser's forecast as to changes in relevant economic and financial market conditions and factors. In instances where the issuer of a structured note is a foreign entity, the usual risks associated with investments in foreign securities apply. Structured notes may be considered derivative securities.

Commodity Index-Linked Notes (Real Assets Securities Fund and Renewables Fund)

A commodity index-linked note is a type of structured note that is a derivative instrument. The prices of commodity-linked derivative instruments such as commodity index-linked notes may move in different directions than investments in traditional equity and debt securities when the value of those traditional securities is declining due to adverse economic conditions. As an example, during periods of rising inflation, debt securities have historically tended to decline in value. Conversely, during those same periods of rising inflation, the prices of certain commodities, such as oil and metals, have historically tended to increase. There can be no assurance, however, that derivative instruments will perform in that manner in the future, and, at certain times in the past, the price movements of commodity-linked investments have been parallel to debt and equity securities.

During the period 1970 through 2001, the correlation between the quarterly investment returns of commodities and the quarterly investment returns of traditional financial assets such as stocks and bonds generally was negative. This inverse relationship occurred generally because commodities have historically tended to increase and decrease in value during different parts of the business cycle than have financial assets. Nevertheless, at various times, commodities prices may move in tandem with the prices of financial assets and thus may not provide overall portfolio diversification benefits.

The reverse may be true during “bull markets,” when the value of traditional securities such as stocks and bonds is increasing. Under such favorable economic conditions, a fund’s investments in commodity index-linked notes may be expected not to perform as well as an investment in traditional securities. Over the long term, the returns on a fund’s investments in commodity index-linked notes are expected to exhibit low or negative correlation with stocks and bonds.

Hybrid Instruments (Real Assets Securities Fund and Renewables Fund)

A hybrid instrument is a type of derivative that combines a traditional stock or bond with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each, a “benchmark”). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. An example of a hybrid could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation to the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a hybrid instrument would be economically similar to a combination of a bond and a call option on oil.

Hybrids can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, duration management and increased total return. Hybrids may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a hybrid or its interest rate may be a multiple of a benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the benchmark. These benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a hybrid. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid could be zero. Thus, an investment in a hybrid may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of hybrids also exposes the Funds to the credit risk of the issuer of the hybrids. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the NAV of the Funds.

Certain hybrid instruments may provide exposure to the commodities markets. These are derivative securities with one or more commodity-linked components that have payment features similar to commodity futures contracts, commodity options or similar instruments. Commodity-linked hybrid instruments may be either equity or debt securities, leveraged or unleveraged, and are considered hybrid instruments because they have both security and commodity-like characteristics. A portion of the value of these instruments may be derived from the value of a commodity, futures contract, index or other economic variable and therefore are subject to many of the same risks as investments in those underlying securities, instruments or commodities.

Certain issuers of structured products such as hybrid instruments may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Funds’ investments in these products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

Short Sales (All Funds)

The Funds may make short sales of securities, including short sales “against the box.” A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. A short sale against the box occurs when, at the time of the sale, a Fund owns, or has the immediate and unconditional right to acquire at no additional cost, the identical security.

The Funds expect to make short sales both to obtain capital gains from anticipated declines in securities and as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in the same or similar securities. The short sale of a security is considered a speculative investment technique. Short sales against the box may be subject to special tax rules, one of the effects of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund.

For short sales, the market value of the securities sold short of any one issuer will not exceed either 10% of the Funds' net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) or 5% of such issuer's voting securities. A Fund will not make a short sale, if, after giving effect to such sale, the market value of all securities sold short exceeds 10% of the value of its assets or the Funds' aggregate short sales of a particular class of securities exceeds 5% of the outstanding securities of that class. A Fund may make short sales against the box without respect to such limitations.

When a Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale in order to satisfy its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. A Fund may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities and is often obligated to pay over any payments received on such borrowed securities. The Funds may close out a short position by purchasing and delivering an equal amount of securities sold short, rather than by delivering securities already held by the Funds, because the Funds may want to continue to receive interest and dividend payments on securities in its portfolio that are convertible into the securities sold short.

To the extent that a Fund engages in short sales, it will provide collateral to the broker-dealer and (except in the case of short sales against the box) will maintain additional asset coverage in the form of segregated or "earmarked" assets on the records of the Adviser or with the Fund's Custodian, consisting of cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities that are equal to the current market value of the securities sold short, or (in the case of short sales against the box) will ensure that such positions are covered by offsetting positions, until the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Depending on arrangements made with the broker-dealer from which it borrowed the security regarding payment over of any payments received by the Fund on such security, the Fund may not receive any payments (including interest) on its collateral deposited with such broker-dealer. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Fund will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. Although a Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

Repurchase Agreements (All Funds)

Repurchase agreements involve the acquisition by a Fund of a security, subject to an obligation of the seller to repurchase, and the Funds to resell, the security at a fixed price, usually not more than one week after its purchase. The Funds' custodian will have custody of securities acquired by a Fund under a repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements are considered by the SEC to be loans by a Fund. In an attempt to reduce the risk of incurring a loss on the repurchase agreement, a Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with domestic banks with total assets in excess of one billion dollars or primary government securities dealers reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with respect to the highest rated securities of the type in which a Fund may invest. It will also require that the repurchase agreement be at all times fully collateralized in an amount at least equal to the repurchase price including accrued interest earned on the underlying securities, and that the underlying securities be marked to market every business day to assure that the repurchase agreement remains fully collateralized. Certain costs may be incurred by a Fund in connection with the sale of the securities if the seller does not repurchase them in accordance with the repurchase agreement. If bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the securities, realization on the securities by the Funds may be delayed or limited. A Fund will consider on an ongoing basis the creditworthiness of the institutions with which it enters into repurchase agreements.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements (All Funds)

The Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by a Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by a Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that a Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while a Fund will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest cost to a Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and the Funds intend to use the reverse repurchase technique only when this will be advantageous to a Fund. The Funds will establish a segregated account with the Trust's custodian bank in which a Fund will maintain cash or cash equivalents or other portfolio securities equal in value to a Fund's obligations in respect of reverse repurchase agreements. Such reverse repurchase agreements could be deemed to be a borrowing, but are not senior securities.

Borrowing (All Funds)

Though the Funds do not currently intend to borrow money, each Fund is authorized to borrow money from time to time for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes or for clearance of transactions, and not for the purpose of leveraging its investments, in amounts not to exceed at any time 33¹/₃% of the value of its total assets at the time of such borrowings, as allowed under the 1940 Act. The use of borrowing by the Funds involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of the Funds' assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of a Fund's agreement with its lender, the NAV per share of the Funds will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Funds did not borrow. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, the Funds might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Securities Lending (All Funds)

Although the Funds have no present intention to do so, each Fund reserves the right, pending receipt of Board approval, to lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions (but not individuals) in order to increase the return on its portfolio. The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a Fund's portfolio securities are loaned: (1) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral (which may include cash, U.S. government or agency securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, and (7) the Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice. A Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with a Fund. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. 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 collateralized debt or other 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, a Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that a Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Funds any accrued income on those securities, and the Funds may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

Usage Charges (Infrastructure Fund and Renewables Fund)

Some investments may derive substantial revenues from collecting usage charges from public and/or private users (such as rates charged for usage of toll roads, bridges, tunnels and water utilities). Patronage forecasts are inherently uncertain. There is no guarantee that forecast patronage levels for an investment will be achieved.

When-Issued or Delayed-Delivery Securities (All Funds)

New issues of fixed-income securities usually are offered on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, which means that delivery and payment for such securities ordinarily take place within 45 days after the date of the commitment to purchase. The payment obligation and the interest rate that will be received on such securities are fixed at the time a Fund enters into the commitment. A Fund will make commitments to purchase such securities only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but the Fund may sell these securities before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable. A Fund will not accrue income in respect of a when-issued or delayed-delivery security prior to its stated delivery date. No additional when-issued commitments will be made if more than 20% of a Fund's net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) would be so committed.

Securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis and certain other securities held in a Fund's portfolio are subject to changes in value (both generally changing in the same way, *i.e.*, appreciating when interest rates decline and depreciating when interest rates rise) based on the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis may expose a Fund to the risk that such fluctuations will occur prior to their actual delivery. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis can involve an additional risk that the yield available in the market when the delivery takes place actually may be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. A segregated account of a Fund consisting of cash or other liquid securities at least equal at all times to the amount of the when-issued commitments will be established and maintained at the Fund's custodian bank.

Zero Coupon and Payment In Kind Securities (All Funds)

A Fund may invest in zero coupon bonds, deferred interest bonds, and bonds on which the interest is payable in kind ("PIK securities"). Zero coupon and deferred interest bonds are debt obligations which are issued at a significant discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest accrual date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. While zero coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. Although this period of delay is different for each deferred interest bond, a typical period is approximately one-third of the bond's term to maturity. PIK securities are debt obligations which provide that the issuer thereof may, at its option, pay interest on such bonds in cash or in the form of additional debt obligations. Such investments benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service, but also require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of such cash. Such investments experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in interest rates than debt obligations which provide for regular payments of interest. A Fund will accrue income on such investments based on an effective interest method, which is distributable to shareholders and which, because no cash is received at the time of accrual, may require the liquidation of other portfolio securities to satisfy the Fund's distribution obligations. As a result, a Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Health Crisis Risk (All Funds)

The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and has since spread globally. In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. COVID-19 has resulted in numerous deaths, travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines and the imposition of both local and more widespread "work from home" measures, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The ongoing pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, a material adverse impact on local economies in the affected jurisdictions and also on the global economy, as cross border commercial activity and market sentiment have been and continue to be impacted by the pandemic and government and other measures seeking to mitigate or contain its spread. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks that may arise in the future, could adversely affect individual issuers and capital markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen. In addition, actions taken by government and quasi-governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, may affect the value, volatility, pricing and liquidity of some securities or other assets, including those held by or invested in by the Fund. Public health crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally. The duration of COVID-19 related economic disruption and its ultimate impact on the Fund, and on the global economy, cannot be determined with certainty. The COVID-19 pandemic and its effects may last for an extended period of time, and could result in significant and continued market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, declines in global financial markets, higher default rates, and a substantial economic downturn or recession. The foregoing could impair the Fund's ability to maintain operational standards (such as with respect to satisfying redemption requests), disrupt the operations of the Fund's service providers, adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, and negatively impact the Fund's performance and your investment in the Fund. The extent to which COVID-19 will affect the Fund and the Fund's service providers and portfolio investments will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets (All Funds)

Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region may adversely affect companies in a different country or region. In the past, instability in the financial

markets has led governments and regulators around the world to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity.

Governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which a Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of a Fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose a Fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Fund.

The SEC and its staff are reportedly engaged in various initiatives and reviews that seek to improve and modernize the regulatory structure governing investment companies. These efforts appear to be focused on risk identification and controls in various areas, including imbedded leverage through the use of derivatives and other trading practices, cybersecurity, liquidity, enhanced regulatory and public reporting requirements and the evaluation of systemic risks. Any new rules, guidance or regulatory initiatives resulting from these efforts could increase a Fund's expenses and impact its returns to shareholders or, in the extreme case, impact or limit its use of various portfolio management strategies or techniques and adversely impact the Fund.

Following the November 2022 U.S. elections, the Democratic Party controls the executive branch of government and the Senate by a narrow margin, while the Republican Party controls the House of Representatives. Changes in federal policy, including tax policies, and at regulatory agencies occur over time through policy and personnel changes following elections, which lead to changes involving the level of oversight and focus on the financial services industry or tax rates paid by corporate entities. The nature, timing and economic and political effects of potential changes to the current legal and regulatory framework affecting markets remains highly uncertain. Uncertainty surrounding future changes may adversely affect the Funds' operating environments and therefore their investment performance.

In addition, the tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Act") made substantial changes to the Code. Among those changes were a significant permanent reduction in the generally applicable corporate tax rate, changes in the taxation of individuals and other non-corporate taxpayers that generally but not universally reduce their taxes on a temporary basis subject to "sunset" provisions, the elimination or modification of various previously allowed deductions (including substantial limitations on the deductibility of interest and, in the case of individuals, the deduction for personal state and local taxes), certain additional limitations on the deduction of net operating losses, certain preferential rates of taxation on certain dividends and certain business income derived by non-corporate taxpayers in comparison to other ordinary income recognized by such taxpayers, and significant changes to the international tax rules. The effect of these, and the many other changes made in the Act are subject to developing guidance and their full effect may be highly uncertain, both in terms of their direct effect on the taxation of an investment in a Fund's shares and their indirect effect on the value of the Fund's assets, the Fund's shares or market conditions generally. Furthermore, many of the provisions of the Act will require guidance through the issuance of Treasury regulations in order to assess their effect. There may be a substantial delay before such regulations are promulgated, increasing the uncertainty as to the ultimate effect of the statutory amendments on the Funds. It is also likely that there will be technical corrections legislation proposed with respect to the Act, the effect of which cannot be predicted and may be adverse to the Funds, or Fund shareholders.

Certain of the Funds' investments may provide exposure to coupon rates that are based on LIBOR, SOFR, the Euro Interbank Offered Rate and other similar types of reference rates (each, a "Reference Rate"). These Reference Rates are generally intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings within certain financial markets. Most maturities and currencies of LIBOR were phased out at the end of 2021, with the remaining ones to be phased out on June 30, 2023. These events and any additional regulatory or market changes may have an adverse impact on the Funds or their investments, including increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that rely on LIBOR. SOFR has been selected by a committee established by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to replace LIBOR as a Reference Rate in the United States and U.S. law requires that contracts without a practicable LIBOR alternative default to SOFR plus a set spread beginning mid-2023. SOFR is a secured, nearly risk-free rate, while LIBOR is an unsecured rate that includes an element of bank credit risk. In addition, SOFR is a strictly overnight rate, while LIBOR historically has been published for various maturities, ranging from overnight to one year. Thus, LIBOR may be expected to be higher than SOFR, and the spread between the two is likely to widen in times of market stress. Certain existing contracts provide for a spread adjustment when transitioning to SOFR from LIBOR, but there is no assurance that it will provide adequate compensation.

Other countries have undertaken similar initiatives to identify replacement Reference Rates for LIBOR in their respective markets. However, there are obstacles to converting certain existing investments and transactions to a new Reference Rate, as well as risks associated with using a new Reference Rate with respect to new investments and transactions. There remains uncertainty regarding the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the Funds and the financial markets generally. The transition process, or the failure of an industry to transition, could lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates and a reduction in the values of some LIBOR-based investments. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to June 30, 2023. Further, U.S. issuers are currently not obligated to include any particular fallback language in transaction documents for new issuances of LIBOR-linked securities. In addition, the alternative reference or benchmark rate may be an ineffective substitute, potentially resulting in prolonged adverse market conditions for the Funds. The elimination of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates could have an adverse impact on the market for or value of any securities or payments linked to those Reference Rates and other financial obligations held by the Funds or on their overall financial conditions or results of operations. Any substitute Reference Rate and any pricing adjustments imposed by a regulator or by counterparties or otherwise may adversely affect the Funds' performance and/or NAV. At this time, it is not possible to completely identify or predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of alternative Reference Rates or any other reforms to Reference Rates that may be enacted in the UK or elsewhere.

Political Risks Relating to Russia's Invasion of Ukraine (All Funds)

Russia began its invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The invasion significantly amplified already existing geopolitical tensions among Russia, Ukraine, Europe, NATO and the United States. Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, the resulting responses by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict has increased volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets, specifically on companies in the oil and gas sector, finance and resource extraction. The United States and other countries and certain international organizations have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia and certain Russian individuals, banking entities and corporations as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. These sanctions froze certain Russian assets and prohibited, among other things, trading in certain Russian securities and doing business with specific Russian corporate entities, large financial institutions, officials and oligarchs. The sanctions also included the removal of some Russian banks from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT), the electronic network that connects banks globally, and imposed restrictive measures to prevent the Russian Central Bank from undermining the impact of the sanctions. These sanctions could become broader in the future, including banning Russia from global payments systems that facilitate cross-border payments. A number of large corporations have also announced plans to divest interests or otherwise curtail business dealings with certain Russian businesses.

The extent and duration of Russia's military actions, resulting sanctions and consequent future market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be significant and may negatively affect global supply chains, inflation, oil and gas supply, and global growth. Russian military action (including cyberattacks and espionage) or actual and threatened responses to such actions, including purchasing and financing restrictions, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on the Russian government and Russian individuals, may have an impact not only on Russia, but the global economy.

The ramifications of the hostilities and sanctions, however, may not be limited to Russia, conflict between Ukraine and Russia is likely to negatively impact other regional and global economic markets (including Europe, Asia and the United States), companies in other countries (particularly those that have exposure to Russia and Ukraine) and on various sectors, industries and markets for securities and commodities globally, such as oil and natural gas and banking. Accordingly, the actions discussed above and the potential for a wider conflict could increase financial market volatility, cause severe negative effects on regional and global economic markets, industries, and companies and have a negative effect on the Funds' investments and performance beyond any direct exposure to Russian and Ukrainian issuers or those of adjoining geographic regions. These and any related events could have a significant impact on the Funds' performance and the value of an investment in the Funds.

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security (All Funds)

Each Fund and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of each Fund or its service providers may adversely impact a Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial

losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate each Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. Each Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which each Fund invests, which may cause each Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that each Fund or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Environmental Risk (All Funds)

Assets may be subject to numerous laws, rules and regulations relating to environmental protection. Under various environmental statutes, rules and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for non-compliance with applicable environmental and health and safety requirements and for the costs of investigation, monitoring, removal or remediation of hazardous materials. These laws often impose liability, whether or not the owner or operator knew of or was responsible for the presence of hazardous materials. The presence of these hazardous materials on a property could also result in personal injury or property damage or similar claims by private parties. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous materials may also be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of these materials at the disposal or treatment facility, whether or not that facility is or ever was owned or operated by that person. The Fund may be exposed to substantial risk of loss from environmental claims arising in respect of its investments and such loss may exceed the value of such investments. Furthermore, changes in environmental laws or in the environmental condition of a portfolio investment may create liabilities that did not exist at the time of acquisition of an investment and that could not have been foreseen.

Natural Resources Risk (Real Assets Securities Fund). The Fund's investments in natural resources securities involve risks. The market value of natural resources securities may be affected by numerous factors, including events occurring in nature, inflationary pressures and international politics. Because the Fund invests significantly in natural resources securities, there is the risk that the Fund will perform poorly during a downturn in the natural resource sector. For example, events occurring in nature (such as earthquakes or fires in prime natural resource areas) and political events (such as coups, military confrontations or acts of terrorism) can affect the overall supply of a natural resource and the value of companies involved in such natural resource. Political risks and the other risks to which foreign securities are subject may also affect domestic natural resource companies if they have significant operations or investments in foreign countries. Rising interest rates and general economic conditions may also affect the demand for natural resources.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund is subject to fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies and limitations. Under the 1940 Act, fundamental investment policies and limitations may not be changed without the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund.

The following policies and limitations supplement those described in the Prospectus and this SAI. Investment restrictions numbered 1 through 8 below have been adopted by the Trust as fundamental policies. Investment restrictions 9 through 13 are not fundamental policies and may be changed by a vote of the Board at any time.

Fundamental Restrictions

- (1) No Fund may borrow money, except that a Fund may (a) borrow from banks (as defined in the 1940 Act) and through reverse repurchase agreements in amounts up to 33¹/₃% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed), (b) borrow amounts equal to an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes, (c) invest in permitted leveraged investments, (d) engage in transactions in mortgage dollar rolls and other similar transactions, and (e) engage in other transactions that may entail borrowing or otherwise borrow money to the extent permitted by applicable law.
- (2) No Fund may lend its assets or money to other persons, except by (a) purchasing debt obligations (including privately placed debt obligations), (b) lending cash or securities as permitted by applicable law, (c) entering into repurchase agreements, (d) investing in permitted leveraged investments and (e) as otherwise permitted by applicable law.
- (3) Each Fund shall invest at least 75% of its total assets in some combination of the following: (a) cash and cash items, (b) Government Securities (as defined in the 1940 Act), (c) securities of other investment companies, and (d) other securities. With regard to (d), other securities (acquired pursuant to this policy) are limited as to any single issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of a Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any such issuer, or as otherwise permitted by applicable law.
- (4) No Fund will make investments that will result in the concentration (as that term is used in the 1940 Act) of its assets in securities of issuers in any one industry, except that: (a) the Global Real Estate Fund will invest in securities of issuers directly or indirectly engaged in the real estate industry, as defined in the Prospectus; (b) the Infrastructure Fund will invest in the securities of issuers directly or indirectly engaged in the infrastructure industry, as defined in the Prospectus; and (c) the Real Assets Securities Fund will invest at least 25% of its net assets in investments offering exposure to real assets, which includes Real Estate Securities, Infrastructure Securities and Natural Resources Securities, as defined in the Prospectus.
- (5) No Fund may underwrite any issue of securities, except to the extent that the sale of portfolio securities in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and limitations may be deemed to be an underwriting, and except that the Fund may acquire securities under circumstances in which, if the securities were sold, the Fund might be deemed to be an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act").
- (6) No Fund, except the Real Assets Securities Fund, may purchase or sell real estate, or direct or indirect interests in real estate, except as otherwise permitted by applicable law. The Real Assets Securities Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase and sell securities or other instruments that are secured by, or linked to, real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts, and mortgage-related securities. The Real Assets Securities Fund may hold and sell real estate it acquired as a result of the ownership of securities or other instruments.
- (7) No Fund may purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, except as otherwise permitted by applicable law.
- (8) No Fund may issue senior securities, except as otherwise permitted by its fundamental policy on borrowing or by applicable law.

Non-Fundamental Restrictions

- (9) No Fund may purchase securities of other investment companies, other than a security acquired in connection with a merger, consolidation, acquisition, reorganization or offer of exchange and except as otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (10) No Fund may invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.
- (11) No Fund may purchase warrants if, as a result, the investments (valued at the lower of cost or market) would exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes). For purposes of this restriction, warrants acquired by a Fund in units or attached to securities may be deemed to be without value.

- (12) No Fund may invest, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in illiquid securities. For purposes of this restriction, these securities include securities which are restricted from public sale, securities for which market quotations are not readily available, and repurchase agreements maturing or terminable in more than seven days. Securities freely saleable among qualified institutional investors pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act (“Rule 144A Securities”), and as adopted by the SEC, may be treated as liquid if they satisfy liquidity standards established by the Board. The continued liquidity of such securities is not as well assured as that of publicly traded securities, and accordingly, the Board will monitor their liquidity.
- (13) Each of the Funds invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in the types of investments implied by its name. Each of the Funds will provide shareholders at least 60 days’ prior notice before changing this non-fundamental policy.

Notes to Investment Restrictions

The percentage limitations in the restrictions listed above apply at the time of purchases of securities and a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in value of net assets, or in any ratings, will not be deemed to result in a violation of the restriction, except that there is an ongoing asset coverage requirement in the case of borrowings. For purposes of investment restriction No. 4 above, the Trust may use the industry classifications reflected by the S&P 500 Index, if applicable at the time of determination. For all other portfolio holdings, the Trust may use the Directory of Companies Required to File Annual Reports with the SEC and Bloomberg Inc. In addition, the Trust may select its own industry classifications, provided such classifications are reasonable. When determining compliance with its own concentration policy, to the extent that a Fund may invest in any affiliated and/or unaffiliated investment companies, the Fund will consider the investments of such underlying investment companies to the extent practicable. The Trust’s use of these classification systems is not a fundamental policy of any Fund and therefore, can be changed without shareholder approval.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A Fund’s portfolio holdings are publicly available: (1) at the time such information is filed with the SEC in a publicly available filing; or (2) the day next following the day such information is posted on the Funds’ website. A Fund’s publicly available portfolio holdings, which may be provided to third parties without prior approval, are:

- (1) Complete portfolio holdings disclosed in the Fund’s semi-annual or annual reports and filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR.
- (2) Complete portfolio holdings disclosed in the Fund’s first and third fiscal quarter reports that are filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT.

Non-Public Portfolio Holdings

Disclosure of a Fund’s non-public portfolio holdings provides the recipient with information more current than the most recent publicly available portfolio holdings. Pursuant to the Funds’ policies and procedures, the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings may be considered permissible and within a Fund’s legitimate business purposes with respect to: (1) certain service providers; (2) rating and ranking organizations; and (3) certain other recipients. These policies and procedures must be followed when disclosing a Fund’s portfolio holdings to any party when such disclosure would provide information more current than the Fund’s most recent publicly available portfolio holdings. In addition, neither a Fund, the Adviser nor any other party is permitted to receive compensation or other consideration from or on behalf of the recipient in connection with disclosure to the recipient of a Fund’s non-public portfolio holdings.

Service Providers. A service provider or other third party that receives information about a Fund’s non-public portfolio holdings where necessary to enable the provider to perform its contractual services for the Fund (*e.g.*, Adviser, auditors, custodian, administrator, sub-administrator, transfer agent, counsel to the funds or the independent trustees, pricing services, broker-dealer, financial printers or proxy voting services) may receive non-public portfolio holdings without limitation on the condition that the non-public portfolio holdings will be used solely for the purpose of servicing the Fund and subject to, either by written agreement or by virtue of their duties to the Funds, a duty of confidentiality and a duty not to use the information for trading. In addition, information may be disclosed to the Funds’ pricing services, ICE Data Services and Bloomberg L.P., and the Funds’ financial printers, Toppan Merrill and Donnelley Financial Solutions.

Rating And Ranking Organizations. Any Fund officer may provide a Fund’s non-public portfolio holdings to a rating and ranking organization, without limitation on the condition that the non-public portfolio holdings will be used solely for the purposes of developing a rating and subject to an agreement requiring confidentiality and prohibiting the use of the information for trading. The Funds currently have ongoing arrangements with Lipper and Morningstar by which their third parties receive portfolio holdings information routinely.

Other Recipients. Requests for information concerning portfolio holdings that cannot be answered via the disclosures: annual and semi-annual reports, and not already disclosed in the public domain as required through filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, must first be submitted for consideration to the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer. The recipient is required to sign a confidentiality agreement that provides that the non-public portfolio holdings: (1) will be kept confidential; (2) may not be used to trade; and (3) may not be disseminated or used for any purpose other than the purpose approved by the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer. If the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer concludes that disclosing the information serves a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of shareholders, such conclusions will be documented in writing. A written response containing the requested information will then be prepared and approved by the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer. The Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer will report such disclosures to the Funds’ Board at the next scheduled board meeting.

Media. Non-public portfolio holdings may not be disclosed to members of the media.

Waivers Of Restrictions. The Funds’ policy may not be waived, or exceptions made, without the consent of the Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer. All waivers and exceptions will be disclosed to the Funds’ Board no later than its next regularly scheduled quarterly meeting.

Conflicts Of Interest. If the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings presents a conflict of interest between the interests of the Funds’ shareholders and the interests of the Funds’ service providers or other third parties or affiliates thereof, then the conflict of interest will be presented to the Board for review prior to the dissemination of the portfolio holdings information.

Board Review. As part of the annual review of the compliance policies and procedures of the Funds, the Chief Compliance Officer will discuss the operation and effectiveness of this Policy and any changes to the Policy that have been made or recommended with the Board.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Trust’s Board is responsible for establishing the Funds’ policies and for overseeing the management of the Funds. The Board also elects the Trust’s officers who conduct the daily business of the Funds. Information pertaining to the Trustees and executive officers of the Funds is set forth below.

Name, Position(s) Address ⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years ⁽⁴⁾
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES⁽⁵⁾				
Edward A. Kuczmariski Trustee and Independent Chair of the Board, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Compensation Committee Born: 1949	Since 2011	9	Retired.	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2011 – Present).
William H. Wright II Trustee, Chair of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Compensation Committee Born: 1960	Since 2020	9	Retired.	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2020 – Present); Director of Alcentra Capital Corporation (1940 Act BDC) (2018 – 2019); Advisory Director of Virtus Global Dividend & Income Fund, Virtus Global Multi-Sector Income Fund, Virtus Total Return Fund and Duff & Phelps Select Energy MLP Fund (2013 – 2019); Director of the Carlyle Group, TCG BDC I, Inc., TCG BDC II, Inc. and Carlyle Secured Lending III (2021 – Present).

Name, Position(s) Address ⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years ⁽⁴⁾
Stuart A. McFarland Trustee, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Nominating and Compensation Committee Born: 1947	Since 2013	9	Managing Partner of Federal City Capital Advisors (1997 – 2021).	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2006 – Present); Director of Drive Shack Inc. (formerly, New Castle Investment Corp.) (2000 – Present); Lead Independent Director of New America High Income Fund (2013 – Present); Director of New Senior Investment Group, Inc. (2014 – 2021); Director of Steward Partners (2017 – 2021).
Heather S. Goldman Trustee, Member of the Audit Committee, Chair of the Nominating and Compensation Committee Born: 1967	Since 2013	9	CFO of My Flex, Inc., an EQBR company (2022 – Present).	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2013 – Present); CEO Board Director of Gesher USA (2015 – Present); Trustee of Nevada Museum of Art (2016 – 2018); Co-founder, CEO and Chair of Capstak, Inc. (2014– 2018); Member of the Honorary Board of University Settlement House (2014 – Present).

- (1) Address: Brookfield Place, 250 Vesey Street, 15th Floor, New York, New York, 10281-1023, unless otherwise noted.
- (2) Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of (i) the next meeting of shareholders if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting, or (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust's By-Laws and Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust. Each officer will hold office for an indefinite term or until the date he or she resigns or retires or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.
- (3) The Fund Complex is comprised of the Brookfield Investment Funds (six series of underlying portfolios), Brookfield Real Assets Income Fund Inc., Center Coast Brookfield MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund and Oaktree Diversified Income Fund Inc.
- (4) This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the 1934 Act, (*i.e.*, public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.
- (5) Trustees who are not considered to be “interested persons” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, are considered to be “Independent Trustees.”

Name, Position(s) Address ⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years ⁽⁴⁾
INTERESTED TRUSTEE/OFFICERS⁽⁵⁾				
David W. Levi Trustee Born: 1971	Since April 2017	9	Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser (2019 – Present); Head of Brookfield Oaktree Wealth Solutions (2021 – Present); President of the Adviser (2016 – 2019); Managing Partner of Brookfield (2015 – Present).	Director/Trustee of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2017 – Present).

Name, Position(s) Address ⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years ⁽⁴⁾
Brian F. Hurley President Born: 1977	Since 2014	N/A	President of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2014 – Present); Managing Director (2014 – Present); General Counsel (2017 – Present) of the Adviser; Managing Partner of Brookfield (2016 – Present); Director of Brookfield Soundvest Capital Management (2015 – 2018).	N/A
Casey P. Tushaus Treasurer Born: 1982	Since 2021	N/A	Treasurer of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2021 – Present); Assistant Treasurer of the Adviser (2016 – 2021); Director of the Adviser (2021 – Present); Vice President of the Adviser (2014 – 2021).	N/A
Craig A. Ruckman Secretary Born: 1977	Since 2022 ⁽⁶⁾	N/A	Secretary of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (November 2022 – Present); Managing Director of the Adviser (October 2022 – Present); Director of Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings LLC (2016 – 2022); Assistant Secretary of 63 funds in the Allianz Global Investors Fund Complex (2017 – 2020); and Chief Legal Officer of Allianz Global Investors Distributors LLC (2019 – 2022).	N/A
Adam R. Sachs Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) Born: 1984	Since 2017	N/A	CCO of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2017 – Present); Director of the Adviser (2017 – Present); CCO of Brookfield Public Securities Group (Canada) LLC (2017 – Present).	N/A
Mohamed S. Rasul Assistant Treasurer Born: 1981	Since 2016	N/A	Assistant Treasurer of several investment companies advised by the Adviser (2016 – Present); Vice President of the Adviser (2019 – Present); Assistant Vice President of the Adviser (2014 – 2019).	N/A

- (1) Address: Brookfield Place, 250 Vesey Street, 15th Floor, New York, New York, 10281-1023, unless otherwise noted.
- (2) Mr. Levi will hold office as Trustee for an indefinite term until the earliest of (i) the next meeting of shareholders if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of Mr. Levi and until the election and qualification of his successor, if any, elected at such meeting, or (ii) the date Mr. Levi resigns or retires, or is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Trust’s By-Laws and Declaration of Trust. Each officer will hold office for an indefinite term or until the date he or she resigns or retires or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.
- (3) The Fund Complex is comprised of the Brookfield Investment Funds (six series of underlying portfolios), Brookfield Real Assets Income Fund Inc., Center Coast Brookfield MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund and Oaktree Diversified Income Fund Inc.

- (4) This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the 1934 Act, (*i.e.*, public companies) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.
- (5) Trustees who are not considered to be “interested persons” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, are considered to be “Independent Trustees.”
- (6) Mr. Craig A. Ruckman was appointed by the Board as the Secretary of the Fund on November 17, 2022.

Additional Information Concerning Our Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The business and affairs of the Fund are managed under the direction of the Board. The Board provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. As is the case with virtually all investment companies (as distinguished from operating companies), the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust, such as the Trust’s investment adviser and administrator, the sub-administrator, custodian and transfer agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and its service providers. The Board has appointed senior employees of the Adviser as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust’s day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust’s operations. The Board has elected a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal “Board meetings” which typically are held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board’s review of recent Trust operations. From time to time, one or more members of the Board may also meet with management in less formal settings, between scheduled “Board meetings,” to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust’s investments, operations or activities.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. It has established three standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating and Compensation Committee, and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the “QLCC”) (collectively, the “Committees”), which are discussed in greater detail below. Currently, four of the five members of the Board, including the Chairman of the Board, are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates, and each of the Audit Committee, Nominating and Compensation Committee and QLCC are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. Each of the Independent Trustees helps identify matters for consideration by the Board and the Chairman of the Board has an active role in the agenda setting process for Board meetings. The Audit Committee Chairman also has an active role in the agenda setting process for the Audit Committee meetings. The Trust has adopted Fund Governance Policies and Procedures to ensure that the Board is properly constituted in accordance with the 1940 Act and to set forth examples of certain of the significant matters for consideration by the Board and/or its Committees in order to facilitate the Board’s oversight function.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate. In addition, the Board also has determined that the structure, function and composition of the Committees are appropriate means to provide effective oversight. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities to the Trust.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel of the Adviser. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements, Board oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the full Board receives and reviews reports from senior personnel of the Adviser (including senior compliance, financial reporting and investment personnel) or their affiliates regarding various types of risks, including, but not limited to, operational, compliance, investment, and business continuity risks, and how they are being managed. From time to time, the full Board meets with the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance risks relating to the Funds, the Adviser and the Trust’s other service providers. The Audit Committee supports the Board’s oversight of risk management in a variety of ways, including meeting regularly with the Trust’s Treasurer and with the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and, when appropriate, with other personnel employed by the Adviser to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust’s financial reporting function and compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Audit Committee also meets regularly with the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance and operational risks and receives reports from the Adviser’s internal audit group as to these and other matters.

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 serve as a Trustee of the Trust in light of the Trust’s business and structure. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. The Trustees have substantial board experience or other professional experience and have demonstrated a commitment to discharging their oversight responsibilities as Trustees. The Board, with the assistance of the Nominating and Compensation Committee, annually conducts a “self-assessment” wherein the performance of the Board and the effectiveness of the Board and the Committees are reviewed.

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

Edward A. Kuczmariski. Mr. Kuczmariski has financial accounting experience as a Certified Public Accountant. He also has served on the board of directors/trustees for several other investment management companies. In having served on these boards, Mr. Kuczmariski has come to understand and appreciate the role of a director/trustee and has been exposed to many of the challenges facing a board and the appropriate ways of dealing with those challenges. Mr. Kuczmariski serves as Chair of the Board of Trustees, and is a member of the Nominating and Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee.

Heather S. Goldman. Ms. Goldman has extensive experience in executive leadership, business development and marketing of investment vehicles similar to those managed by the Adviser. Ms. Goldman is a capital markets financial services and tech executive, who over a twenty-plus year career has worked in a senior capacity across a diverse array of firms in the private equity, investment management and commercial banking industries. She is currently CFO of My Flex, Inc., an EQBR company, a technology provider of Web 3.0 commercial solutions for enterprise. Ms. Goldman previously served as head of global marketing for the Adviser, and as such has extensive knowledge of the Adviser, its operations and personnel. She also has experience working in other roles for the parent company of the Adviser. Prior to working with the Adviser, and for nearly five years, she acted as CEO and Chairman, co-founding and managing Capital Thinking, a financial services risk-management technology company in New York. Ms. Goldman is a member of the Audit Committee and is Chair of the Nominating and Compensation Committee.

Stuart A. McFarland. Mr. McFarland has extensive experience in executive leadership, business development and operations, corporate restructuring and corporate finance. He previously served in senior executive management roles in the private sector, including serving as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Fannie Mae and as the Executive Vice President and General Manager of GE Capital Mortgage Services, Corp. Mr. McFarland currently serves on the board of directors/trustees for various other investment management companies and non-profit entities, and was the Managing Partner of Federal City Capital Advisors. Mr. McFarland is a member of the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Compensation Committee.

William H. Wright II. Mr. Wright has extensive experience in executive leadership, investment banking and corporate finance. He previously served as a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley until his retirement in 2010, having joined the firm in 1982. During his career in investment banking at Morgan Stanley, Mr. Wright headed the corporate finance execution group where he was responsible for leading and coordinating teams in the execution of complex equity offerings for multinational corporations. Following his career in investment banking, Mr. Wright served on the board of directors/trustees for various other investment management companies and non-profit entities. Mr. Wright serves as Chair of the Audit Committee and is a member of the Nominating and Compensation Committee.

David W. Levi. David Levi is a Managing Partner at Brookfield, Head of Brookfield Oaktree Wealth Solutions and Chief Executive Officer of Brookfield’s Public Securities Group. He has over 27 years of industry experience in asset management. Mr. Levi’s background includes extensive strategy-related, client-facing and business development experience globally within both the institutional and high net worth markets. Prior to joining the firm in 2014, Mr. Levi was Managing Director and Head of Global Business Development at Nuveen Investments, after holding similar positions at AllianceBernstein Investments and Legg Mason and senior strategy roles within J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Mr. Levi was a Fellow of the 2019 class of the Aspen Finance Leaders Fellowship, is a member of the Aspen Global Leadership Network, and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation. He earned a Master of Business Administration degree from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Hamilton College. His position of responsibility at the

Adviser, in addition to his knowledge of the firm and experience in financial services, has been determined to be valuable to the Board in its oversight of the Fund.

Board Committees

The Trust has established the following three standing committees and the membership of each committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Trust faces: the Audit Committee, the QLCC, and the Nominating and Compensation Committee. There is no assurance, however, that the Board’s committee structure will prevent or mitigate risks in actual practice. The Trust’s committee structure is specifically not intended or designed to prevent or mitigate the Fund’s investment risks. Each Fund is designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future.

The Audit Committee is comprised of Messrs. Wright, Kuczmariski and McFarland and Ms. Goldman. It does not include any interested Trustees. The Audit Committee meets regularly with respect to the various series of the Trust. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each Fund, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or the Funds’ financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Funds’ pricing and financial reporting. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Audit Committee met four times.

The Audit Committee also serves as the QLCC for the Trust for the purpose of compliance with Rules 205.2(k) and 205.3(c) of the Code of Federal Regulations, regarding alternative reporting procedures for attorneys retained or employed by an issuer who appear and practice before the SEC on behalf of the issuer (the “issuer attorneys”). An issuer’s attorney who becomes aware of evidence of a material violation by the Trust, or by any officer, director, employee, or agent of the Trust, may report evidence of such material violation to the QLCC as an alternative to the reporting requirements of Rule 205.3(b) (which requires reporting to the chief legal officer and potentially “up the ladder” to other entities). The QLCC meets as needed, and did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

The Nominating and Compensation Committee is comprised of Ms. Goldman and Messrs. Kuczmariski, McFarland and Wright. The Nominating and Compensation Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees, as is considered necessary from time to time and meets only as necessary. The Declaration of Trust (as defined below) does not permit shareholders to nominate persons for election as Trustees. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the Nominating and Compensation Committee met four times.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in the Funds beneficially owned by each Trustee and the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in the Fund Complex beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2022.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Global Real Estate Fund ⁽¹⁾	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Infrastructure Fund ⁽¹⁾	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Renewables Fund ⁽¹⁾	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Real Assets Securities Fund ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
INTERESTED TRUSTEE:					
David Levi	A	A	A	A	A
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:					
Edward A. Kuczmariski	A	A	A	A	E
Stuart A. McFarland	A	A	A	A	E
Heather S. Goldman	A	A	A	C	D
William H. Wright II	A	A	A	A	A

(1) Key to Dollar Ranges — A. None B. \$1 – \$10,000 C. \$10,001 – \$50,000 D. \$50,001 – \$100,000 E. Over \$100,000

(2) The aggregate dollar range of equity securities owned by each Trustee of the Funds and of all funds overseen by each Trustee in each of Brookfield’s and Oaktree’s family of investment companies (the “Fund Complex”) as of December 31, 2022. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund Complex is comprised of the Brookfield Investment Funds (6 series of underlying portfolios), Brookfield Real Assets Income Fund Inc., Center Coast Brookfield MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund and Oaktree Diversified Income Fund Inc.

As of December 31, 2022, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Distributor, as defined below, or an affiliate of the Adviser or Distributor. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families have conducted any transactions (or series of transactions) in which the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and to which the Adviser, the Distributor or any affiliate thereof was a party.

Trustee and Officer Compensation

No remuneration is paid by any of the Funds to persons who are directors, officers or employees of the Adviser or any affiliate thereof for their services as Trustees or officers of such Fund. Set forth below is the compensation received by the Independent Trustees from the Funds and the Fund Complex for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the aggregate annual retainer paid to each Independent Trustee of the Board for the Fund Complex was \$205,000. Effective January 1, 2023, the aggregate annual retainer paid to each Independent Trustee of the Board for the Fund Complex is \$225,000. The Independent Chair of the Trust receives an additional payment of \$45,000 per year. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives an additional payment of \$40,000 per year. The Chair of the Nominating and Compensation Committee receives an additional payment of \$10,000 per year. The Independent Trustees also receive reimbursement from the Trust for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at regular meetings. The Trust does not have a pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees.

COMPENSATION TABLE

Name of Person and Position	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Total Compensation from the Funds and Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾
Interested Trustee		
David W. Levi	N/A	N/A ⁽⁹⁾
Independent Trustees		
Edward A. Kuczumski	\$55,074	\$235,000 ⁽⁹⁾
Stuart A. McFarland	\$48,043	\$205,000 ⁽⁹⁾
Heather Goldman	\$55,006	\$213,482 ⁽⁹⁾
William H. Wright II	\$55,074	\$235,000 ⁽⁹⁾

(1) Represents the total compensation paid to such persons for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The parenthetical number represents the number of investment companies (including the Funds) or portfolios thereof from which such person received compensation and which were considered part of the Fund Complex as of December 31, 2022.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, its Adviser and Distributor have adopted codes of ethics (the “Codes of Ethics”) under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The Codes of Ethics permit personnel, subject to the Codes of Ethics and their restrictive provisions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

Proxy Voting Responsibility. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures for the voting of proxies relating to portfolio securities for the client accounts over which it has been delegated and/or granted proxy voting authority, including the Funds (the “Policies”). The Policies, which have been adopted by the Board on behalf of each Fund, enable the Fund to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interests of each Fund’s shareholders. A committee has been established (the “Proxy Voting Committee”) to administer the voting of all proxies in accordance with the Policies. The Proxy Voting Committee meets regularly with representatives of the Legal, Compliance, Operations and Investment teams.

The Proxy Voting Committee has engaged the services of a third-party proxy voting agent to act as agent to vote proxies, and oversees such third-party proxy voting agent’s compliance with the Policies, including any deviations by the proxy voting agent from the third-party proxy voting guidelines (the “Guidelines”). Under the Policies, the Adviser has adopted the Guidelines as the basis for how proxy proposals are evaluated and voted upon.

Each Fund is generally a passive investor in holding portfolio securities, seeking to maximize shareholder value, but not necessarily to exercise control over the issuers of portfolio securities, or otherwise advance a particular agenda.

In addition, in accordance with local law or business practices, many foreign companies prevent the sales of shares that have been voted for a certain period beginning prior to the shareholder meeting and ending on the day following the meeting. The costs of voting proxies with respect to shares of foreign companies include the potentially serious portfolio management consequences of reduced flexibility to sell the shares at the most advantageous time for each Fund. As a result, such proxies generally will not be voted in the absence of an unusual, significant vote of compelling economic importance. In determining whether to vote proxies under these circumstances, the Adviser, in consultation with the Proxy Voting Committee, considers whether the costs of voting proxies with respect to such shares of foreign companies generally outweigh any benefits that may be achieved by voting such proxies.

Case-By-Case Voting Matters. Under the Guidelines, certain voting matters are determined on a case-by-case basis. In these circumstances, and in proposals not specifically addressed by the Policies, the Proxy Voting Committee generally will rely on the guidance or a recommendation from the third-party proxy voting agent, or other sources. The Proxy Voting Committee may propose to deviate from the Guidelines or guidance or recommendations from the third-party proxy voting agent. In these instances, the Proxy Voting Committee will recommend the vote that will maximize value for, and is in the best interests of, each Fund’s shareholders.

Conflicts of Interest. Members of the Proxy Voting Committee will seek to resolve any conflicts of interest presented by a proxy vote. In practice, application of the Guidelines will in most instances adequately address any possible conflicts of interest, as votes generally are effected according to the guidance or recommendations of the third-party proxy voting agent.

However, if a situation arises where a vote presents a conflict between the interests of each Fund’s shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, and the conflict is known to the Proxy Voting Committee, the Committee may retain an independent fiduciary for advice on how to vote the proposal or the Committee may direct the Adviser to abstain from voting because voting on the proposal is impracticable and/or is outweighed by the cost of voting.

Proxy Voting Records. The Proxy Voting Committee will be responsible for documenting its basis for: (a) any determination to vote a particular proxy in a manner contrary to the Guidelines; (b) any determination to vote a particular proxy in a non-uniform manner; and (c) any other material determination made by the Proxy Voting Committee, as well as for ensuring the maintenance of records of each proxy vote, as required by applicable law. The third-party proxy voting agent will maintain records of voting decisions for each vote cast on behalf of the Fund. The proxy voting record for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free at 1-855-244-4859; and (ii) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Board Reporting. Each Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer will provide a summary report of proxy voting matters at each quarterly meeting of the Board, which describes any Proxy Voting Committee meeting(s) held during the prior quarter.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of any class 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 a Fund.

As of March 31, 2023, the officers and Trustees, as a group, owned beneficially less than 1% of the shares (aggregating all classes) of each of the Funds.

As of March 31, 2023, the following persons were known to own of record or beneficially 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the indicated Funds:

Brookfield Global Listed Real Estate Fund

Name and Address	% of Shares	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Nature of Ownership ⁽¹⁾
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. FL 4 Jersey City, NJ 07310	34.86%	Wells Fargo & Company	DE	Record

Brookfield Global Listed Infrastructure Fund

Name and Address	% of Shares	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Nature of Ownership ⁽¹⁾
The Northern Trust Company PO Box 92956 Chicago, IL 60675	32.48%	The Northern Trust Corporation	IL	Record

Brookfield Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Fund

Name and Address	% of Shares	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Nature of Ownership
BIM US Holdings LP, 181 Bay Street, Toronto ON M5J 2T3	73.87%	Brookfield Asset Management ULC	DE	Record

Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund

Name and Address	% of Shares	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Nature of Ownership ⁽¹⁾
Brookfield Asset Management ULC 181 Bay Street, Suite 300 Toronto, Ontario M5J 2T3 Canada	47.28%	Brookfield Asset Management ULC	DE	Beneficial
Pershing LLC PO Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303	28.05%	BNY Mellon	DE	Record

As of March 31, 2023, the following persons were known to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the share class and Fund indicated:

Brookfield Global Listed Real Estate Fund*Class A Shares*

Name and Address	% of Shares	Nature of Ownership ⁽¹⁾
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1 New York Plz Fl 12 New York, NY 10004-1965	42.79%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	19.70%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co Inc 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	16.89%	Record
UBS WM USA 1000 Harbor Blvd Weehawken, NJ 07086	9.45%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith 4800 Deer Lake Dr E Jacksonville, FL 32246	5.46%	Record

Class C Shares

Name and Address	% of Shares	Nature of Ownership ⁽¹⁾
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney 1 New York Plz Fl 12 New York, NY 10004-1965	48.46%	Record

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Shares</u>	<u>Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
UBS WM USA 1000 Harbor Boulevard Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	13.23%	Record
Raymond James & Associates, Inc. 880 Carillion Parkway St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	9.79%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services LLC 707 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402-2405	6.75%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith 4800 Deer Lake Drive E., Floor 1 Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	5.52%	Record

Class I Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Shares</u>	<u>Nature of Ownerships⁽¹⁾</u>
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, Floor 5 Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	35.50%	Record
SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456	22.82%	Record
MAC & Co. 500 Grant Street Room 151-1010 Pittsburgh, PA 15219	6.51%	Record
Princeton Theological Seminary 64 Mercer St Princeton, NJ 08540	5.83%	Beneficial

Brookfield Global Listed Infrastructure Fund

Class A Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Shares</u>	<u>Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	29.55%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 New York Plaza, Floor 12 New York, NY 10004	16.50%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith 4800 Deer Lake Dr E Jacksonville, FL 32246	11.05%	Record
UBS WM USA 1000 Harber Blvd Weehawken, NJ 07086	8.09%	Record
Stifel Nicolaus & Company Inc. 501 N Broadway Saint Louis, MO 63102	7.49%	Record
Ameriprise Financial Services LLC 707 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402	7.34%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC 60 6th Street Minneapolis, MN 55402	7.29%	Record

Class C Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Shares</u>	<u>Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	44.37%	Record

Name and Address	% of Shares	Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾
Ameriprise Financial Services LLC 707 2nd Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55402	16.63%	Record
UBS WM USA 1000 Harbor Blvd Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	14.61%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co Inc 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	7.39%	Record
Raymond James 880 Carillon Pkwy St. Petersbury, FL 33716	6.71%	Record

Class I Shares

Name and Address	% of Shares	Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾
The Northern Trust Company PO Box 92956 Chicago, IL 60675	33.66%	Record
Charles Schwab & Company Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	19.62%	Record
Saxon & Co. P.O. Box 94597 Cleveland, OH 44101-4597	14.99%	Record
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd Jersey City, NJ 07310	10.11%	Record

Brookfield Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Fund

Class I

Name and Address	% of Shares	Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾
BIM US Holdings LP 181 Bay St Ste 300 Toronto, ON M5J 2T3 Canada	73.87%	Record
Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC 110 N Wacker Drive, Suite 2700 Chicago, IL 60606	10.52%	Beneficial
Saxon & Co PO Box 94597 Cleveland, OH 44101	8.91%	Record

Brookfield Real Assets Securities Fund

Class A Shares

Name and Address	% of Shares	Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾
Raymond James 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	47.23%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC Attn Mutual Fund Ops Manager 250 Nicollet Mall Minneapolis, MN 55401	36.93%	Record
Stifel Nicholas & Company Inc. 501 N Broadway Saint Louis, MO 63102-2137	9.24%	Record
US Bank NA 15881 Punta Espada Loop Corpus Christi, TX 78418	6.59%	Beneficial

Class C Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Shares</u>	<u>Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
RBC Capital Markets LLC 60 S 6 th Street, Suite 700 #P08 Minneapolis, MN 55402-4413	56.15%	Record
Raymond James 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	43.85%	Record

Class I Shares

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Shares</u>	<u>Nature of Ownership⁽¹⁾</u>
Brookfield Asset Management ULC 181 Bay Street, Ste 300 Toronto, ON M5J 2T3 Canada	47.63%	Beneficial
Pershing LLC PO Box 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303	28.26%	Record
Brookfield Partners Foundation 181 Bay Street, Ste 300 Toronto, ON M5J 2T3 Canada	16.01%	Beneficial

(1) “Record” ownership means the shareholder of record, or the exact name of the shareholder on the account, *i.e.*, “ABC Brokerage, Inc.” “Beneficial” ownership refers to the actual pecuniary, or financial, interest in the security, *i.e.*, “Jane Doe Shareholder.”

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

Brookfield Public Securities Group LLC (the “Adviser”) a Delaware limited liability company and a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, serves as the investment adviser and administrator to the Funds. Founded in 1989, the Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Brookfield Asset Management ULC, an unlimited liability company formed under the laws of British Columbia, Canada (“BAM ULC”). Brookfield Corporation, a publicly traded company (NYSE: BN, TSX: BN), holds a 75% interest in BAM ULC, while Brookfield Asset Management Ltd., a publicly traded company (NYSE: BAM; TSX: BAM) (“Brookfield Asset Management”), holds a 25% interest in BAM ULC. Brookfield Asset Management is a leading global alternative asset manager focused on real estate, renewable power, infrastructure and private equity with assets under management over \$750 billion as of December 31, 2022. In addition to the Trust, the Adviser’s clients include financial institutions, public and private pension plans, insurance companies, endowments and foundations, sovereign wealth funds and high net-worth investors. The Adviser specializes in global listed real assets strategies and its investment philosophy incorporates a value-based approach towards investment. The Adviser provides advisory services to several other registered investment companies. As of December 31, 2022, the Adviser and its affiliates had approximately \$22 billion in assets under management. The business address of the Adviser and its officers and directors is Brookfield Place, 250 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10281-1023.

The Adviser currently serves as the investment adviser to all the Funds pursuant to investment advisory agreements (the “Advisory Agreements”). Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements, the Adviser furnishes a continuous investment program for the Funds’ portfolios, makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the Funds, arranges the portfolio transactions of the Funds, and generally manages the Funds’ investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the general supervision of the Board.

The Advisory Agreements will continue in effect for successive annual periods so long as such continuation is specifically approved at least annually by (i) the vote of the Board or (ii) a vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of each applicable Fund, provided that in either event the continuance also is approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined pursuant to the 1940 Act) of the applicable Funds, the Adviser, as applicable by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreements are terminable at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, or by a vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of each applicable Fund, or by the Adviser, in each case on not more than 60 days’ nor less than 30 days’ prior written notice to the other party. The Advisory Agreements will terminate automatically in the event of their assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

As compensation for its services and the related expenses the Adviser bears, the Adviser is contractually entitled to an advisory fee (an “Advisory Fee”), computed daily and payable monthly, at annual rates set forth in the table below.

	Annual Advisory Fee-Contractual Rate (as a percentage of average daily net assets)
Global Real Estate Fund	0.75%
Infrastructure Fund	0.85%
Renewables Fund	0.85%
Real Assets Securities Fund	0.75%

The tables below set forth the total advisory fees paid by each Fund to the Adviser for the three most recent fiscal periods ended December 31. Advisory fees waived by the Adviser were done pursuant to expense limitation agreements (see the “Expense Limitation Agreements” section below).

2022	Global Real Estate Fund	Infrastructure Fund	Renewables Fund ⁽¹⁾	Real Assets Securities Fund
Advisory Fees	\$4,055,778	\$2,978,622	\$128,181	\$391,902
Advisory Fees Waived	\$(22,656)	\$(208,956)	\$(603,058)	\$(266,521)
Net Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser	\$4,033,122	\$2,769,666	\$(474,877)	\$125,381
2021	Global Real Estate Fund	Infrastructure Fund	Renewables Fund ⁽¹⁾	Real Assets Securities Fund
Advisory Fees	\$4,915,018	\$3,064,387	N/A	\$404,646
Advisory Fees Waived	\$(52,556)	\$(146,970)	N/A	\$(295,222)
Net Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser	\$4,862,462	\$2,917,417	N/A	\$109,424
2020	Global Real Estate Fund	Infrastructure Fund	Renewables Fund ⁽¹⁾	Real Assets Securities Fund
Advisory Fees	\$5,724,226	\$1,858,414	N/A	\$507,879
Advisory Fees Waived	\$(518,898)	\$(197,712)	N/A	\$(297,711)
Net Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser	\$5,205,328	\$1,660,702	N/A	\$210,168

⁽¹⁾ As of the close of business on February 4, 2022, the Renewables Fund acquired all the assets, subject to liabilities, of Brookfield Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure LP (the “Predecessor Fund”) through a tax-free reorganization.

Administration Agreements

Pursuant to administration agreements with the Funds (the “Administration Agreements”), the Adviser also performs various administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, the preparation and coordination of reports and other materials to be supplied to the Board; prepare and/or supervise the preparation and filing with the applicable regulatory authority of all securities filings, periodic financial reports, prospectuses, statements of additional information, marketing materials, tax returns, shareholder reports and other regulatory reports and filings required of the Funds; supervise and monitor the preparation of all required filings necessary to maintain the Funds’ qualification and/or registration to sell shares in all states where the Funds currently do, or intend to do business; coordinate the preparation, printing and mailing of all materials required to be sent to shareholders; coordinate the preparation and payment of Fund-related expenses; monitor and oversee the activities of the Funds’ other service providers; review and adjust as necessary the Funds’ daily expense accruals; monitor daily, monthly and periodic compliance with respect to the federal and state securities laws; send periodic information (*i.e.*, performance figures) to service organizations that track investment company information; and perform such additional services as may be agreed upon by the Funds and the Adviser.

For its services under the Administration Agreements, the Adviser does not receive any compensation. Prior to April 30, 2021, the Adviser previously received from each Fund, respectively, an annual fee equal to 0.15% of its average daily net assets for its administrative services.

Prior to April 30, 2021, for its services under the Administration Agreements, the Adviser received from each Fund, respectively, an annual fee equal to 0.15% of its average daily net assets, payable monthly in arrears. The Adviser was responsible for any fees due to the Sub-Administrator. Effective April 30, 2021, the Adviser does not receive any compensation for its administration services pursuant to the Administration Agreements and the Funds are responsible for any fees due to the Sub-Administrator.

The table below sets forth the total administration fees paid by each Fund to the Adviser for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and for the period from January 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021.

	2021	2020
Global Real Estate Fund	\$324,544	\$1,144,845
Infrastructure Fund	\$157,018	\$327,955
Renewables Fund	N/A	N/A
Real Assets Securities Fund	\$24,076	\$89,626

The table below sets forth the total sub-administration fees paid by each Fund to the Adviser for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and the period from April 30, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

	2022	2021
Global Real Estate Fund	\$191,420	\$136,630
Infrastructure Fund	\$128,085	\$80,914
Renewables Fund	\$15,867	N/A
Real Assets Securities Fund	\$29,711	\$18,427

Expense Limitation Agreements

Though each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its fees payable to it by each Fund and/or to pay Fund operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit each Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to the limit set forth in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses tables of the Funds' Prospectus. Any such waivers made by the Adviser in its fees or payment of expenses which are a Fund's obligation are subject to recoupment by the Adviser from the Fund, if so requested by the Adviser, in subsequent fiscal years if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward the operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the recoupment) does not exceed the applicable limitation on Fund expenses. The Adviser is permitted to recoup only for its fee waivers and expense payments made in the previous three fiscal years. Any such recoupment is also contingent upon the Board's subsequent review and ratification of the recouped amounts. Such recoupment may not be paid prior to the Fund's payment of current ordinary operating expenses.

Claims Against Brookfield; Regulatory Investigations

Brookfield is a global asset manager with many investment strategies and offices and employees around the world. Given the broad spectrum of operations of Brookfield and its affiliates, claims (or threats of claims) and governmental investigations, examinations, requests for information, audits, inquiries, subpoenas and other regulatory or civil proceedings can and do occur in the ordinary course of its and its affiliates' (including the Adviser's) business. Such investigations, actions and proceedings may impact the Funds, including by virtue of reputational damage to Brookfield (including the Adviser) or otherwise. The unfavorable resolution of such items could result in criminal or civil liability, fines, settlements, charges, penalties or other monetary or non-monetary remedies or sanctions that could negatively impact Brookfield (including the Adviser). In addition, such actions and proceedings may involve claims of strict liability or similar risks against the Funds in certain jurisdictions or in connection with certain types of activities. While Brookfield (including the Adviser) has implemented policies and procedures designed to protect against non-compliance with applicable rules and regulations, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be adequate or will protect Brookfield in all instances.

For example, Brookfield faced anti-bribery and corruption investigations in North America related to a Brazilian subsidiary, and an action against the Brazilian subsidiary and three employees was commenced by a public prosecutor in Brazil in 2012. Based on the results of both internal and independent investigations by a major New York based law firm which has a specialty in this area, as well as the results of investigations concluded by North American regulatory authorities, Brookfield does not believe that the Brazilian subsidiary engaged in any wrongdoing. However, the final outcome of this or any other claims, governmental investigations, audits or inquiries cannot be predicted with certainty and any unfavorable resolution could negatively impact Brookfield (including the Adviser).

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Sub-Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to a sub-administration agreement (the "Sub-Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, ("USBFS" or the "Sub-Administrator") 1201 South Alma School Road, Suite 3000, Mesa, Arizona 85210, acts as the Sub-Administrator to the Funds. USBFS provides certain 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 per share 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, USBFS does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to a fund accounting and servicing agreement (the "Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement"), USBFS, 615 Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the fund accountant (the "Fund Accountant") for the Funds. USBFS provides certain accounting services to the Funds including, among other responsibilities, portfolio accounting services; expense accrual and payment services; fund valuation and financial reporting services; tax accounting services; and compliance control services.

Pursuant to the Sub-Administration Agreement and the Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement, as compensation for its services, USBFS receives an annual fee based upon the average net assets in the Fund Complex of: 0.04% on the first \$2 billion, 0.035% on the next \$2 billion, 0.03% on the next \$2.5 billion and 0.02% on the remaining assets, with a minimum annual fee for the Fund Complex of \$534,000. USBFS also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses. USBFS also acts as transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under a separate agreement.

The Funds are responsible for any fees due to the Sub-Administrator, the Fund Accountant and the Transfer Agent.

Custodian

Pursuant to a Custody Agreement between the Trust and U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212 (the "Custodian"), the Custodian serves as the custodian of the Funds' assets, holds the Funds' portfolio securities in safekeeping, and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Custodian is compensated with an asset-based fee plus transaction fees and is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

The Custodian and Sub-Administrator do not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. The Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, Transfer Agent, Custodian and the Funds' Distributor (as defined below) are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP, 111 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust.

Legal Counsel

Paul Hastings LLP, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the respective Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions. The Funds do not intend to use any affiliated broker-dealers.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as: the price of the security; the commission rate; the execution capability, including execution speed and reliability; trading expertise and knowledge of the other side of the trade; reputation and integrity; market depth and available liquidity; recent order flow; timing and size of an order; 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 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 Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreements, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value.

While it is each Fund's 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 Fund, 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, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer.

Investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of other client accounts or mutual funds managed or advised by the 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 a Fund at the same time, the Fund 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, a Fund 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 a Fund is purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts or mutual funds in a manner deemed equitable by the 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 a Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds is set forth below.

	2022	2021	2020
Global Real Estate Fund	\$1,088,721	\$952,575	\$1,990,605
Infrastructure Fund	\$683,804	\$544,679	\$638,195
Renewables Fund	\$20,858	N/A	N/A
Real Assets Securities Fund	\$73,337	\$66,354	\$173,736

The table below indicates the portion of each Fund's brokerage commissions (from the table above) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, that was directed to brokers who, in addition to providing trade execution, also supplied that Fund or the Adviser with research services.

Name of Fund	Dollar Value of Securities Traded	Related Soft Dollar Brokerage Commissions
Global Real Estate Fund	\$1,140,187,779	\$388,632
Infrastructure Fund	\$701,262,598	\$196,541
Renewables Fund	\$22,955,673	\$5,842
Real Assets Securities Fund	95,464,365	\$20,909

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (i) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (ii) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to above-average transaction costs, could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates (currently as high as 37% for individuals) and could increase brokerage commission costs. To the extent that a Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of the Funds could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Funds and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. The following table shows each Fund's portfolio turnover rate for the three most recent fiscal years ended December 31:

	2022	2021	2020
Global Real Estate Fund	99%	65%	114%
Infrastructure Fund	74%	62%	138%
Renewables Fund	62% ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A
Real Assets Securities Fund	92%	79%	154%

(1) For the period from commencement of operations on February 5, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The information below provides summary information regarding the individuals identified in the Prospectus as primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Funds (“Portfolio Managers”). All asset information is as of December 31, 2022.

Leonardo Anguiano — Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Anguiano has 25 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager on the Public Securities Group’s Infrastructure Securities team. In this role he oversees and contributes to the portfolio construction process, including execution of buy/sell decisions. Before focusing on his portfolio manager duties, he was responsible for covering European securities focusing on the water, transportation and energy infrastructure sectors. His past experience includes both direct and listed infrastructure investing and he has spent the majority of his career in London. Prior to joining the firm in 2015, Mr. Anguiano worked for Santander in Madrid where he was in specialty sales covering infrastructure and utilities. Prior to Santander, he worked at Arcus Infrastructure Partners and Babcock & Brown focusing on direct infrastructure investing. Mr. Anguiano started his career at JP Morgan Cazenove on the sell side. He earned a Master of Philosophy degree from Cambridge University and a Bachelor of Science degree from the London School of Economics. He has served as Portfolio Manager of the Infrastructure Fund and the Real Assets Securities Fund since September 2016.

Larry Antonatos — Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Antonatos has 32 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager for the Public Securities Group’s Real Asset Solutions team. In this role he oversees the portfolio construction process, including execution of asset allocation. He joined the firm in 2011 as Product Manager for the firm’s equity investment strategies. Prior to joining Brookfield, he was a portfolio manager for a U.S. REIT strategy for 10 years. He also has investment experience with direct property, CMBS, and mortgage loans. Mr. Antonatos earned a Master of Business Administration degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Vanderbilt University. He has served as Co-Portfolio Manager of the Real Assets Securities Fund since February 2016.

Brandon Benjamin — Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Benjamin has 16 years of industry experience and is a Director for Public Securities Group’s Real Estate Securities team. He assists in construction, execution, and daily oversight of several portfolio strategies. He focuses on U.S. Residential and Japanese Developers. Prior to joining the firm in 2019, Brandon was a Global Real Estate Senior Investment Analyst at American Century Investments where he covered U.S. Residential and Self Storage REITs, homebuilders, and commercial real estate brokers, as well as Japan. Prior to American Century Investments, he held positions at Harrison Street Securities, NAREIT and Cambridge Associates. Brandon is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT). He earned a Juris Doctor degree from Indiana University Maurer School of Law, a Master of Business Administration degree from Indiana University Kelley School of Business, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics & Business from Lafayette College. Mr. Benjamin has served as Portfolio Manager of the Global Real Estate Fund since June 2022.

Joe Idaszak — Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Idaszak has 11 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager on the Public Securities Group’s Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Securities team. In this role he oversees and contributes to the portfolio construction process, including execution of buy/sell decisions. He is also responsible for covering North American and European infrastructure securities focusing on the Utilities, Renewables, Clean Technology and Social Infrastructure sectors on the broader Infrastructure Securities team. Prior to joining the firm in 2016, Joseph was an Investment Associate at Silverpath Capital Management where he focused on Renewables, Utilities and MLPs. Prior to that, he was an Investment Banking Analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. where he focused on Renewables, Clean Technology, Industrials and Healthcare. Joseph earned a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Notre Dame.

Bernhard Krieg, CFA — Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Krieg has 25 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager on the Public Securities Group's Real Estate Securities team. In this role he oversees and contributes to the portfolio construction process, including execution of buy/sell decisions. Prior to joining the firm in 2006, Mr. Krieg was a Senior Vice President at Haven Funds and a Vice President at Security Capital. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. Mr. Krieg earned a Master of Business Administration degree from Texas A&M University and his undergraduate equivalent in Business Administration and Civil Engineering from the Technical University in Dresden, Germany. Mr. Krieg has served as Portfolio Manager of the Global Real Estate Fund and Real Assets Securities Fund since their respective inception dates.

Iñigo Mijangos— Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Mijangos has 20 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager on the Public Securities Group's Global Renewables & Sustainable Infrastructure Securities team. In this role he oversees and contributes to the portfolio construction process, including execution of buy/sell decisions. He is also responsible for Utilities and Renewables coverage, across Europe and North America, for the broader Infrastructure Securities team. Prior to joining the firm in 2018, Mr. Mijangos worked at Santander UK as a Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst, where he co-managed a European equity absolute return long/short strategy. Prior to Santander, he worked as a Research Analyst for T. Rowe Price and Kepler Cheuvreux. He started his career as a Senior Financial Auditor at Arthur Andersen. Iñigo earned a Degree in Economics from Universidad San Pablo CEU.

Tom Miller, CFA — Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Miller has 13 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager on the Public Securities Group's Infrastructure Securities team. In this role he oversees and contributes to the portfolio construction process, including execution of buy/sell decisions. Before focusing on his portfolio manager duties, he was responsible for covering North American infrastructure securities focusing on MLPs and the Energy Infrastructure sector. Prior to joining the firm in 2013, Mr. Miller worked at FactSet. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst[®] designation and earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Indiana University.

Julian Perlmutter — Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Perlmutter has 20 years of industry experience and is a Director on the Public Securities Group's Real Estate Securities team. He assists in construction, execution and daily oversight of several portfolio strategies. He focuses on the U.S. Self Storage, Towers, and Data Center sectors, as well as Hong Kong. Prior to joining the firm in 2012, Mr. Perlmutter was a Vice President at Cohen & Steers Capital Management Inc. based in New York and then Hong Kong covering Asian securities. He also worked as an analyst at Morningstar Inc. focusing on the U.S. Hotel and Apartment REIT sectors. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and earned a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Loyola University in Chicago. Mr. Perlmutter has served as Portfolio Manager of the Global Real Estate Fund since June 2022.

Michael Shoemaker — Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Shoemaker has 19 years of industry experience and is a Director on the Public Securities Group's Real Estate Securities team. Mr. Shoemaker assists in construction, execution and daily oversight of several portfolio strategies. He focuses on U.S. Industrial and Healthcare, United Kingdom and Australia. Prior to joining the firm in 2012, Mr. Shoemaker was part of the global portfolio management team at Heitman as Assistant Portfolio Manager for the European region. He was based in Frankfurt and London during his tenure at Heitman. He began his career at TCF National Bank in the commercial-lending division with a focus on underwriting commercial real estate loans and other asset-backed credit facilities. Mr. Shoemaker earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Miami University. Mr. Shoemaker has served as Portfolio Manager of the Global Real Estate Fund since June 2022.

Richard Sweigard — Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Sweigard has 22 years of industry experience and is a Director on the Public Securities Group's Real Estate Securities team. Richard assists in construction, execution and daily oversight of several portfolio strategies. In addition, he focuses on the U.S. Office and continental Europe. Prior to joining the firm in 2005, he was an analyst at KeyBanc Capital Markets, a division of McDonald Investments. Richard earned a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Mr. Sweigard has served as Portfolio Manager of the Global Real Estate Fund since June 2022.

Gaal Surugeon, CFA — Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Surugeon has 14 years of industry experience and is a Portfolio Manager for Public Securities Group's Real Assets Solutions team. He is responsible for portfolio construction and asset allocation for the firm's diversified real asset portfolios. Prior to joining the firm in 2019, Mr. Surugeon was an Executive Director at Oppenheimer Asset Management where he served as a manager of the firm's multi-asset portfolios and Director of Asset Allocation and Research. Prior to that, he was an Associate Economist at Decision Economics, Inc. Mr. Surugeon holds the Chartered Financial Analyst[®] designation and is a member of the CFA Society of Chicago. He

earned a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Krieg is primarily responsible for the-day-to day investment decisions for the Global Real Estate Fund.

Messrs. Anguiano and Miller are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions for the Infrastructure Fund.

Messrs. Antonatos and Surugeon are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Real Assets Securities Fund. Messrs. Antonatos and Surugeon draw upon the expertise of colleagues within the Public Securities Group in managing the Fund, and they have the authority to adjust the allocation of assets across asset classes.

The table below shows the number of other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager and the total assets in each of the following categories, as of December 31, 2022, unless otherwise indicated: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. For each category, the table also shows the number of accounts and the total assets in the accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on account performance.

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Anguiano:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	8	24
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	2	4
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$117.3	\$400.7	\$3,751.9
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$137.5	\$1,421.6

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Antonatos:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	8	4
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	1	1
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$1,359.8	\$1,203.3	\$372.2
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$366.3	\$51.6

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Benjamin:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	6	19
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	1	1
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$101.6	\$318.8	\$1,815.5
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$75.1	\$299.5

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Krieg:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	8	24
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	2	2
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$101.6	\$363.3	\$1,879.1
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$88.6	\$353.3

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Idaszak:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	0	8	1
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	0	1
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$0	\$257.9	\$144.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$144.0

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Mijangos:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	0	8	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	0	2
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$0	\$257.9	\$350.6
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$0	\$350.6

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Miller:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	4	13	374
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	3	2
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$1,140.5	\$5,067.7	\$3,526.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$157.0	\$1,055.8

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Perlmutter:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	6	15
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	1	2
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$99.8	\$304.1	\$1,442.3
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$67.4	\$353.3

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Shoemacher:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	6	15
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	1	1
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$99.8	\$304.1	\$1,144.5
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$67.4	\$53.8

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Sweigard:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	6	20
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	1	0
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$101.6	\$318.8	\$1,523.1
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$75.1	\$0

The following table provides information relating to other accounts managed by Mr. Surugeon:

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Companies	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	8	4
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Fees	0	1	1
Assets Managed (assets in millions)	\$1,359.8	\$1,203.3	\$372.2
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Fees (assets in millions)	\$0	\$366.3	\$51.6

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when the Portfolio Managers also have day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other accounts. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures that are

reasonably designed to identify and minimize the effects of these potential conflicts, however, there can be no guarantee that these policies and procedures will be effective in detecting potential conflicts, or in eliminating the effects of any such conflicts. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. As indicated in the tables above, the Portfolio Managers manage multiple accounts. As a result, the Portfolio Managers will not be able to devote all of their time to management of a Fund. The Portfolio Managers, therefore, may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as might be the case if he/she were to devote all of his/her attention to the management of only a Fund.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. As indicated above, the Portfolio Managers manage accounts with investment strategies and/or policies that are similar to a Fund. If the Portfolio Managers identify an investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, a Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because the opportunity may be allocated among these accounts or other accounts managed primarily by other Portfolio Managers of the Adviser and its affiliates. In addition, in the event a Portfolio Manager determines to purchase a security for more than one account in an aggregate amount that may influence the market price of the security, accounts that purchased or sold the security first may receive a more favorable price than accounts that made subsequent transactions.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, a Portfolio Manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which the Portfolio Manager exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of these funds or accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the Portfolio Manager may execute differing or opposite transactions for one or more accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of one or more other accounts. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by an account may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) the Adviser, its affiliates, or other accounts, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security by an account may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) the Adviser, its affiliates, or other accounts.

Selection of Broker/Dealers. A Portfolio Manager may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the Funds or accounts that he/she supervises. In addition to providing execution of trades, some brokers and dealers provide portfolio managers with brokerage and research services which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might otherwise be available. These services may be more beneficial to certain funds or accounts of the Adviser and its affiliates than to others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to a Fund, a Portfolio Manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the Funds or other accounts that the Adviser and its affiliates manage. In addition, with respect to certain types of accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals) the Adviser may be limited by the client concerning the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades to particular brokers. In these cases, the Adviser or its affiliates may place separate, non-simultaneous transactions in the same security for a Fund and another account that may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of such Fund or the other accounts.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a Portfolio Manager differ among the accounts that he/she manages. If the structure of the Adviser's management fee or the Portfolio Manager's compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or performance-based management fees), the Portfolio Managers may be motivated to favor certain accounts over others. The Portfolio Managers also may be motivated to favor accounts in which they have investment interests, or in which the Adviser or its affiliates have investment interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance a Portfolio Manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial or otherwise, could influence the Portfolio Manager in affording preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit the Portfolio Manager. For example, as reflected above, if a Portfolio Manager manages accounts which have performance fee arrangements, certain portions of his/her compensation will depend on the achievement of performance milestones on those accounts. The Portfolio Manager could be incented to afford preferential treatment to those accounts and thereby be subject to a potential conflict of interest.

Certain Business Relationships. The Adviser and the Funds have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to address the various conflicts of interest that may arise for the Adviser and its staff members. However, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be able to detect and prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may arise.

Compensation

The Portfolio Managers are compensated based on the scale and complexity of their portfolio responsibilities, the total return performance of funds and accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager on an absolute basis and when compared to appropriate peer groups of similar size and strategy, as well as the management skills displayed in managing their portfolio teams and the teamwork displayed in working with other members of the firm. Since the Portfolio Managers are responsible for multiple funds and accounts, investment performance is evaluated on an aggregate basis almost equally weighted among performance, management and teamwork. Base compensation for the Portfolio Managers varies in line with a Portfolio Manager's seniority and position. The compensation of Portfolio Managers with other job responsibilities (such as acting as an executive officer of their firm or supervising various departments) includes consideration of the scope of such responsibilities and the Portfolio Manager's performance in meeting them. The Adviser seeks to compensate Portfolio Managers commensurate with their responsibilities and performance, and in a manner that is competitive with other firms within the investment management industry. Salaries, bonuses and stock-based compensation in the industry also are influenced by the operating performance of their respective firms and their parent companies. While the salaries of the Portfolio Managers are comparatively fixed, cash bonuses and stock-based compensation may fluctuate significantly from year to year. Bonuses are determined on a discretionary basis by the senior executives of the firm and measured by individual and team-oriented performance guidelines. Awards under the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) are approved annually and there is a rolling vesting schedule to aid in retention of key people. A key component of this program is achievement of client objectives in order to properly align interests with our clients. Further, the incentive compensation of all investment personnel who work on each strategy is directly tied to the relative performance of the strategy and its clients.

The compensation structure of the Portfolio Managers and other investment professionals has four primary components:

- A base salary;
- An annual cash bonus;
- If applicable, long-term compensation consisting of restricted stock or stock options of the Adviser's ultimate parent company, Brookfield Asset Management ULC; and
- If applicable, long-term compensation consisting generally of restricted share units tied to the performance of funds managed by the Adviser.

The Portfolio Managers also receive certain retirement, insurance and other benefits that are broadly available to all employees. Compensation of the Portfolio Managers is reviewed on an annual basis by senior management.

Securities Owned in the Funds by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies the dollar value (in ranges) of investments beneficially held by the Portfolio Managers, if any, in the respective Funds as of December 31, 2022.

Portfolio Managers	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Managers ⁽¹⁾
Leonardo Anguiano	A
Larry Antonatos	A
Brandon Benjamin	A
Bernhard Krieg	E
Joe Idaszak	C
Inigo Mijangos	E
Tom Miller	A
Julian Perlmutter	E
Michael Shoemacher	D
Richard Sweigard	A
Gaal Surugeon	A

(1) Key to Dollar Ranges: A) none; B) \$1–\$10,000; C) \$10,001–\$50,000; D) \$50,001–\$100,000; E) \$100,001–\$500,000; F) \$500,001–\$1,000,000; or G) over \$1,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Quasar Distributors, LLC, 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (the “Distributor”), pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Funds’ distributor, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of Fund shares. The offering of the Funds’ shares is continuous. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA.

The Distribution Agreement will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of each Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of each Fund’s shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, or by the Distributor on 60 days written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

DISTRIBUTION PLANS

The Funds have adopted separate distribution and service plans (each, a “Plan,” and collectively, the “Plans”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act on behalf of each of the Class A and Class C Shares of each Fund. Payments may be made by the Funds under each Plan for the purpose of financing any activity primarily intended to result in the sales of shares of the class to which such Plan relates as determined by the Board. Such activities typically include advertising; compensation for sales and marketing activities of the Distributor and other banks, broker-dealers, and service providers; shareholder account servicing; production and dissemination of prospectus and sales and marketing materials; and capital or other expenses of associated equipment, rent, fixtures, salaries, bonuses, reporting and recordkeeping, and other overhead. To the extent any activity is one which the Funds may finance without a distribution plan, the Funds may also make payments to finance such activity outside of the Plans and not be subject to its limitations. Payments under the Plans are not dependent on distribution expenses actually incurred by the Distributor. The Plans compensate the Distributor regardless of expense, and accordingly a portion of the payments by the Funds may be used indirectly to finance distribution activities on behalf of other funds in the Fund Complex and a portion of the payments by such other funds may be used to finance distribution activities on behalf of the Funds. The Plans are intended to benefit the Funds, among other things, by increasing its assets and thereby reducing the Funds’ expense ratio. The Independent Trustees have concluded that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plans will benefit these classes and their respective shareholders.

Under its terms, each Plan remains in effect so long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by vote of the Funds’ Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. No Plan may be amended to materially increase the amount to be spent for services provided by the Distributor thereunder without shareholder approval, and all material amendments of any Plan must also be approved by the Board in the manner described above. Each Plan may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds (as defined in the 1940 Act). Under each Plan, the Distributor will provide the Trustees with periodic reports of amounts expended under such Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

Pursuant to the Plans, each Fund pays the Distributor 0.25% of its average daily net assets of Class A Shares and 1.00% of its average daily net assets of Class C Shares. In addition, pursuant to the Plans, the Adviser, its affiliates, or the Distributor and its affiliates may make payments from time to time from their own resources, which may include the investment advisory fee, administration fee, or the distribution fee received from each Fund, and past profits, for any of the foregoing purposes. Due to the continuing nature of Rule 12b-1 payments, long-term investors may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charge permitted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, each Fund appoints the Distributor as its general distributor and exclusive agent for the sale of the Funds’ shares. The Funds have agreed to indemnify the Distributor to the extent permitted by applicable law against certain liabilities under federal securities laws.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, the Funds made payments under the Plans for Class A Shares and for Class C Shares to the Distributor as follows:

Name of the Fund	2022	2021	2020
Global Real Estate Fund	\$60,829	\$91,412	\$94,225
Infrastructure Fund	\$43,950	\$49,331	\$66,344
Renewables Fund	\$0 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A
Real Assets Securities Fund	\$1,729	\$1,715	\$1,629

(1) Class A and Class C Shares had not commenced operations as of December 31, 2022.

The amounts paid by the Funds may include third party servicing fees paid to the providers of various programs that make shares available to their customers. Subject to tax limitations and approvals by the Board, the Funds also make payments to the providers of various programs that make shares available to their customers, out of its assets other than Rule 12b-1 payments, in amounts not greater than savings of expenses the Funds would incur in maintaining shareholder accounts for those who invest in the Funds directly rather than through these programs. The Adviser and its affiliates may also pay for all or a portion of these program's charges out of their financial resources other than Rule 12b-1 fees.

Shares of the Funds may also be purchased through shareholder agents that are not affiliated with the Funds or the Distributor. There are no sales or service charge imposed by the Funds other than as described in the Prospectus for Class A and Class C Shares under the "Description of Share Classes" section, but agents who do not receive distribution payments or sales charges may impose a charge to the investor for their services. Such fees may vary among agents, and such agents may impose higher initial or subsequent investment requirements than those established by the Funds. Services provided by broker-dealers may include allowing the investor to establish a margin account and to borrow on the value of the Funds' shares in that account. It is the responsibility of the shareholder's agent to establish procedures which would assure that, upon receipt of an order to purchase shares of the Funds, the order will be transmitted so that it will be received by the Distributor before the time when the price applicable to the buy order expires.

No Independent Trustee of the Funds had a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of any Plan or related agreements.

The Rule 12b-1 Plan is intended to benefit the Funds by increasing their assets and thereby reducing the Funds' expense ratio.

The following table shows the allocation of the Rule 12b-1 fees paid by each Fund during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

	Global Real Estate Fund	Infrastructure Fund	Renewables Fund	Real Assets Securities Fund
Advertising/Marketing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Printing/Postage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Payment to dealers	\$60,829	\$43,950	\$0	\$1,729
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$60,829	\$43,950	\$0	\$1,729

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV of each Fund is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time), each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. It is expected that the NYSE will not be open for trading on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday/Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

NAV per share is calculated separately for each share class of each Fund. The NAV of Class A and Class C Shares of each Fund, as applicable, will generally be lower than the NAV of Class I Shares as a result of the higher service and distribution-related fees to which Class A and Class C Shares are subject. It is expected, however, that the NAV of each class will tend to converge immediately after the recording of dividends, if any, which will differ by approximately the amount of the distribution and/or service fee expense accrual differential among the classes. The Annual Report to Shareholders dated December 31, 2022, provides how the Fund calculated its NAV per share as of December 31, 2022.

Generally, the Funds' investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined under procedures approved by the Board. The Adviser oversees the day to day responsibilities for valuation determinations under these procedures. The Board regularly reviews the application of these procedures to the securities in the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser's Valuation Committee is comprised of senior members of the Adviser's management team.

The Board has designated the Adviser as the valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act to perform fair value determination relating to any or all Fund investments. The Board oversees the Adviser in its role as the valuation designee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act.

Investments in equity securities listed or traded on any securities exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market are valued at the last trade price as of the close of business on the valuation date. If the NYSE closes early, then the equity security will be valued at the last traded price before the NYSE close. Prices of foreign equities that are principally traded on certain foreign markets will generally be adjusted daily pursuant to a fair value pricing service approved by the Board in order to reflect an adjustment for the factors occurring after the close of certain foreign markets but before the NYSE close. When fair value pricing is employed, the value of the portfolio securities used to calculate the Fund's NAV may differ from quoted or official closing prices. Investments in open-end registered investment companies, if any, are valued at the NAV as reported by those investment companies.

Securities for which market prices are not readily available, cannot be determined using the sources described above, or the Adviser's Valuation Committee determines that the quotation or price for a portfolio security provided by a broker-dealer or an independent pricing service is inaccurate will be valued at a fair value determined by the Adviser's Valuation Committee following the procedures adopted by the Adviser under the supervision of the Board. The Adviser's valuation policy establishes parameters for the sources, methodologies, and inputs the Adviser's Valuation Committee uses in determining fair value.

The fair valuation methodology may include or consider the following guidelines, as appropriate: (1) evaluation of all relevant factors, including but not limited to, pricing history, current market level, supply and demand of the respective security; (2) comparison to the values and current pricing of securities that have comparable characteristics; (3) knowledge of historical market information with respect to the security; (4) other factors relevant to the security which would include, but not be limited to, duration, yield, fundamental analytical data, the Treasury yield curve, and credit quality. The fair value may be difficult to determine and thus judgment plays a greater role in the valuation process. Imprecision in estimating fair value can also impact the amount of unrealized appreciation or depreciation recorded for a particular portfolio security and differences in the assumptions used could result in a different determination of fair value, and those differences could be material. For those securities valued by fair valuations, the Adviser's Valuation Committee reviews and affirms the reasonableness of the valuations based on such methodologies and fair valuation determinations on a regular basis after considering all relevant information that is reasonably available. There can be no assurance that the Fund could purchase or sell a portfolio security at the price used to calculate the Fund's NAV.

An internal pricing hierarchy has been established to maximize the use of observable market data and minimize the use of unobservable inputs and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

Securities primarily traded in the NASDAQ Global Market® for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ® Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. OTC securities which are not traded in the NASDAQ Global Market® shall be valued at the most recent sales price. Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available (including restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures approved by or under the direction of the Board.

The Funds' securities, including ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last available bid and asked price. Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Adviser to be the primary market.

In the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time a Fund's NAV is calculated (such as a significant surge or decline in the United States or other markets) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor's ability to seek to profit by estimating the Fund's NAV in advance of the time the NAV is calculated. The Adviser anticipates that a Fund's portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are considered unreliable or are unavailable.

All other assets of the Funds are valued in such manner as the Board in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

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

How to Buy Shares

You may purchase shares of a Fund from securities brokers, dealers or financial intermediaries (collectively, “Financial Intermediaries”), which may charge you a fee for this service and may require different minimum initial and subsequent investments than the Fund. Financial Intermediaries may also impose other charges or restrictions different from those applicable to a direct investor in a Fund. In addition, a broker may charge a commission to its customers on transactions in Fund shares, provided the broker acts solely on an agency basis for its customer and does not receive any distribution-related payment in connection with the transaction. Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. The Funds may enter into arrangements with certain Financial Intermediaries whereby such Financial Intermediaries are authorized to accept your order on behalf of a Fund. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, shares will be purchased at the appropriate per share price next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it participates in these arrangements. The Funds, the Adviser, the Distributor, the Transfer Agent, and each of their respective directors, trustees, officers, employees, and agents are not responsible for the failure of any Financial Intermediary to carry out its obligations to its customers.

Though shareholders do not pay an initial sales charge at the time of purchase of Class C Shares, the Distributor compensates selling Financial Intermediaries by paying 1.00% of the purchase price for Class C Shares. If Class C Shares are redeemed within approximately twelve months after purchase, shareholders are charged a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00%. You will not pay a CDSC to the extent that the value of the redeemed shares represents reinvestment of distributions or capital appreciation of shares redeemed. Proceeds from the CDSC and the 1.00% payments made by the Funds under the Plan, on behalf of the Class C Shares of each Fund, in the first year after purchase are paid to the Distributor and are used in whole or in part by the Distributor to pay the Adviser for financing of the 1.00% up-front commission to Financial Intermediaries who sell Class C Shares. Financial Intermediaries will generally become eligible to receive some or all of such payments one year after purchase. The combination of the CDSC and the ongoing Plan fee on Class C Shares facilitates the ability of a Fund to sell Class C Shares without a sales charge being deducted at the time of purchase. Imposition of the CDSC and the Plan fee on Class C Shares is limited by the FINRA asset-based sales charge rule.

The public offering price of Fund shares is the NAV per share plus any applicable sales charge. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your order in good order. In most cases, in order to receive that day’s public offering price, the Transfer Agent must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time.

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

In addition to cash purchases, Fund shares may be purchased by tendering payment in-kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy Fund shares must be readily marketable, their acquisition consistent with the Fund’s investment restrictions, policies and objectives and otherwise acceptable to the Adviser and the Board. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in “Pricing of Fund Shares” in the Prospectus.

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly to your Fund or through your Financial Intermediary.

Payments to shareholders for shares of a Fund redeemed directly from the Fund will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the written request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment during any period when (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio

securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders. Under unusual circumstances, the Fund may suspend redemptions, or postpone payment for more than seven days, but only as authorized by SEC rules.

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

Telephone Redemptions

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

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

Redemptions In-Kind

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

Each Fund does not intend to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although the Funds, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event a Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, the Fund expects that it would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a *pro rata* distribution based on its entire portfolio. If the Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a *pro rata* portion of such illiquid securities or the Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. The Fund does not anticipate that it would ever selectively distribute a greater than *pro rata* portion of any illiquid securities to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders' ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

TAXES

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that may not be described in the Prospectus. This is not intended to be a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as substitutes for thorough tax planning.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund has elected to qualify and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, as long as it is in the best interest of its shareholders. To qualify as a regulated investment company, a Fund must distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities, taxable interest and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses), and meet certain other requirements (including diversification of assets

and sources of income) discussed below. By meeting these requirements, a Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends) distributed to shareholders. There can be no assurance that the Fund will meet all of the requirements for such qualification each year. As of December 31, 2022, the Infrastructure Fund did not have any capital loss carryforwards; the Real Estate Fund's capital loss carryforwards were \$91,444,748, which can be used to offset future realized short-term capital gains, and \$8,640,718, which can be used to offset future realized long-term capital gains; the Renewables Fund's capital loss carryforwards were \$325,223, which can be used to offset future realized short-term capital gains; and the Real Assets Securities Fund's capital loss carryforwards were \$3,778,451, which can be used to offset future realized short-term capital gains. The capital loss carryforwards will not expire.

Each Fund must satisfy an asset diversification test in order to qualify as a regulated investment company. Under this test, at the close of each quarter of a Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of that Fund's total assets must consist of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets in securities of such issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of its total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), in two or more issuers that the Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and which are engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses, or in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. Generally, an option (call or put) with respect to a security is treated as issued by the issuer of the security, not the issuer of the option.

In addition to satisfying the requirements described above, a regulated investment company must derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If, for any taxable year, a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and any distributions would be taxable to the shareholders as ordinary or qualified dividends to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits.

Excise Tax on Regulated Investment Companies

Amounts, other than tax-exempt interest, not distributed on a timely basis may be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax at the Fund level. To prevent imposition of the excise tax, the Funds must distribute during the calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of their ordinary income (excluding any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of their capital gains over capital losses (adjusted for certain losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year (or, at the election of a regulated investment company having a taxable year ending November 30 or December 31, for its taxable year), and (3) any deficiencies from distributions in prior years.

Fund Distributions

Each Fund will make distributions of dividends and capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. Additionally, each Fund currently intends to make quarterly distributions at a variable rate. In particular, the distribution payments will be fixed each quarter, after which the distribution rate may be adjusted on a quarterly basis following receipt of the quarterly distributions from a Fund's underlying holdings. Each Fund may make an additional payment of dividends or distributions of capital gains if it deems it desirable at any other time of the year or in order to comply with applicable law. Each Fund distributes all or substantially all (and in no event less than 90%) of its investment company taxable income each year. Distributions of investment company taxable income, including net short-term capital gains, generally are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, reported by the Funds as capital gain dividends are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time the shareholder has held its shares of a Fund. In determining the amount of net capital gains to be distributed, any capital loss carryover from prior years, if any, will be applied against capital gains to reduce the amount of distributions paid. Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of distributions.

A distribution will be treated as paid during the calendar year if it is paid during the calendar year or declared by the Fund in October, November or December of that year, payable to shareholders of record on a date during any such month and paid

by the Fund during January of the following year. Any such distributions paid during January of the following year will be deemed to be received on December 31 of the year the distributions are declared, rather than when the distributions are received.

If any net capital gains are retained by the Funds for reinvestment, requiring federal income taxes thereon to be paid by it, the Funds can elect to treat such capital gains as having been distributed to shareholders. In that event, shareholders will report such capital gains as net capital gains, will be able to claim their share of federal income taxes paid by a Fund on such gains as a credit against their own federal income tax liability, and will be entitled to increase the adjusted tax basis of their Fund shares by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in their gross income and the tax deemed paid.

Distributions by a Fund that do not constitute ordinary income dividends or capital gain dividends will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in its shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of its shares, as discussed below.

Dividends of investment company taxable income paid by the Fund generally will qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction generally available to corporate shareholders (other than certain corporations, such as S corporations, which are not eligible for the deduction because of their special characteristics and other than for purposes of special taxes such as the accumulated earnings tax and the personal holding company tax) to the extent of the amount of qualifying dividends (as defined in the Code) received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. In addition, the dividends-received deduction for a corporate shareholder will be disallowed for shareholders who do not hold their shares in a Fund for at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning 45 days before a share in the Fund becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend and will be disallowed with respect to an investment in the Fund that is debt financed. Shareholders will be notified at the end of the year as to the amount of the dividends that qualify for the dividends-received deduction. In addition, pursuant to its quarterly distribution policy, each Fund may make distributions that are treated as a return of capital.

Distributions (other than any return of capital) are taxable to shareholders whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. Shareholders receiving a distribution in the form of additional shares will be treated as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to the amount of the cash dividend that otherwise would have been distributable (where the additional shares are purchased in the open market), or the fair market value of the shares received, determined as of the reinvestment date. Shareholders electing to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for U.S. federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the value of a share on the reinvestment date.

In general, gain or loss recognized by a Fund on the disposition of an asset will be a capital gain or loss. However, gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by the Fund at a market discount (generally, at a price less than its principal amount) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount which accrued during the period of time the Fund held the debt obligation.

Certain of the options, futures contracts, and forward foreign currency exchange contracts in which the Funds may invest are so-called "section 1256 contracts." With certain exceptions, realized gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"). Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, generally, for purposes of the nondeductible 4% excise tax, on October 31 of each year) are "marked-to-market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as 60/40 gain or loss. Investors should consult their own tax advisers in this regard.

Generally, the hedging transactions undertaken by a Fund may constitute "straddles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by a Fund. In addition, losses realized by a Fund on a position that is part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Since only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences to a Fund of hedging transactions are not entirely clear. A Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to straddles available under the Code. If an election is made, the amount, character, and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined pursuant to the rules applicable to the election(s) made, which may accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions.

Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses, and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a Fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

Gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates resulting from transactions in a foreign currency generally are treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. These gains or losses may increase, decrease, or eliminate the amount of a Fund's investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income.

Investors should carefully consider the tax implications of buying shares prior to a distribution by the Funds. The price of shares purchased at that time generally would reflect the amount of the forthcoming distributions. Distributions by a Fund reduce the NAV of the Fund's shares, and if a distribution reduces the NAV below a stockholder's cost basis, such distribution, nevertheless, would be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income or capital gain, as described above even though, from an economic or investment standpoint, it may constitute a partial return of capital.

The Funds may invest in stocks of real estate investment trusts, or REITs. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment that effectively eliminates the corporate tax at the REIT level, REITs are required to distribute at least 90% of their net taxable income on an annual basis, earn certain percentages of their income from real estate assets, such as rent and interest on mortgages, and other generally passive income, and hold at least 75% of their assets in real estate and loans secured by mortgages on real estate. However, there are numerous situations in which a REIT may incur and pay some amount of federal, state, local or foreign taxes. A 4% nondeductible excise tax applies to certain undistributed REIT income. In addition, REITs are subject to requirements related to their organization, tax reporting, diversity of stock ownership and sales of assets. REITs frequently use taxable subsidiaries to conduct activities or earn income that might compromise their ability to qualify as a REIT. REIT dividends generally are not "qualified dividends" eligible for the maximum 20% federal tax rate. The REIT rules are complex. Certain cure provisions may apply if a REIT violates a requirement, but nonetheless the failure to maintain REIT status could result in corporate income tax at the REIT level, thus resulting in a significant adverse impact to REIT shareholders.

The Funds may invest in stocks of foreign companies that are classified under the Code as passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC under the Code if at least one-half of its assets (based on a quarterly average) constitutes investment-type assets or if 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. Under the PFIC rules, distribution of accumulated earnings or gain from the sale of stock of the PFIC (referred to as an "excess distribution") received with respect to PFIC stock is treated as having been realized ratably over the period during which the Fund held the PFIC stock.

A Fund itself will be subject to tax on the portion, if any, of the excess distribution that is allocated to the Fund's holding period in prior taxable years (and an interest factor will be added to the tax, as if the tax had actually been payable in such prior taxable years) even though the Fund distributes the corresponding income to shareholders. All excess distributions are taxable as ordinary income.

A Fund may be able to elect alternative tax treatment with respect to the PFIC stock it holds. One election that is currently available, provided the appropriate information is received from the PFIC, requires a Fund to generally include in its gross income its share of the earnings of a PFIC on a current basis, regardless of whether any distributions are received from the PFIC. If this election is made, the special rules, discussed above, relating to the taxation of excess distributions, would not apply. In addition, other elections may become available that would affect the tax treatment of PFIC stock held by a Fund. Each Fund's intention to qualify annually as a regulated investment company may limit its elections with respect to PFIC stock.

Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss, and the timing of the recognition of income and loss with respect to PFIC stock, as well as subject a Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC stock, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders by a Fund that holds PFIC stock, which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not invest in PFIC stock. Investors should consult their own tax advisers in this regard.

Dividends and interest paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may decrease the net return on foreign investments as compared to dividends and interest paid by domestic issuers. It is uncertain whether the Funds will be able to qualify to make this pass through election in current or future years.

The Funds will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which include most corporations. Under the backup withholding provisions, distributions of taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption or exchange of the shares of a regulated investment company may be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at the current rate of 24% in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the Company with their taxpayer identification numbers and their required certifications regarding their status under the

U.S. federal income tax law. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate shareholders should provide the Funds with their taxpayer identification numbers and should certify their exempt status in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be credited to a taxpayer's U.S. federal tax liability if the appropriate documentation is provided.

A Fund's distributions are not designed to comply with any required minimum distribution rules applicable to tax-deferred retirement accounts. In any given year, a Fund's distributions in cash may exceed or may be insufficient to meet the required amount for shareholders who are subject to such rules. Shareholders receiving cash distributions from a Fund within such accounts will need to include those distributions as appropriate in the computation of their annual required minimum distribution. Retirement account investors subject to the required minimum distribution rules should seek advice from their own tax advisers to ensure compliance with tax requirements.

Sale or Redemption of Shares

Upon the taxable disposition (including a sale or redemption) of shares of a Fund, a shareholder may realize a gain or loss depending upon its basis in the shares. Such gain or loss will be treated as capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and will be long-term or short-term, generally depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares. Non-corporate shareholders are currently subject to tax at a maximum federal rate of 20% on capital gains resulting from the disposition of shares held for more than 12 months. However, a loss realized by a shareholder on the disposition of Fund shares with respect to which capital gains dividends have been paid will, to the extent of such capital gain dividends, also be treated as a long-term capital loss if such shares have been held by the shareholder for six months or less. Further, a loss realized on a disposition will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced (whether by reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Capital losses in any year are deductible only to the extent of capital gains plus, in the case of a non-corporate taxpayer, \$3,000 of ordinary income (\$1,500 for married individuals filing separately). An exchange from one share class within a Fund to another share class within the same Fund generally is not a taxable transaction, provided that such classes have identical rights with respect to Fund assets.

Foreign Shareholders

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. persons, *i.e.*, U.S. citizens and residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts, and estates. Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consult his or her tax adviser regarding the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of Fund shares, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on amounts received by such person, and, for non-individual foreign shareholders, a 30% branch profits tax.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

A 30% withholding tax on a Fund's distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution," it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations (including, if applicable, complying with an intergovernmental agreement); (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors; or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If applicable, and subject to any intergovernmental agreements, withholding under FATCA is required generally with respect to distributions from the Funds. Under proposed Treasury regulations, which may be relied upon by taxpayers until final Treasury regulations are published, there is no FATCA withholding on gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of Fund shares. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax adviser regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

State and Local Tax Considerations

The Funds may be subject to state or local tax in jurisdictions in which a Fund is organized or may be deemed to be doing business.

Distributions may be subject to state and local income taxes. In addition, the treatment of a Fund and its shareholders in those states that have income tax laws might differ from their treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences affecting the Funds and their shareholders. Current and prospective shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund. The Funds do not expect to seek any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service or opinions from tax counsel.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Program (the “Program”) as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (“USA PATRIOT Act”). In order to ensure compliance with this law, the Trust’s Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Funds’ Distributor and Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including Office of Foreign Asset Control (“OFAC”), and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners, if applicable, cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, a Fund may be required to “freeze” the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Fund may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Trust’s Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated as of September 27, 2011 (the “Declaration of Trust”), permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest and to divide or combine the shares into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby materially changing the proportionate beneficial interest in a series or any class thereof. Upon a series’ liquidation, all shareholders would share *pro rata* in the net assets of such series available for distribution to shareholders unless otherwise determined by the Trustees or otherwise provided by the Declaration of Trust.

With respect to each series, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. The Trust reserves the right to create and issue additional series or classes. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. Currently, each series offers three classes of shares of beneficial interest — “Class A” Shares, “Class C” Shares and “Class I” Shares.

The shares of each series or class participate equally in the earnings, dividends and assets of the particular series or class. General liabilities of the Trust which are not readily identifiable as belonging to a specific series are allocated among any one or more series in a manner believed by the Trustees of the Trust to be fair and equitable. Shares have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. On each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders, unless the Trustees determine otherwise, all shares of all series and classes shall vote together as a single class; provided, however, that: (i) as to any matter with respect to which a separate vote of any series or class is required by the 1940 Act or other applicable law or is required by attributes applicable to any series or class, such requirements as to a separate vote by that series or class shall apply; (ii) unless the Trustees determine that this clause (ii) shall not apply in a particular case, to the extent that a matter referred to in clause (i) above affects more than one series or class and the interests of each such series or class in the matter are identical, then the shares of all such affected series or classes shall vote together as a single class; and (iii) as to any matter which does not affect the interests of a particular series or class, only the holders of shares of the one or more affected series or classes shall be entitled to vote. As determined by the Trustees, in their sole discretion, without the vote or consent of shareholders, (except as required by the 1940 Act) on any matter submitted to a vote of shareholders either (x) each whole share shall be entitled to one vote as to any matter on which it is entitled to vote and each fractional share shall be entitled to a proportionate fractional vote or (y) each dollar of NAV (number of shares owned times NAV per share of the Trust, if no series shall have been established, or of such series or class, as applicable) shall be entitled to one vote on any matter on which such shares are entitled to vote and each fractional dollar amount shall be entitled to a proportionate fractional vote. Without limiting the power of the Trustees in any way to designate otherwise in accordance with the preceding sentence, the Trustees established that each whole share shall be entitled to one vote as to any matter on which it is entitled to vote and each fractional share shall be entitled to a proportionate fractional vote. There is no cumulative voting in the election of Trustees. Shares may be voted in person or by proxy or in any

manner provided for in the By-Laws or as determined by the Trustees. A proxy may be given in writing, electronically, by telefax, or in any other manner provided for in the By-Laws or as determined by the Trustees.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders but will hold special meetings of shareholders of a series or class when, in the judgment of the Trustees, it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote. Shareholders also have, in certain circumstances, the right to remove one or more Trustees. Except as specifically provided in the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees may, without shareholder vote, amend or otherwise supplement the Declaration of Trust by making an amendment, a Declaration supplemental thereto or an amended and restated Declaration. Shareholders shall have the right to vote: (i) on any amendment which would affect their right to vote granted in the Declaration of Trust, (ii) on any amendment for which such vote is required by the 1940 Act and (iii) on any amendment submitted to them by the Trustees. Any amendment required or permitted to be submitted to shareholders which, as the Trustees determine, shall affect the shareholders of one or more series or classes shall be authorized by vote of the shareholders of each series or class affected and no vote of shareholders of a series or class not affected shall be required. Anything in the Declaration of Trust to the contrary notwithstanding, any amendment to Article VIII (Compensation, Limitation of Liability of Trustees) thereof shall not limit the rights to indemnification or insurance provided therein with respect to action or omission of any persons protected thereby prior to such amendment. The Trustees may without shareholder vote, restate or amend or otherwise supplement the By-Laws and the Certificate of Trust as the Trustees deem necessary or desirable. The Trust or any series or class may be terminated by the Trustees by written notice to the series' or class' shareholders. Unless so terminated, the Trust will continue indefinitely.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that as to any investment company which has two or more series outstanding and as to any matter required to be submitted to shareholder vote, such matter is not deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a "majority" (as defined in the Rule) of the voting securities of each series affected by the matter. Such separate voting requirements do not apply to the election of Trustees or the ratification of the selection of accountants. The Rule contains special provisions for cases in which an advisory contract is approved by one or more, but not all, series. A change in investment policy may go into effect as to one or more series whose holders so approve the change even though the required vote is not obtained as to the holders of other affected series.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, including the report thereon of Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, also appearing therein, are incorporated herein by reference to the Funds' Annual Report. The Funds' Annual Report is available upon request, and without charge, by calling 1-855-244-4859 or through the Funds' website at <https://publicsecurities.brookfield.com/en>.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATE DEBT RATINGS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.

Aaa:	Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.
Aa:	Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
A:	Obligations rated A are considered as upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
Baa:	Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
Ba:	Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
B:	Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
Caa:	Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
Ca:	Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
C:	Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.
Unrated:	Where no rating has been assigned or where a rating has been suspended or withdrawn, it may be for reasons unrelated to the quality of the issue. Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 An application for rating was not received or accepted.2 The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities that are not rated as a matter of policy.3 There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.4 The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's Investors Service, Inc.'s publications.

Suspension or withdrawal may occur if new and material circumstances arise, the effects of which preclude satisfactory analysis; if there is no longer available reasonable up-to-date data to permit a judgment to be formed; if a bond is called for redemption; or for other reasons.

Note: Moody's may apply numerical modifiers, 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through B in its corporate bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

STANDARD & POOR'S RATINGS SERVICE

AAA:	An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA:	An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest rated obligations only in a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A:	An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB:	An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
BB, B, CCC, CC, C:	Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.
C1:	The rating C1 is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.
D:	Bonds rated D are in payment default, and payment of interest and/or repayment of principal is in arrears.
Plus (+) or	The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing

Minus (-) within the major rating categories.

NR: Indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular type of obligation as a matter of policy.

Description of S&P and Moody's commercial paper ratings:

The designation A-1 by S&P indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign designation. Capacity for timely payment on issues with an A-2 designation is strong. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1. The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations, and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well established industries, high rates of return of funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

