

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

October 13, 2020

Datum One Series Trust

**50 S. LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60603**

(312) 557-4100

Phaeacian Global Value Fund

PPGVX

Phaeacian Accent International Value Fund

PPIVX

(each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) contains additional information about each Fund listed above. This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated October 13, 2020, as supplemented or revised from time to time. Each Fund is a series of Datum One Series Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust consists of three separate series. The Funds are offered through a Prospectus, dated October 13, as amended or supplemented from time to time.

Information for each Fund is as of the date noted. Investors may obtain free copies of the Funds’ Prospectus and annual or unaudited semi-annual shareholder reports, when available, by contacting the Funds at the address and phone number written above or by visiting our website at www.phaeacianpartners.com. This SAI contains information that may be useful to investors but which is not included in the Prospectus.

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TRUST HISTORY

This SAI describes the Funds, which are separate series of Datum One Series Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust is a Massachusetts business trust organized under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts on February 28, 2020 that currently consists of three separate investment series. The Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended (the “Declaration of Trust”), which is governed by Massachusetts law, is on file with the Secretary of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Phaeacian Partners LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as investment Adviser to the Funds.

The Trust may, from time to time, create additional series offered through new, revised or supplemented prospectuses or private placement memoranda and statements of additional information.

FUND CLASSIFICATION

Each Fund is an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Phaeacian Global Value Fund is a “diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act. The Phaeacian Accent International Value Fund is a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act.

CAPITALIZATION AND SHARE CLASSES

The Trust has an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest that may, without shareholder approval, be divided into an unlimited number of series of such shares, which, in turn, may be divided into an unlimited number of classes of such shares. Each of the Funds described in this SAI currently offers one class of shares. Generally, expenses and liabilities incurred by or arising in connection with a particular series of the Trust or class of shares are allocated only to that series of the Trust or class of shares. Expenses and liabilities not incurred by or arising in connection with a particular class of a series of the Trust or series of the Trust are allocated in relation to the respective net asset value of each series of the Trust or on such other basis as the Trustees may in their discretion determine.

Shares of each series of the Trust entitle their holders to one vote per share, with fractional shares voting proportionally; however, a separate vote will be taken by each series of the Trust or class of shares when required by the 1940 Act or when the Trustees of the Trust have determined that the matter affects one or more series of the Trust or classes of shares materially differently. When a matter affects only the interests of one or more series of the Trust or classes of shares, only shareholders of those series of the Trust or classes of shares shall be entitled to vote on the matter. Shares have noncumulative voting rights in the election of Trustees. Shareholders have the right to call a meeting to remove Trustees. Shares have no preemptive or subscription rights, and are transferable. Shares are entitled to dividends as declared by the Trust and approved by the Trustees of the Trust, and if a Fund were liquidated, holders of each class of shares of that Fund would receive the net assets of that Fund attributable to the class of shares.

Pursuant to the Trust’s Declaration of Trust, the Trust has the right, at its option, to redeem Fund shares held by a shareholder at any time at the net asset value thereof: (i) if at such time such shareholder owns fewer shares of any series or class than, or shares having an aggregate net asset value of less than, an amount determined from time to time by the Trustees; (ii) to the extent that such shareholder owns shares of a particular series equal to or in excess of a percentage of the outstanding shares of that series determined from time to time by the Trustees; (iii) to the extent that such shareholder owns shares of the Trust representing a percentage equal to or in excess of such percentage of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of the Trust or the aggregate net asset value of the Trust determined from time to time by the Trustees; (iv) if such shareholder fails to supply appropriate personal and tax identification information requested by the Trust; (v) if such Shareholder fails to meet or maintain the

qualifications for ownership of a particular series or class; or (vi) if the Trustees determine for any other reason, in their sole discretion, that the ownership of shares by a shareholder is not in the best interests of the remaining shareholders of the Trust or of the applicable series or class.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

In addition to the principal investment strategies and the principal risks of the Funds described in the Prospectus, each Fund may employ other investment practices and may be subject to additional risks, which are described below. No Fund is required to engage in any particular transaction or purchase any particular type of securities or investment even if to do so might benefit the Fund. Unless otherwise stated herein, all investment policies and restrictions of the Funds may be changed by the Board of Trustees without notice to shareholders or shareholder approval. In addition, each Fund may be subject to restrictions on its ability to utilize certain investments or investment techniques. Unless otherwise noted, these additional restrictions may be changed with the consent of the Board of Trustees but without approval by or notice to shareholders.

Cyber Security Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, investment companies such as the Funds and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks, but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Funds or its adviser, custodians, transfer agent, and/or other third party service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Fund shares, and other data integral to the functioning of a Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. The Funds also may incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to guard against any cyber incidents in the future. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. While the Funds or their service providers may have established business continuity plans and systems designed to guard against such cyber-attacks or adverse effects of such attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, in large part because different unknown threats may emerge in the future. Similar types of cyber security risks also are present for issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Fund's investment in such securities to lose value.

Derivative Instruments

The portfolio manager may use financial derivative instruments and techniques for efficient portfolio management in accordance with each Fund's fundamental investment strategies.

The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference they are designed to track.

Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by a Fund.

Financial derivative instruments used by the portfolio manager may include, but will not be limited to futures, forwards, options (both writing and purchasing), swaps and contracts for differences, and will include both exchange traded and over the counter derivative instruments. The assets or indices underlying such instruments may consist of any one or more of the following: transferable securities, money market instruments, other collective investment schemes, financial indices, interest and foreign exchange rates and currencies.

Financial derivative instruments may be used by the portfolio manager either for investment or efficient portfolio management purposes. The use of such instruments is intended to provide the portfolio manager with additional tools for managing risk and for efficient investment, which should in turn contribute to a better risk-return profile for the Funds. Examples of the way in which they may be used, which should not be taken as being exhaustive, include:

Futures. The portfolio manager may enter into single stock and index futures contracts to hedge against changes in the values of equity securities held by each Fund or markets to which each Fund is exposed or to hedge against currency and interest rate risk.

The portfolio manager may also use futures contracts to equitize cash or as a means of gaining exposure to particular securities or markets on a short to medium term basis in advance of making a decision to purchase a particular security or to reallocate assets on a longer term basis. In addition, the portfolio manager may use futures to reduce exposure to a market in advance of raising cash from asset sales to fund redemptions from each Fund.

The portfolio manager may also use futures contracts to take a directional view on particular securities or markets within each Fund's investment universe where, in their view, those securities or markets are overpriced or likely to enter into a downward phase of the investment cycle.

The Funds are operated by a person who has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA (the "exclusion") promulgated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). Accordingly, the Adviser (with respect to the Funds) is not subject to registration or regulation as a "commodity pool operator," under the CEA. To remain eligible for the exclusion, each of the Funds will be limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA, including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions (collectively "commodity interests"). In the event that a Fund's investments in commodity interests are not within the thresholds set forth in the exclusion, the Adviser may be required to register as a "commodity pool operator" with the CFTC with respect to that Fund. Each Fund's ability to invest in commodity interests is limited by the Adviser's intention to operate the Fund in a manner that would permit the Adviser to continue to claim the exclusion under Rule 4.5, which may adversely affect the Fund's total return. In the event the Adviser becomes unable to rely on the exclusion in Rule 4.5 and is required to register with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator with respect to a Fund, the Fund's expenses may increase, adversely affecting that Fund's total return.

Forwards. Currency forwards may be used to hedge the currency exposures of securities denominated in a currency other than the base currency of each Fund and to hedge against other changes in interest and currency rates which may have an impact on the Funds.

Options. Call options may be used to gain exposure to specific securities and put options may be used to hedge against downside risk. Options may also be purchased to hedge against currency and interest rate risk and the Adviser may write put options and covered call options to generate additional revenues for the Funds. The Adviser will not write uncovered call options.

Total Return Swaps. Total return swap agreements may be used to gain exposure to particular securities or markets in instances where it is not possible or not economic to do so through the underlying security or a futures contract. Swaps may also be used to hedge against currency and interest rate risk.

Contracts for Differences. Contracts for differences may be used either as a substitute for direct investment in the underlying equity security or as an alternative to and for the same purposes as futures and options, particularly in cases where there is no futures contract available in relation to a specific security, or where an option or index future represents an inefficient method of gaining exposure because of pricing risk or the risk of delta or beta mismatches, meaning that movements in the underlying reference assets prices are not reflected in the price changes in the derivative used to gain exposure to that asset.

Convertible Bonds. A convertible bond is a type of bond that the holder has the option to convert into a specified number of shares of common stock in the issuing company. It is a hybrid security with debt and equity-like features.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management. The Funds may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and/or stock-lending agreements to generate additional income for the Funds. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby each Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price.

Risk of Government Regulation of Derivatives

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

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

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

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

In some ways, cleared derivative arrangements are less favorable to mutual funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, the Funds may be required to provide more margin for cleared derivatives transactions than for bilateral derivatives transactions. Also, in contrast to a bilateral derivatives transaction, following a period of notice to the Funds, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared derivatives transaction at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing transactions or to terminate those transactions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of the Funds to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Funds to greater credit risk to its clearing member, because margin for cleared derivatives transactions in excess of a clearing house’s margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, each Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on each Fund’s behalf. In those cases, the transaction might have to be terminated, and each Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the transaction, including loss of an increase in the value of the transaction and/or loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to each Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation. For example, documentation relating to cleared derivatives generally includes a one-way indemnity by each Fund in favor of the clearing member for losses the clearing member incurs as each Fund’s clearing member and typically does not provide the Funds any remedies if the clearing member defaults or becomes insolvent. While futures contracts entail similar risks, the risks likely are more pronounced for cleared swaps due to their more limited liquidity and market history.

Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by

accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for the Funds. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if the Funds execute derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, each Fund may indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility as well as other transactions (for example, a transaction that includes both a security and an interest rate swap that hedges interest rate exposure with respect to such security), it is possible the Funds could not execute all components of the package on the swap execution facility. In that case, the Funds would need to trade certain components of the package on the swap execution facility and other components of the package in another manner, which could subject the Funds to the risk that certain of the components of the package would be executed successfully and others would not, or that the components would be executed at different times, leaving the Funds with an unhedged position for a period of time.

Additionally, U.S. regulators, the European Union and certain other jurisdictions have adopted minimum margin and capital requirements for uncleared OTC derivatives transactions. These rules impose minimum margin requirements on derivatives transactions between the Funds and its swap counterparties and impose regulatory requirements on the timing of transferring margin, which may accelerate each Fund's current margin process. The Funds are already subject to variation margin requirements, and the Funds may become subject to initial margin requirements under such rules in 2020. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin the Funds need to provide in connection with uncleared OTC derivatives transactions and, therefore, make such transactions more expensive.

New requirements may also result in increased uncertainty about counterparty credit risk, and they may also limit the flexibility of the Funds to protect its interests in the event of an insolvency of a derivatives counterparty. In the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, each Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization of collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty and may prohibit the Funds from exercising termination rights based on the financial institution's insolvency. In particular, with respect to counterparties who are subject to such proceedings in the European Union, the liabilities of such counterparties to the Funds could be reduced, eliminated, or converted to equity in such counterparties (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

In addition, the SEC has issued a proposed rule under the 1940 Act providing for the regulation of registered investment companies' use of derivatives and certain related instruments. The ultimate impact, if any, of possible regulation remains unclear, but the proposed rule, if adopted, could, among other things, restrict each Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions such that the Funds may be unable to implement its investment strategies.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict each Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Funds of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Funds, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. The implementation of the clearing requirement has increased the costs of derivatives transactions for the Funds, since the Funds have to pay fees to their clearing members and are typically required to post more margin for cleared derivatives than it has historically posted for bilateral derivatives. The costs of derivatives transactions are expected to increase further as clearing members raise their fees to cover the costs of additional capital requirements and other regulatory changes applicable to the clearing members. These regulations are new and evolving, so their potential impact on the Funds and the financial system are not yet known. While the new regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are

designed to reduce systemic risk (*i.e.*, the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that the new mechanisms will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing, minimum margin requirements and related requirements expose the Funds to new kinds of risks and costs.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest no more than 15% of its net assets (measured at the time of investment) in illiquid investments. Under Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, “illiquid investments” are defined as those investments that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven (7) calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Board has delegated liquidity determinations to the Adviser.

Illiquid investments may include, among various other types of investments, privately placed securities, which are sold directly to a small number of investors, usually institutions. Unlike public offerings, such securities are not registered under the federal securities laws. Although certain of these securities may be readily sold, others may be illiquid, and their sale may involve substantial delays and additional costs.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted a liquidity risk management rule that requires the Fund to establish a liquidity risk management program. The Board of Trustees has appointed the Group Risk Committee, established by the Liquidity Risk Program adopted by the Board of Trustees for the Trust, to administer the Fund’s liquidity risk management program.

Securities Financing Transactions and Equity Swaps

The Funds may engage in securities financing transactions (stock-lending arrangements and repurchase/ reverse repurchase agreements, “SFTs”) and equity swaps.

The collateral supporting SFTs will be valued daily at mark-to-market prices, and daily variation margin used if the value of collateral falls (due for example to market movements) below the required collateral coverage requirements in respect of the relevant transaction.

Borrowings

The Fund may be permitted to borrow for temporary purposes, for investment purposes and to more efficiently manage the portfolio. Such a practice will result in leveraging of the Fund’s assets and may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. This borrowing may be secured or unsecured. Provisions of the 1940 Act require the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed from a bank, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the Fund’s total assets made for temporary administrative purposes. Any borrowings for temporary administrative purposes in excess of 5% of the Fund’s total assets must maintain continuous asset coverage. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint if the Fund sells holdings at that time. Borrowing, like other forms of leverage, will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund’s portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs, which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased, if any. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

From time to time, the Fund may enter into, and make borrowings for temporary purposes related to the redemption of shares, including under a credit agreement with third-party lenders or the custodian. Such

borrowings will be allocated among the series of the Trust pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board of Trustees. In addition to borrowing money from a bank, the Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, sale-buybacks and other transactions that can be viewed as forms of borrowings, but for which the Fund does not have to have 300% asset coverage.

A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a portfolio-eligible security by the Fund to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, coupled with its agreement to repurchase the security at a specified time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement. Such transactions are advantageous if the interest cost to the Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the returns it obtains on investments purchased with the cash.

The Fund also may engage in simultaneous purchase and sale transactions that are known as “sale-buybacks.” A sale-buyback is similar to a reverse repurchase agreement, except that in a sale-buyback, the counterparty who purchases the security is entitled to receive any principal or interest payments made on the underlying security pending settlement of the Fund’s repurchase of the underlying security.

The Fund will typically segregate or “ earmark ” assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser and equal (on a daily mark-to-market basis) to its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and sale-buybacks. Reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls and sale-buybacks involve leverage risk and the risk that the market value of securities retained by the Fund may decline below the repurchase price of the securities that the Fund sold and is obligated to repurchase. In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, dollar roll or sale-buyback files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund’s use of the proceeds of the agreement may be restricted pending a determination by the other party, or its trustee or receiver, whether to enforce the Fund’s obligation to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, sale-buybacks and other similar instruments and transactions will not be subject to the Fund’s limitations on borrowings as specified under “Investment Restrictions” below.

Temporary Defensive Strategies

As described in the Prospectus, the portfolio manager may at times judge that conditions in the securities markets make pursuing each Fund’s basic investment strategies inconsistent with the best interests of its shareholders and may temporarily use alternate investment strategies primarily designed to reduce fluctuations in the value of each Fund’s assets. In implementing these “defensive” strategies, the Funds would invest in investment grade debt securities, cash, or money market instruments to any extent the portfolio manager considers consistent with such defensive strategies. It is impossible to predict when, or for how long, the Funds will use these alternate strategies, and the Funds are not required to use alternate strategies in any case. One risk of taking such temporary defensive positions is that the Funds may not achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Fundamental Policies: The investment restrictions numbered 1 through 7 below have been adopted as fundamental policies for the Funds.

1. The Funds may not issue any class of securities which is senior to each Fund’s shares of beneficial interest, except to the extent the Funds are permitted to borrow money and except as otherwise consistent with applicable law from time to time.
2. The Funds may borrow money to the extent permitted by applicable law from time to time.
3. The Funds may not act as underwriter of securities of other issuers except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities or in connection with the purchase of securities directly from the issuer thereof, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. The Funds may not purchase any security if as a result 25% or more of each Fund's total assets (taken at current value) would be invested in securities of issuers in a single industry or group of industries (for purposes of this restriction, (i) bank loans and loan participations will be considered investments in the industry of the underlying borrower, (ii) investment companies are not considered to constitute an industry, and (iii) derivatives counterparties are not considered to be part of any industry).
5. The Funds may make loans, including to affiliated investment companies, except to the extent the Funds are prohibited from doing so by applicable law. The Funds may purchase loan participations or otherwise invest in loans or similar obligations, and may make loans directly to borrowers, itself or as part of a lending syndicate. The Fund may purchase debt obligations or other financial instruments in which the Funds may invest consistent with its investment policies, enter into repurchase agreements, or lend its portfolio securities.
6. The Funds may purchase or sell commodities to the extent permitted by applicable law from time to time.
7. The Funds will not purchase real estate directly, but may possess, hold, purchase and/or dispose of it in connection with managing or exercising its rights in respect of its investments. The Funds may (i) purchase interests in issuers which deal or invest in real estate, including limited partnership interests of limited partnerships that invest or deal in real estate, (ii) purchase securities which are secured by real estate or interests in real estate, including real estate mortgage loans, and (iii) acquire (by way of foreclosure or otherwise), hold and/or dispose of real estate that secured, or is otherwise related to, an investment of the Funds. (For purposes of this restriction, investments by the Funds in mortgage-backed securities and other securities representing interests in mortgage pools shall not constitute the purchase or sale of real estate.)

For purposes of applying the terms of each Fund's fundamental policy number 4, the Adviser will, on behalf of the Funds, make reasonable determinations as to the appropriate industry classification to assign to each issuer of securities in which each Fund invests. As a general matter, the Funds consider an industry to be a group of companies whose principal activities, products or services offered give them a similar economic risk profile vis à vis issuers active in other sectors of the economy. The definition of what constitutes a particular industry is therefore an evolving one, particularly for issuers in industries that are new or are undergoing rapid development. Some issuers could reasonably fall within more than one industry category. The Funds take the position that mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, whether government-issued or privately issued, do not represent interests in any particular industry or group of industries, and therefore the 25% concentration restrictions noted above do not apply to such securities.

For purposes of each Fund's policies (including the fundamental policies discussed above), any actions taken or omitted or investments made in reliance on, or in accordance with, exemptive relief, no action relief, interpretive guidance or other regulatory or governmental action or guidance, shall be considered to have been taken, made, or omitted in accordance with applicable law.

Non-Fundamental Policies:

Except for the investment restrictions listed above as fundamental or to the extent designated as such in the Prospectus, the other investment policies described in this SAI or in the Prospectus, including the explanatory notes included above under the heading "Investment Restrictions — Fundamental Policies" are not fundamental and may be changed by approval of the Trustees without notice to or approval by the shareholders.

Other Information Regarding Investment Restrictions and Policies:

All percentage limitations and requirements (including those set forth in the fundamental policies discussed above) as to investments will apply only at the time of an investment to which the limitation or requirement is

applicable and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment. Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether any investment complies with each Fund's limitation or requirement. Such percentage limitations and requirements do not apply to the asset coverage test set forth in Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act.

The 1940 Act provides that a "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Funds means the affirmative vote of the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Funds, or (2) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Funds are represented at the meeting in person.

It is contrary to the current policy of the Funds, which policy may be changed without shareholder approval, to invest more than 15% of each Fund's net assets in securities which are determined to be illiquid by each Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Trustees"), or persons designated by the Board to make such determinations (such as the Adviser) in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board.

Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Funds have adopted a liquidity risk management program to assess and manage its liquidity risk. Under its program, the Funds are required to classify its investments into specific liquidity categories and monitor compliance with limits on investments in illiquid securities. Illiquid investments are generally investments that the Funds cannot reasonably expect to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven (7) calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the instrument. The Funds will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. While the liquidity risk management program attempts to assess and manage liquidity risk, there is no guarantee it will be effective in its operation, and it will not reduce the liquidity risk inherent in each Fund's investments.

Restrictions Pursuant to Applicable Law

The Trust is registered under the 1940 Act as an investment company and the Funds seek to qualify and be eligible for treatment each year as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. (the "Code").

Compliance with the requirements of the 1940 Act and other applicable law as well as each Fund's desire to qualify and be eligible for treatment each year as an RIC may limit the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, including by, among other things, limiting the types of investments it may make or hold from time to time and the counterparties with which the Funds may trade. Other accounts managed by the Adviser may invest and perform differently because they may not be subject to the same laws and restrictions as the Funds.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Through filings made with the SEC on Form N-CSR, each Fund makes its full portfolio holdings publicly available to shareholders on a semiannual basis. The Funds normally make such filings on or around the sixtieth day following the end of each Fund's second and fourth fiscal quarter. Each Fund transmits its complete portfolio schedules as of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters to shareholders in each Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

In addition to filings made with the SEC, the Funds intend to make its full portfolio holdings as of the end of each calendar quarter available on each Fund's website at www.phaeacianpartners.com, generally no later than thirty calendar days after the end of each calendar quarter.

To the extent that each Fund's portfolio holdings have previously been disclosed publicly either through a filing made with the SEC on Form N-CSR, or by being posted to each Fund's website, such holdings may also be disclosed to any third party that requests them.

On a monthly basis, the complete schedule of each Fund's portfolio holdings will be filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT. These schedules are available on the SEC website at www.sec.gov and on the Funds' website at www.phaeacianpartners.com.

Policies and Procedures. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Funds may provide information regarding their portfolio holdings to their service providers where relevant to duties to be performed for the Fund. Such service providers include fund accountants, administrators, investment advisers, custodians, independent public accountants, and attorneys. Neither the Fund nor any service provider to the Fund may disclose material information about the Fund's holdings, trading strategies implemented or to be implemented in the Fund or about pending transactions in the Fund to other third parties except that information about portfolio holdings may be available to such third parties: (i) by providing a copy of the Fund's latest annual or semi-annual report or the Fund's latest Form N-PORT; (ii) in marketing materials, provided the portfolio holdings disclosed in the materials are at least 15 days old, or (iii) when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipients are subject to a confidentiality agreement or the Board has determined that the policies of the recipient are adequate to protect the information that is disclosed. Such disclosures shall be authorized by the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer and shall be reported periodically to the Board. In no event shall such information be disclosed for compensation.

Examples of instances in which selective disclosure of a Fund's portfolio securities may be appropriate include disclosure for due diligence purposes to an investment adviser that is in merger or acquisition talks with the Adviser, disclosure to a performance reporting bureau or to a rating agency for use in developing a rating. Examples of instances in which selective disclosure is not appropriate include disclosure to assist a party in deciding when to buy or sell or hedge a position in the Fund or in securities held or under consideration for purchase by the Fund.

The Board of Trustees reviews and reapproves the policies and procedures related to portfolio disclosure, including the list of approved recipients, as often as deemed appropriate, and may make any changes it deems appropriate.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board Leadership Structure. The Board of Trustees consists of five Trustees, three of whom are not "interested persons" (within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the "Independent Trustees"). The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Lloyd Wennlund, is an Independent Trustee. The Chairman of the Trustees presides at meetings of the Board and acts as a liaison with service providers, officers, attorneys and other Trustees generally between meetings, and performs such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board of Trustees will meet regularly, generally at least 4 times each year to discuss and consider matters concerning the Trust and the Funds, and may also hold special meetings to address matters arising between regular meetings. Regular meetings generally take place in-person; other meetings may take place in-person or by telephone.

The Board of Trustees has established two standing Committees to facilitate the Trustees' oversight of the management of the Trust: the Audit Committee and the Governance Committee. The functions and role of each Committee are described below under "Committees of the Board of Trustees." The membership of each Committee consists of all of the Independent Trustees, which the Board believes allows them to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties.

The Board plans to review its leadership structure periodically and has determined that its leadership structure, including Committees comprised entirely of Independent Trustees, is appropriate in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. In reaching this conclusion, the Board considered, among other things, the predominant roles of the Adviser and Administrator in the day-to-day management of each Fund's affairs, the

extent to which the work of the Board is conducted through the Committees, the asset classes in which the Funds invest, and the management and other service arrangements of the Funds. The Board also believes that its structure facilitates an efficient flow of information concerning the management of the Funds to the Independent Trustees.

Risk Oversight. The Funds have retained the Adviser to provide investment advisory services, and these service providers are immediately responsible for the management of risks that may arise from each Fund's investments. The Board oversees the performance of these functions by the Adviser. The Board expects to receive from the Adviser a wide range of reports, both on a regular and as-needed basis, relating to each Fund's activities and to the actual and potential risks of the Funds and the Trust as a whole. These include reports on investment risks, compliance with applicable laws, and each Fund's financial accounting and reporting. The Board also regularly receives, from the Adviser and Administrator reports regarding the sale of each Fund's shares, as well as related risks. In addition, the Board expects to meet periodically with the investment professionals who lead each Fund's investment operations to receive reports regarding the portfolio management of the Funds, its performance, and its investment risks.

The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO"). The CCO oversees the development and implementation of compliance policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to prevent violations of the federal securities laws (the "Compliance Policies"). The CCO reports directly to the Board. The CCO makes presentations to the Board at its quarterly meetings and provides an annual report on the application of the Compliance Policies. The Board periodically discusses relevant risks affecting the Trust with the CCO at its meetings. Further, the Board annually reviews the sufficiency of the Compliance Policies, as well as the appointment and compensation of the CCO.

The function of the Board with respect to risk management is one of periodic oversight and not active involvement in, or coordination of, day-to-day risk management activities for the Funds. The Board recognizes, however, that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve each Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures, and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees that may relate to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. There is no assurance that the Board of Trustees' operations or leadership structure will identify, prevent, or mitigate risks in actual practice. The Funds are designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future.

The Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their age, the position they hold with the Trust, their term of office and length of time served, a description of their principal occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios in the fund complex that the Trustees oversee and other directorships held by the Trustees of the Trust are listed in the following tables.

Except as shown, each Trustee's and officer's principal occupation and business experience for the last five years have been with the employer(s) indicated, although in some cases the Trustee may have held different positions with such employer(s). Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of the persons listed below is Datum One Series Trust c/o The Northern Trust Company, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, Attn: Board of Trustees, Datum One Series Trust.

Independent Trustees

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Independent Trustees of the Trust:

Name, Address* and Year of Birth of Independent Trustee	Positions(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
JoAnn S. Lilek Year of Birth: 1956	Trustee	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Advisory Board Member, Milton's Distributing, 2019 to present; Advisory Board Member, Gordon Logistics, 2019 to present; Independent Contractor, Self Employed, 2018 to present; Chief Financial Officer, Accretive Solutions, Inc, 2010 to 2018; Chief Operating Officer, Accretive Solutions, Inc, 2016 to 2018; Board Director, Hinsdale Bank and Trust Company, 2011 to 2016.	1	None
Patricia A. Weiland Year of Birth: 1959	Trustee	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Consultant, PAW Consulting LLC, 2014 to present.	1	None
Lloyd A. Wennlund Year of Birth: 1957	Trustee	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Independent Contractor, June 2017 to present; Executive Vice President, The Northern Trust Company, 1989 to 2017.	1	Calamos Funds, 2018 to present.

* Each Trustee may be contacted at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Interested Trustees

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Trustees who are “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust (each, an “Interested Trustee”):

Name, Address* and Year of Birth of Independent Trustee	Positions(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Ryan D. Burns ⁽¹⁾ Year of Birth: 1976	Trustee	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Senior Vice President, The Northern Trust Company, 1998 to present.	1	None
David M. Whitaker ⁽²⁾ Year of Birth: 1971	Trustee	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	President, Foreside Financial Group, 2007 to present.	1	Advisers Investment Trust, 2018 to present.

* Each Trustee may be contacted at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

- (1) Mr. Burns may be deemed to be an “interested” person of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, by virtue of his affiliation with the Fund’s Administrator and Fund Accounting Agent, Transfer Agent, and Custodian.
- (2) Mr. Whitaker may be deemed to be an “interested” person of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, by virtue of his affiliation with the Fund’s Distributor.

Officers

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the Trust’s officers. The officers of the Trust are employees of the Trust’s Administrator or Distributor and certain of their affiliates:

Name, Address* and Year of Birth of Officer	Positions(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Barbara J. Nelligan Year of Birth: 1969	President	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Senior Vice President, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company 2018 to Present; Senior Vice President, Global Fund Services Product Management, The Northern Trust Company 2007 to 2018; Vice President of Advisers Investment Trust 2012 to 2017.
Jack P. Huntington Year of Birth: 1970	Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Director, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, 2015 to present; Senior Vice President, Citi Fund Services, 2008 to 2015.
Tracy L. Dotolo Year of Birth: 1976	Treasurer	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Director, (Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, 2016 to present; JPMorgan Chase & Co., Vice President of Global Fund Services, 2009 to 2016.
Toni M. Bugni Year of Birth: 1973	Secretary	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Senior Vice President, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company 2011 to present.

Name, Address* and Year of Birth of Officer	Positions(s) Held with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Matthew J. Broucek Year of Birth: 1988	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite/ March, 2020 to present	Second Vice President, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company 2018 to present; Officer, Global Fund Services Fund Governance Solutions, The Northern Trust Company 2016 to 2018; Associate, RSM US LLP, 2015 to 2016.

* Each Officer may be contacted at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Trustee Qualifications. The Board has determined that each Trustee should serve as such based on several factors (none of which alone is decisive). Among the factors the Board considered when concluding that an individual should serve on the Board were the following: (i) the individual’s business and professional experience and accomplishments, including those enumerated in the table above; (ii) the individual’s ability to work effectively with other members of the Board; (iii) the individual’s prior experience, if any, serving on the boards of public companies and other complex enterprises and organizations; and (iv) how the individual’s skills, experiences and attributes would contribute to an appropriate mix of relevant skills and experience on the Board.

In respect of each current Trustee, the individual’s substantial professional accomplishments and prior experience, including, in some cases, in fields related to the operations of the Funds, were a significant factor in the determination that the individual should serve as a Trustee of the Trust. Following is a summary of various qualifications, experiences and skills of each Trustee that contributed to the Board’s conclusion that an individual should serve on the Board:

Independent Trustees:

JoAnn Lilek – Ms. Lilek is an experienced corporate board director and executive for both private and public companies. She also brings substantial experience in the finance industry, having served as an Audit Committee Financial Expert to a publicly traded mutual fund.

Patricia Weiland – Ms. Weiland brings substantial experience in the financial services industry, having served as an executive officer to a financial services firm. She has experience with mutual funds, banking, wealth management, and trust services working in an executive capacity.

Lloyd Wennlund – Mr. Wennlund is a financial services executive with expertise in all aspects of asset management and broker-dealer functions. He brings extensive experience with respect to the operation of investment funds. He has served in key leadership roles, including as an independent director to a global asset management firm.

Interested Trustees:

Ryan Burns – Mr. Burns brings substantial experience in the financial services industry. He currently serves as the Head of Global Fund Services (Americas) for The Northern Trust Company.

David Whitaker – Mr. Whitaker brings significant experience in the financial services industry. He is the President of Foreside Financial Group, a position he has held for more than 10 years. He also serves as a trustee to another mutual fund series trust.

References to the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, do not constitute holding out of the Board of Trustees or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on such person or on the Board of Trustees by reason thereof.

Committees of the Board of Trustees

Audit Committee. The Board of Trustees has a separately-designated standing Audit Committee composed of all of the Independent Trustees of the Trust and chaired by Ms. Lilek. The Audit Committee provides oversight with respect to the internal and external accounting and auditing procedures of the Funds and, among other things, considers the selection of the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and the scope of the audit, approves all audit and permitted non-audit services proposed to be performed by those accountants on behalf of the Funds, and considers other services provided by those accountants to the Funds and the Adviser and their affiliates and the possible effect of those services on the independence of those accountants.

Governance Committee. The Governance Committee is composed of all of the Independent Trustees of the Trust and is responsible for oversight of the governance of the Funds. The Governance Committee will make nominations for independent trustee membership on the Board when necessary and consider nominees for election to the Board made by shareholders if the nomination is made in accordance with the Trust's policies regarding shareholder nominations, which are attached to this SAI as Appendix A, review periodically Board governance practices and procedures and, as well as, the responsibilities and charters of each committee of the Board. Ms. Weiland serves as Chair of the Governance Committee.

Securities Ownership

Because the Trust and the Funds are newly formed and have yet to commence operations, no Trustees currently hold any equity securities in the Funds or in any registered investment companies overseen by the Trustee within the Funds' family of investment companies.

To the Trust's knowledge as of a recent date, the Independent Trustees and their immediate family members do not beneficially own any securities in an investment Adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust, or a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with an investment Adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust.

Trustees' Compensation

The Trustees who are not employees of the Adviser or its affiliates receive an annual retainer of \$45,000 divided into four quarterly payments for their services as Trustees of the Trust.

The following table sets forth approximate information regarding compensation expected to be received by Trustees from the "Fund Complex" for the Trust's first year of operations. (Interested Trustees who are employees of the Adviser or its affiliates and officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Trust and are compensated in their capacities as employees of the Adviser and its affiliates.)

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from the Trust</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex to be Paid to Trustee</u>
Ryan D. Burns	\$ 0	\$ 0
JoAnn S. Lilek	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
Patricia A. Weiland	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
Lloyd A. Wennlund	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000
David M. Whitaker	\$ 0	\$ 0

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall indemnify each of its Trustees and officers (including persons who serve at the Trust's request as directors, officers or trustees of another organization in which the

Trust has any interest as a shareholder, creditor or otherwise) against all liabilities and expenses, including but not limited to, amounts reasonably incurred in connection with the defense or disposition of any threatened, pending or contemplated action, suit or other proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitrative or investigative and whether formal or informal before any court or administrative or legislative or other body, in which they may be or may have been involved as a party or otherwise, while in office or thereafter, by reason of any alleged act or omission as a Trustee or officer or by reason of their offices with the Trust, except if it is determined in the manner specified in the Trust's Declaration of Trust, that they (i) have not acted in good faith, (ii) not to have acted in the reasonable belief that their actions were in or not opposed to the best interests of the Trust, (iii) in the case of a criminal proceeding, to have had reasonable cause to believe his or her action was unlawful or (iv) to be liable to the Trust or its Shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of such person's office. The Trust, at its expense, provides liability insurance for the benefit of its Trustees and officers.

Additional Information

The Trustees of the Trust oversee generally the operations of the Funds and the Trust. The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others each Fund's Adviser, custodian, transfer agent and accountants, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements and are not intended third party (or other form of) beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements. The Trust's and each Fund's contractual arrangements are not intended to create any shareholder rights to enforce such contracts directly against the service providers or to seek any remedy under those contracts directly against the service providers.

This SAI has been designed to meet the regulatory purpose of providing information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider carefully in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. Neither the Prospectus, this SAI, nor each Fund's registration statement, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER

Under the terms of an Investment Management Agreement between the Trust and the Adviser with respect to the Funds (the "Investment Management Agreement") and subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, Phaeacian Partners LLC ("Phaeacian" or the "Adviser") serves as each Fund's investment adviser and is responsible for managing, either directly or through others selected by it, the investments of the Funds. The Adviser's principal business address is 17 Old kings Highway South, Darien, CT 06820.

Phaeacian Partners LLC is a subsidiary of Polar Capital Holdings plc. Polar Capital Holdings plc seeks to build a broad family of funds diversified by asset class, geographical and sectoral specialisation, strategy and structure. Its country of incorporation and main country of operation is the UK. Since its foundation in 2001, it has grown steadily and currently has 12 autonomous investment teams managing specialist, active and capacity constrained portfolios, with combined AUM of £12.2 billion (as at 31 March 2020).

Investment Management Agreement. Under an Investment Management Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and the Adviser (the "Investment Management Agreement"), the Adviser, at its expense, provides the Funds with investment advisory and related services and, together with the Administrator (as defined below), advises and assists the officers of the Trust in taking such steps as are necessary or appropriate to carry out the decisions of its Board of Trustees regarding the conduct of business of the Trust and the Funds, and in addition, at its expense, provides the Funds with certain services necessary for the operation of the Funds.

The Investment Management Agreement has been approved by the Board, including the “non-interested” Trustees and by the initial shareholder of the Funds.

Management Fees. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser is required to provide the Funds with a continuous investment program, including investment research and management with respect to all securities and investments and cash equivalents, in the Funds, in accordance with the investment objective, policies and restrictions of the Funds, and to determine, for the Funds, what securities and other investments shall be purchased, retained or sold, subject always to the provisions of the Trust’s Declaration of Trust and By-laws, and of the 1940 Act, and to such policies and instructions as the Trustees may from time to time establish.

For the services provided to the Funds under the Investment Management Agreements, the Funds will pay the Adviser a monthly fee based on each Fund’s average daily net assets of 1.00%.

Expense Limitations and Waivers. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees payable under the Investment Management Agreement (but not below zero) and/or reimburse the Fund for certain other expenses (including, but not limited to, organizational and offering costs), to the extent that the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of brokerage costs, interest, taxes, dividends, litigation and indemnification expenses, expenses associated with the investments in underlying investment companies and extraordinary expenses (as determined under generally accepted principles)) exceed 1.29% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Under the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser may recoup any amounts waived or reimbursed within 36 months following the waiver or reimbursement, provided total expenses, including such recoupment, do not exceed the annual expense limit in place at the time of recoupment or the expense limitation in place at the time of the initial waiver and/or reimbursement. The contractual expense limitation arrangement is expected to continue until at least October 31, 2023, after which the contractual agreement will be automatically extended for one year periods unless the Adviser provides written notice of its intention to terminate the contractual arrangement. The arrangement may only be terminated earlier by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, or upon termination of the Investment Management Agreement.

The Adviser makes available to the Trust, without additional expense to the Trust, investment advisory research and statistical facilities and all clerical services relating to such research, statistical, and investment work.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser will pay all expenses incurred by it in connection with its activities. Each Fund is responsible for all of its other expenses, which may include all brokers’ commissions and other charges relating to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities and other investments for its own account. The Fund shall pay its pro rata share of expenses of its operation related to the following: all charges of depositories, custodians and other agencies for the safekeeping and servicing of its cash, securities and other property and of its, transfer agents and registrars and its dividend disbursing and redemption agents, if any; all expenses in determination of daily price computations; all charges of legal counsel and of independent accountants; all compensation of independent Trustees and all expenses incurred in connection with their services to the Fund; all costs of borrowing money; all expenses of publication of notices and reports to its shareholders and to governmental bodies or regulatory agencies; all expenses of proxy solicitations of the Fund or of the Board of Trustees; all expenses of shareholder meetings; all expenses of typesetting of each Fund’s prospectuses and of printing and mailing copies of the prospectuses furnished to each then-existing shareholder or beneficial owner; all taxes and fees payable to federal, state or other governmental agencies, domestic or foreign; all stamp or other similar taxes; all expenses of printing and mailing certificates for shares of the Fund; all expenses of bond and insurance coverage required by law or deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees; all expenses of qualifying and maintaining qualification of shares of the Fund under the securities laws of such United States jurisdictions as the Trust may from time to time reasonably designate; and all expenses of maintaining the registration of the Trust under the 1933 Act and the 1940 Act.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be subject to any liability to the Trust or to any shareholder for any act or inaction of the Adviser relating to any event whatsoever, in the

absence of bad faith, willful misfeasance, or negligence, in the performance of, or the reckless disregard of, its duties or obligations.

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated as to the Fund at any time (i) on 60 days' written notice or (ii) upon material breach by a party of any representations or warranties set forth in the Investment Management Agreement, if such breach has not been cured within 20 days after written notice of such breach, in each case without the payment of any penalty, by the Trust (by vote of the Trust's Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund) or by the Adviser. The Trust may terminate the Investment Management Agreement immediately if, in the reasonable judgment of the Trust, the Adviser becomes unable to discharge its duties and obligations under the agreement, including circumstances such as insolvency of the Adviser or other circumstances that could adversely affect the Fund. The Investment Management Agreement will immediately terminate in the event of its assignment.

Administrative Services. The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has entered into a Fund Administration and Accounting Services Agreement with The Northern Trust Company (the "Administrator"), under which the Administrator provides fund accounting and administrative services necessary for the operation of the Funds. The Administrator provides the Funds with office space. The Fund Administration and Accounting Services Agreement is terminable by any party at the end of its initial term or thereafter, at any time, by either party upon at least ninety days prior written notice to the other party.

Under the Administration and Accounting Services Agreement, the Fund will pay the Administrator out of its assets an annual fee based on each Fund's aggregate net assets. On the first \$200 million, a 0.0775% fee shall apply; on the next \$300 million, a 0.0675% fee shall apply; on the next \$500 million, a 0.0575% fee shall apply, and over \$1 billion, a 0.0475% fee shall apply.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed. Set forth below is the following information with respect to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers as of December 31, 2019. Messrs. Herr and Py manage the following accounts (including the Fund):

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Gregory A. Herr	1	\$ 173	1	\$ 403	0	N/A
Pierre O. Py	2	\$ 445	3	478	1	\$ 62

Accounts and Assets for which the Advisory Fee is Based on Performance

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Gregory A. Herr	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Pierre O. Py	0	N/A	2	\$ 75	1	\$ 62

Material Conflicts of Interest. The following summarizes the policies of the Adviser for managing conflicts of interest. It is not intended to provide a comprehensive account of the processes and procedures the Adviser has adopted in connection with the management of conflicts of interest, but is instead intended to be a statement of principles through which the Adviser seeks to manage such potential conflicts.

Conflicts of interest can arise where: (i) the interests of the Adviser conflicts with those of a client (firm vs. client conflicts) and (ii) the interests of one client of the Adviser conflicts with those of another of the Adviser's clients (client vs. client conflicts). The Adviser has policies and arrangements in place to identify and manage conflicts of interest that may arise between the Adviser and its clients or between the Adviser's different clients. The Adviser has a policy of independence that requires the Adviser's staff to disregard any personal interest, relationship or arrangement which gives rise to a conflict of interest and to ensure that the interests of clients prevail.

The Adviser places significant emphasis on its strong compliance culture, and the efficient operation of systems and controls, to manage issues such as conflicts of interest. The compliance department of the Adviser conducts regular monitoring checks to confirm that internal policies and procedures are followed.

Firm vs. client conflicts

Connected entity investment decisions – The Adviser acts as manager, investment manager, advisor, general partner or subadvisor to and may receive different rates of remuneration, including investment management/advisory fees and performance fees from multiple client accounts. While the Adviser may make decisions to buy or sell securities or other investments for one account and not another account, which may affect relative performance and hence the value of the Adviser's remuneration based thereon, the Adviser will at all times have regard to its obligations to each client, taking into account such clients' investment restrictions and other relevant factors.

Investment as principal – The Adviser may from time to time take a long-term or short-term position in a client fund, in some cases to provide initial capital and establish a solid platform for the future growth of such client fund. The Adviser's return on investment in a client fund will be determined by reference to the investment decisions the Adviser makes for such client fund. The Adviser's policies require that all personal interests, relationships or arrangements, including those of its affiliated companies must be disregarded to ensure that the best interests of all clients are served.

Staff personal investments – Certain directors and employees of the Adviser or of an affiliated company may hold or deal for their personal account in securities of a client or of any issuer in which securities or investments are held or dealt in on behalf of a client. They may also deal, outside closed periods, in the securities of the ultimate holding company, or, in the case of joint ventures, hold shares or other investments in an affiliated company.

Client vs. client conflicts

Aggregation of transactions in investments – The Adviser may aggregate purchase and sale transactions in investments (and associated transaction costs) for applicable clients. The applicable clients may have different or similar investment strategies, objectives and restrictions, and they may be structured differently (such as redemption and subscription (or analogous) terms). Accordingly, aggregation may result in different outcomes for certain such clients, for instance in respect of the holding period for an investment, the size of a client's exposure to such investment, and the price at which an investment may be acquired or disposed of. Depending on the circumstances, aggregation may be advantageous or disadvantageous to the client.

Allocation of transactions in investments – Aggregated transactions as referred to above, including costs and expenses thereof, are allocated to ensure that the Adviser's clients have broadly equal access to a similar quality and quantity of suitable investment transactions, taking into account the factors mentioned above, amongst others. The Adviser's policies further require all allocations to be effected at the same price, but in very limited instances this may not be achievable due to the mechanics of certain markets.

Transactions between clients – The Adviser may make decisions for one client to buy or sell units, shares or other investments in other funds, investment companies or other entities to which the Adviser or an affiliated company is the manager or investment manager (for example for a fund of fund).

The Adviser may in certain circumstances effect a transaction between clients whereby one client buys an asset from another client for reasons that are beneficial to each client, on arms' length terms. For example, a transaction between clients may be appropriate when a client fund has an obligation to meet applicable investment restrictions or investor redemption requirements, and where the Adviser determines that the investment continues to represent a valid opportunity to generate added value for one or more other clients to acquire the investment.

The Adviser has adopted certain compliance procedures that are designed to address these, and other, types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation where a conflict arises.

Notice – In providing the above set of principles through which the Adviser intends to manage any potential conflicts of interest, the Adviser intends that this disclosure should be for guidance only. Accordingly, this disclosure is being provided (to the extent permitted by law) without liability, and in publishing this disclosure the Adviser makes no representation or warranty as to how they may act in connection with any particular situation or set of circumstances that may arise in relation to a conflict. This disclosure is not intended to create third party rights or duties that would not already exist if the policy had not been made available, nor is it intended to form part of any contract between the Adviser and any client.

Compensation. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Adviser through salary, healthcare coverage, income protection, death service protection as well gym membership and travel assistance. Salaries are capped and compensation is designed to be variable in nature, rewarding individuals for team, performance and AUM gathering success. Such a mechanism, linking variable compensation to economic success, performance and the value of the assets managed, is designed to align the interests of such investment professionals with those of the Fund and its shareholders and to avoid conflicts. Non-salary benefits are designed to be in the top tier of benefits available. The determination of a portfolio manager's total compensation involves a thorough and on-going assessment of the individual's performance and contribution to the Adviser's results. This assessment is performed on a continuous basis, as well as through a formal annual review.

Ownership of Securities. The Funds are a newly-organized investment company. As of December 31, 2019, the portfolio managers owned shares of the Funds as set forth in the table below. The following are the ranges: none, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, or over \$1,000,000.

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Global Predecessor Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in International Predecessor Fund</u>
Gregory A. Herr	\$100,001-\$500,00	\$1-\$10,000
Pierre O. Py	\$ 10,001-\$50,000	Over \$1,000,000

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICE

Selection of Brokers. The Adviser, in selecting brokers to effect transactions on behalf of the Funds, seeks to obtain the best execution available.

Allocation. The Adviser may deem the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of the Funds as well as other clients of the Adviser. In such cases, the Adviser may, but is under no obligation to, aggregate all such transactions in order to seek the most favorable price or lower brokerage commissions and efficient

execution. Orders are normally allocated on a pro rata basis, except that in certain circumstances, such as the small size of an issue, orders will be allocated among clients in a manner believed by the Adviser to be fair and equitable over time.

Brokerage and Research Services. Certain transactions involve the payment by the Funds of negotiated brokerage commissions. The Adviser may determine to pay a particular broker varying commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in foreign securities often involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which are generally higher than those in the United States, and therefore certain portfolio transaction costs may be higher than the costs for similar transactions executed on U.S. securities exchanges. There is generally no stated commission in the case of debt securities or securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, but the price paid by the Funds usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by the Funds include a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer.

The Adviser places all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities and buys and sells securities through a substantial number of brokers and dealers. In so doing, it uses its best efforts to obtain the best execution available. In seeking the best price and execution, the Adviser considers all factors it deems relevant, including price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction (taking into account market prices and trends), the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved, and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research, statistical, and quotation services from several broker-dealers that execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers. Consistent with this practice, the Adviser receives research, statistical and quotation services from many broker-dealers with which it places each Fund's portfolio transactions. These services, which in some cases may also be purchased for cash, include such matters as general economic and security market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities and recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities. Some of these services are of value to the Adviser and its affiliates in advising various of their clients (including the Trust), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in managing to every client, including the Funds. The investment advisory fee paid by the Funds are not reduced because the Adviser and its affiliates receive such services.

As permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Securities Exchange Act"), and by the Investment Management Agreement, the Adviser may cause the Funds to pay a broker that provides brokerage and research services to the Adviser an amount of disclosed commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Funds in excess of the commission that another broker would have charged for effecting that transaction. The Adviser's authority to cause the Funds to pay any such greater commissions is also subject to such policies as the Trustees may adopt from time to time.

The amount of brokerage commissions and fees paid by the Funds may vary substantially from year to year due to differences in shareholder purchase and redemption activity, portfolio turnover rates and other factors.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST SHARES

Distributor and Distribution Contract

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, have entered into a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") under which Foreside Financial Services, LLC ("FFS" or the "Distributor"), with principal offices at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, as agent, distributes the shares of the Funds on a continuous basis. FFS continually distributes shares of the Funds on a best efforts basis. FFS has no obligation to sell any specific

quantity of Fund shares. FFS and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Trust. The Adviser pays the cost of printing and distributing prospectuses to persons who are not shareholders of the Trust (excluding preparation and typesetting expenses) and of certain other distribution efforts. No compensation is payable by the Trust to FFS for such distribution services. However, the Adviser has entered into an agreement (the “Distribution Services Agreement”) with FFS under which it makes payments to FFS in consideration for certain distribution related services. The payments made by the Adviser to FFS under the Distribution Services Agreement do not represent an additional expense to the Trust or its shareholders. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Trust will indemnify FFS against certain liabilities relating to untrue statements or omissions of material fact except those resulting from the reliance on information furnished to the Trust by FFS, or those resulting from the willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence of FFS, or FFS’s breach of confidentiality.

SHARE PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

The Trust reserves the right to involuntarily redeem shares held by any shareholder who provides incorrect or incomplete account information or when such redemptions are necessary to avoid adverse consequences to the Funds and their shareholders or the Transfer Agent. Additionally, subject to applicable law, the Trust reserves the right to involuntarily redeem an account at each Fund’s then current NAV, in cases of disruptive conduct, suspected fraudulent or illegal activity, inability to verify the identity of an investor, or in other circumstances where redemption is determined to be in the best interest of the Trust and its shareholders.

The Trust, Northern Trust and their agents also reserve the right, without notice, to freeze any account and/or suspend account services when: (i) notice has been received of a dispute regarding the assets in an account, or a legal claim against an account; (ii) upon initial notification to Northern Trust of a shareholder’s death until Northern Trust receives required documentation in correct form; or (iii) if there is reason to believe a fraudulent transaction may occur or has occurred.

Other Information Regarding Purchases and Redemptions

The Distributor does not provide investment advice and will not accept any responsibility for your selection of investments in the Funds as it does not have access to the information necessary to assess your financial situation.

Pursuant to provisions of agreements between the Distributor and participating brokers, introducing brokers, service organizations and other financial intermediaries (together, “intermediaries”) that offer and sell shares and/or process transactions in shares of the Funds, intermediaries are required to engage in such activities in compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus and this SAI. Among other obligations, to the extent an intermediary has actual knowledge of violations of Fund policies (as set forth in the then current Prospectus and this SAI) regarding (i) the timing of purchase, redemption orders and pricing of Fund shares, or (ii) market timing or excessive short-term trading, the intermediary is required to report such known violations promptly to the Trust by calling (800) 258-9668 (toll free) or (312) 557-3523.

Shares of the Funds may not be qualified or registered for sale in all States. Prospective investors should inquire as to whether shares of the Funds, or class of shares thereof, are available for offer and sale in their State of domicile or residence. Shares of the Funds may not be offered or sold in any State unless registered or qualified in that jurisdiction, unless an exemption from registration or qualification is available.

Share purchases are accepted subject to collection of checks at full value and conversion into federal funds. Payment by a check drawn on any member of the Federal Reserve System can normally be converted into federal funds within five business days after receipt of the check. Checks drawn on a non-member bank may take up to 15 days to convert into federal funds. In all cases, the purchase price is based on the net asset value next determined after the purchase order and check are accepted, even though the check may not yet have been converted into federal funds.

The Trust reserves the right to require payment by wire or official U.S. bank check. The Trust generally does not accept payments made by cash, money order, temporary/starter checks, credit cards, traveler's checks, credit card checks, or checks drawn on non-U.S. banks even if payment may be effected through a U.S. bank.

You may connect your Funds' account(s) with a bank account for subsequent purchases, redemptions and other transactions in Fund shares. Such arrangements must be requested on your Account Application. To link to your bank account, you may need to have all shareholders of record sign the Account Application and have those signatures guaranteed. See "Signature Guarantee" below. Trading privileges will apply to each shareholder of record for the account unless and until the transfer agent receives written instructions from a shareholder of record canceling such privileges. Changes of bank account information must be made by completing a new application signed by all owners of record of the account, with all signatures guaranteed. The Trust and the transfer agent may rely on any telephone instructions believed to be genuine and will not be responsible to shareholders for any damage, loss or expenses arising out of such instructions. The Trust reserves the right to amend, suspend or discontinue any such arrangements at any time without prior notice. You cannot link your bank account if you hold your shares of the Funds through a broker in a "street name" account or in other omnibus accounts.

Signature Guarantee. When a signature guarantee is called for as described in the Prospectus, a "medallion" signature guarantee will be required. The Stamp 2000 Medallion Guarantee is the only acceptable form of guarantee. Signature guarantees from financial institutions that are not participating in the Stamp 2000 Medallion Guarantee program will not be accepted. A shareholder can obtain this signature guarantee from a commercial bank, savings bank, credit union, or broker-dealer that participates in this program. The Trust reserves the right to modify its signature guarantee standards at any time upon notice to shareholders, which may, but is not required to, be given by means of a new or supplemented Prospectus. Shareholders should contact the Trust's transfer agent for additional details regarding the Trust's signature guarantee requirements.

Account Registration Changes. Changes in registration or account privileges may be made in writing to the Trust's transfer agent. Signature guarantees may be required. See "Signature Guarantee" above. All correspondence must include the account number and must be sent to:

REGULAR MAIL
Phaeacian Funds
c/o The Northern Trust Company
PO Box 4766
Chicago, IL 60680-4766

OVERNIGHT OR EXPRESS MAIL
Phaeacian Funds
c/o The Northern Trust Company
333 S. Wabash Avenue
Attn: Funds Center, Floor 38
Chicago, IL 60604

Transfer on Death Registration. The Trust may accept "transfer on death" ("TOD") registration requests from investors. The laws of a state selected by the Trust in accordance with the Uniform TOD Security Registration Act will govern the registration. The Trust may require appropriate releases and indemnifications from investors as a prerequisite for permitting TOD registration. The Trust may from time to time change these requirements (including by changes to the determination as to which state's law governs TOD registration).

Special Arrangements of Financial Intermediaries. Brokers, dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries provide varying arrangements for their clients to purchase, exchange and redeem Fund shares. Some may establish higher minimum investment requirements than specified in the Prospectus or this SAI. Financial intermediaries may arrange with their clients for other investment or administrative services and may independently establish and charge transaction fees and/or other additional amounts to their clients for such services, which charges would reduce clients' return. Financial intermediaries also may hold Fund shares in nominee or street name as agent for and on behalf of their customers. In such instances, the Trust's transfer agent will have no information with respect to or control over accounts of specific shareholders. Such shareholders may obtain access to their accounts and information about their accounts only from their financial intermediary.

In addition, certain privileges with respect to the purchase, exchange and redemption of Fund shares or the reinvestment of dividends may not be available through such firms. Some firms may participate in a program allowing them access to their clients' accounts for servicing including, without limitation, transfers of registration and dividend payee changes; and may perform functions such as generation of confirmation statements and disbursement of cash dividends.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

Equity securities (including options, rights, warrants, futures, and options on futures) traded in the over-the-counter market or on a primary exchange shall be valued at the closing price or last trade price, as applicable, as determined by the primary exchange. If no sale occurred on the valuation date, the securities will be valued at the latest quotations available from the designated pricing vendor as of the closing of the primary exchange. Securities for which quotations are either (1) not readily available or (2) determined to not accurately reflect their value are valued at their fair value using procedures set forth herein. Significant bid-ask spreads, or infrequent trading may indicate a lack of readily available market quotations. Securities traded on more than one exchange will first be valued at the last sale price on the principal exchange, and then the secondary exchange. The NASD National Market System is considered an exchange. Mutual fund investments will be valued at the most recently calculated (current day) NAV. In the event an approved pricing service is unable to provide a readily available quotation, as outlined above, the fund accountant will contact the Adviser and ask them to provide an alternative source, such as a broker who covers the security and can provide a daily market quotation. The appropriateness of the alternative source, such as the continued use of the broker, will be reviewed and ratified quarterly by the Fair Value Committee ("FVC"). Securities for which quotations are (1) not readily available, (2) not provided by an approved pricing service or broker, or (3) determined to not accurately reflect their value, are valued by the FVC using the following procedures.

Foreign securities, currencies and other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of such currencies against the U.S. Dollar, as of valuation time, as provided by an independent pricing service approved by the Board.

Fixed income securities will be valued at the latest quotations available from the designated pricing vendor. These quotations will be derived by an approved independent pricing service based on their proprietary calculation models. These securities are considered to be fair valued; however, because the prices are provided by an independent approved pricing service, the fair value procedures need not be applied. In the event that market quotations are not readily available for short-term debt instruments, securities with less than 61 days to maturity may be valued at amortized cost as long as there are no credit or other impairments of the issuer.

A significant event is defined as an event that *has materially affected* the value of a Fund's securities. When determining whether a significant event has occurred, there must be a reasonably high degree of certainty that an event actually has caused the closing market price of the securities to no longer reflect their value at the time set for the Fund's NAV calculation. There also should be a reasonably high degree of certainty regarding how the event has affected the value of the securities. In addition, the need to assess the impact of any significant events arises only when the event occurs after the close of the relevant market or cessation of trading in the particular security but before the Fund's closing (normally 4:00pm ET). Any significant event that occurs while trading is ongoing in the affected security prior to the Fund's closing will be reflected in its market price.

Once it has been determined that a significant event has taken place, the FVC will make a determination of the fair value price for the impacted securities. A list of factors that may be relevant in determining the value of securities include: type of security, financial statements, cost basis; fundamental analytical data relating to the investment and the market; nature and duration of any restrictions on disposition of the securities; forces that influence the market in which the securities are purchased or sold; discount from market value for unrestricted securities of the same class from the same issuer at the time of purchase for restricted securities; existence of

registration rights on restricted securities; existence of merger proposals or tender offers or other types of “exit” strategies that could affect the value of the securities; volume and depth of public trading in similar securities of the issuer or similar companies; expectation of additional news about the company, expectation of court action, market activity, or government intervention; past experience and other market and industry factors/information available; conventional wisdom regarding the long-term outlook of the issuer and other relevant information.

TAXES

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in a Fund is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state and local tax laws.

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans or tax-advantaged arrangements. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the suitability of shares of a Fund as an investment through such plans and arrangements and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

Taxation of the Funds

Each Fund intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code and intends each year to qualify and to be eligible to be treated as such. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, each Fund must, among other things:

(a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or 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 (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined below);

(b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s total assets consists of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined below); and

(c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid—generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and net tax-exempt income, if any, for such year.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized directly by the RIC. However, 100% of the net

income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in paragraph (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In general, qualified publicly traded partnerships will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. Also, for purposes of the diversification test in (b) above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test in (b) above.

If a Fund qualifies as an RIC that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income or gains distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below). If a Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution test described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions, or disposing of certain assets. If a Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded special tax treatment for such year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and may be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income” in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided, in both cases, the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund’s shares (as described below). In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment under the Code.

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income as dividends to its shareholders on at least an annual basis. Each Fund intends to distribute any net realized long-term capital gains and its net realized short-term capital gains at least once a year. Any taxable income including any net capital gain retained by a Fund will be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate rates. In the case of net capital gain, a Fund is permitted to designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a timely notice to its shareholders who would then, in turn, be (i) required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on a properly-filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If a Fund makes this designation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund would be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s gross income under clause (i) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. A Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance the Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a Capital Gain Dividend (as defined below), its taxable income, and its earnings and profits, a RIC generally may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31 or, if there is no such loss, the net long-term capital loss or net short-term

capital loss attributable to such portion of the taxable year) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary loss from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31, and its (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

Capital losses in excess of capital gains (“net capital losses”) are not permitted to be deducted against a Fund’s net investment income. Instead, potentially subject to certain limitations, a Fund may carry net capital losses from any taxable year forward to subsequent taxable years to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable years. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether a Fund retains or distributes such gains. If a Fund incurs or has incurred net capital losses, the Fund may carry net capital losses forward to one or more subsequent taxable years without expiration. A Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. A Fund’s available capital loss carryforwards, if any, will be set forth in its annual shareholder report for each fiscal year.

If a Fund were to fail to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any such amounts retained from the prior year, the Fund would be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For purposes of the required excise tax distribution, a RIC’s ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would otherwise be taken into account after October 31 of a calendar year generally are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Also, for these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. Each Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid the imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Taxation of Fund Distributions

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. In general, a Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned for one year or less. Tax rules can alter a Fund’s holding period in investments and thereby affect the tax treatment of gain or loss on such investments. Distributions of net capital gain that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain, and taxed to individuals at reduced rates relative to ordinary income. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards. Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any net long-term capital loss for the taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from “qualified dividend income” will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level.

Distributions on a Fund’s shares are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund’s realized income and gains, even though such distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder’s investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when the Fund’s net asset value reflects either unrealized gains, or realized but undistributed income or gains, that were therefore included in the price the shareholder paid. Such distributions may reduce the fair market value of the Fund’s shares below the shareholder’s cost basis in those shares. Distributions are taxable as described herein whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.

A dividend paid to shareholders in January generally is deemed to have been paid by the Fund on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend was declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year.

In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund shareholder to be “qualified dividend income” that is eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares. In general, a dividend is not treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company. Income derived from investments in derivatives generally is not eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

In general, distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from qualified dividend income are treated as qualified dividend income in the hands of a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements described above with respect to the Fund’s shares.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of a Fund qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations only to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. A dividend received by a Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (2) by application of various provisions of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). The Funds generally do not expect that a significant portion of their distributions will be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction.

Any distribution of income that is attributable to (i) income received by a Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction or (ii) dividend income received by the Fund on securities it temporarily purchased from a counterparty pursuant to a repurchase agreement that is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a loan by the Fund, will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

The Code generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on the net investment income of certain individuals, trusts and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, “net investment income” generally includes, among other things, (i) distributions paid by a Fund of net investment income and capital gains as described above, and (ii) any net gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Fund shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in a Fund.

If, in and with respect to any taxable year, a Fund makes a distribution to a shareholder in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of such shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

As required by federal law, detailed federal tax information with respect to each calendar year will be furnished to each shareholder early in the succeeding year.

Sale or Redemption of Shares

The sale or redemption of Fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of Fund shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares held by a shareholder for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any Capital Gain Dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares.

Further, all or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed under the Code's "wash-sale" rule if other substantially identical shares are purchased, including by means of dividend reinvestment, within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Upon the redemption of Fund shares, the Fund or, in the case of shares purchased through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary may be required to provide you and the IRS with cost basis and certain other related tax information about the Fund shares you redeemed. See the Fund's Prospectus for more information.

Tax Implications of Certain Fund Investments

Options and Futures. In general, option premiums received by a Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or a Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If a call option written by a Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by a Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received for purposes of computing its cost basis in the securities purchased. The termination of a Fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option will result in gain or loss, depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Subject to certain exceptions, some of which are described below, such gain or loss generally will be short-term. Thus, for example, if an option written by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

A Fund's options activities may include transactions constituting straddles for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that is, that trigger the U.S. federal income tax straddle rules contained primarily in Section 1092 of the Code. Such straddles include, for example, positions in a particular security, or an index of securities, and one or more options that offset the former position, including options that are "covered" by a Fund's long position in the subject security. Very generally, where applicable, Section 1092 requires (i) that losses be deferred on positions deemed to be offsetting positions with respect to "substantially similar or related property," to the extent of unrealized gain in the latter, and (ii) that the holding period of such a straddle position that has not already been

held for the long-term holding period be terminated and begin anew once the position is no longer part of a straddle. Options on single stocks that are not “deep in the money” may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are “in the money” although not “deep in the money” will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. These straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains, and distributions that would otherwise constitute “qualified dividend income” or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or to fail to qualify for the dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

The tax treatment of certain positions entered into by a Fund (including regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency positions and certain listed non-equity options) will be governed by section 1256 of the Code (“section 1256 contracts”). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses (“60/40”), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) 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 ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable.

Other Derivatives, Hedging, and Related Transactions. In addition to the special rules described above in respect of futures and options transactions, a Fund’s transactions in other derivative instruments (e.g., forward contracts and swap agreements), as well as any of its hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (e.g., notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund’s securities, thereby affecting, among other things, whether capital gains and losses are treated as short-term or long-term. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders.

Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Special Rules for Debt Obligations. Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) will be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in a Fund’s income and required to be distributed by the Fund over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. In addition, payment-in-kind securities will give rise to income which is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired by a Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having “market discount.” Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with OID, its “revised issue price”) over the purchase price of such obligation. Subject to the discussion below regarding Section 451 of the Code, (i) generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security, (ii) alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case a Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the

term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security, and (iii) the rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Section 451 of the Code generally requires any accrual method taxpayer to take into account items of gross income no later than the time at which such items are taken into account as revenue in the taxpayer's financial statements. The Treasury and IRS have issued proposed regulations providing that this rule does not apply to the accrual of market discount. If this rule were to apply to the accrual of market discount, a Fund would be required to include in income any market discount as it takes the same into account on its financial statements.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance may be treated as having OID or, in certain cases, "acquisition discount" (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price). The Fund will be required to include the OID or acquisition discount in income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which OID or acquisition discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of obligations, or other obligations subject to special rules under the Code, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or, if necessary, by disposition of portfolio securities including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so. These dispositions may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates) and, in the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger Capital Gain Dividend than if the Fund had not held such obligations.

Securities Purchased at a Premium. Very generally, where a Fund purchases a bond at a price that exceeds the redemption price at maturity – that is, at a premium — the premium is amortizable over the remaining term of the bond. In the case of a taxable bond, if a Fund makes an election applicable to all such bonds it purchases, which election is irrevocable without consent of the IRS, the Fund reduces the current taxable income from the bond by the amortized premium and reduces its tax basis in the bond by the amount of such offset; upon the disposition or maturity of such bonds acquired on or after January 4, 2013, the Fund is permitted to deduct any remaining premium allocable to a prior period.

A portion of the OID accrued on certain high yield discount obligations may not be deductible to the issuer and will instead be treated as a dividend paid by the issuer for purposes of the dividends received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends received deduction to the extent attributable to the deemed dividend portion of such OID.

At-risk or Defaulted Securities. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether or to what extent a Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; when and to what extent a Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how the Fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Mortgage-Related Securities. A Fund may invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs") or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools ("TMPs"). Under a notice issued

by the IRS in October 2006 and Treasury regulations that have yet to be issued but may apply retroactively, a portion of the Fund's income (including income allocated to the Fund from a real estate investment trust or other pass-through entity) that is attributable to a residual interest in a REMIC or an equity interest in a TMP (referred to in the Code as an "excess inclusion") will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in all events. This notice also provides, and the regulations are expected to provide, that excess inclusion income of a RIC will be allocated to shareholders of the RIC in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related interest directly. As a result, a Fund investing in such interests may not be a suitable investment for charitable remainder trusts, as noted below.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. A shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such inclusions notwithstanding any exemption from such income tax otherwise available under the Code.

Foreign Currency Transactions. Any transaction by a Fund in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations or certain foreign currency options, futures contracts or forward contracts (or similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Equity investments by a Fund in certain "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the company or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the company. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, a Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, a Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" (i.e., make a "QEF election"), in which case the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. A Fund also may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings "to the market" as though it had sold (and, solely for purposes of this mark-to-market election, repurchased) its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund's taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund's total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income." Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, the Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Book-Tax Differences. Certain of a Fund's investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and any of the Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between its book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If such a difference arises, and the Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income, the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment and to avoid an entity-level tax. In the alternative, if the Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and net tax-exempt income

(if any), the distribution (if any) of such excess generally will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, if any), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in its shares, and (iii) thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Income of a RIC that would be UBTI if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity generally will not constitute UBTI when distributed to a tax-exempt shareholder of the RIC. Notwithstanding this "blocking" effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b).

A tax-exempt shareholder may also recognize UBTI if the Fund recognizes "excess inclusion income" derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs as described above, if the amount of such income recognized by a Fund exceeds the Fund's investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts ("CRTs") that invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI as a result of investing in a Fund that recognizes "excess inclusion income." Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in a Fund that recognizes "excess inclusion income," then the Fund will be subject to a tax on that portion of its "excess inclusion income" for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, each Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder's distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder's interest in the Fund.

CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the consequences of investing in a Fund.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Foreign Taxation

Income, proceeds and gains received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of a Fund's assets at taxable year end consists of the securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign

securities that the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. In such a case, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Fund. A shareholder's ability to claim an offsetting foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund is subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder's not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. Shareholders who do not itemize on their U.S. federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but not a deduction) for such foreign taxes. Even if a Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so.

Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in a Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by a Fund.

Foreign Shareholders

Distributions by a Fund to shareholders that are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Code ("foreign shareholders") properly reported by the Fund as (1) Capital Gain Dividends, (2) short-term capital gain dividends, and (3) interest-related dividends, each as defined and subject to certain conditions described below, generally are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax.

In general, the Code defines (1) "short-term capital gain dividends" as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) "interest-related dividends" as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders. The exceptions to withholding for Capital Gain Dividends and short-term capital gain dividends do not apply to (A) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (B) distributions attributable to gain that is treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States under special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests as described below. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a foreign shareholder (A) that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (B) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (C) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (D) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related and/or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if a Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Foreign shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Distributions by a Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, and interest-related dividends (e.g., dividends attributable to dividend and foreign-source interest income or to short-term capital gains or U.S. source interest income to which the exception from withholding described above does not apply) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

Foreign shareholders with respect to whom income from a Fund is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the foreign shareholder within the United States will in general be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the income derived from the Fund at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations, whether such income is received in cash or reinvested in shares of the Fund and, in the case of a

foreign corporation, may also be subject to a branch profits tax. If a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States. More generally, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results than those described herein, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

A foreign shareholder is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of the Fund unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States, or (ii) in the case of a foreign shareholder that is an individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale and certain other conditions are met.

In order to qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or substitute form). Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisers in this regard.

Special rules (including withholding and reporting requirements) apply to foreign partnerships and those holding Fund shares through foreign partnerships. Additional considerations may apply to foreign trusts and estates. Investors holding Fund shares through foreign entities should consult their tax advisers about their particular situation.

A foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the U.S. federal income tax referred to above.

Certain Additional Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA") generally require a Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an "IGA") between the United States and a foreign government. If a shareholder fails to provide the requested information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, a Fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on ordinary dividends it pays. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that these withholding rules will not apply to the gross proceeds of share redemptions or Capital Gain Dividends a Fund pays. If a payment by a Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above (e.g., short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends).

Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor's own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations With Respect to Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

Shareholders that are U.S. persons and own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of a Fund could be required to report annually their "financial interest" in the Fund's "foreign financial accounts," if any, on FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR). Shareholders should consult a tax advisor, and persons investing in a Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary, regarding the applicability to them of this reporting requirement.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct holders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

General Considerations

The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth above is for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the specific federal tax consequences of purchasing, holding, and disposing of shares of a Fund, as well as the effects of state, local, foreign, and other tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

CUSTODIAN

The Northern Trust Company (the “Custodian”), PO Box 4766, Chicago, IL 60680-4766, is the custodian of the assets of the Funds. The Custodian’s responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling each Fund’s cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on each Fund’s investments. The Custodian does not determine the investment policies of the Funds or decide which securities the Funds will buy or sell.

TRANSFER AGENT AND DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT

The Northern Trust Company (the “Transfer Agent”), PO Box 4766, Chicago, IL 60680-4766, is the Trust’s registrar, transfer agent, and dividend disbursing agent. The Transfer Agent processes purchase and redemption orders, maintains records of each Fund’s shareholders, and disburses dividends and other distributions.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm, provides audit services, and tax compliance and tax consulting services. Its address is 111 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606-4301.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Trust, its Adviser and Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“FFS” or the “Distributor”), an unaffiliated principal underwriter of the Trust, 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 provisions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. The Funds have delegated the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. The Adviser has adopted the Polar Proxy Voting Policy, pursuant to which the Funds’ proxy voting will be conducted through a proxy advisor; ISS (“Proxy Advisor”). The portfolio managers have agreed to a default position which is to vote with the recommendations of the Proxy Advisor. Nevertheless, the portfolio managers will assess each Annual or Extraordinary General Meeting resolution on its own merits; the portfolio managers’ fundamental view will on occasions differ from that of the Proxy Advisor, and in these situations, the portfolio managers’ view will prevail.

In certain instances, the Adviser may elect not to vote a proxy or otherwise be unable to vote a proxy on each Fund’s behalf. Such instances may include but are not limited to a de minimis number of shares held, potential adverse impact on each Fund’s portfolio of voting such proxy (e.g., share blocking or short-term prohibitions on selling the issuer’s shares after the vote), or logistical or other considerations related to non-U.S. issuers (e.g., where an investment company’s legal structure may not be recognized in the relevant jurisdiction). In addition, the Adviser generally will not seek to recall securities that are out on loan for the purpose of voting the securities unless it is in each Fund’s best interests to do so.

The Funds will file Form N-PX, with each Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the most-recent twelve months ended March 31. Each Fund’s Form N-PX is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (800) 982-4372 and on the SEC’s web site at www.sec.gov.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Ropes & Gray LLP, Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02199-3600, serves as counsel to the Trust.

SHAREHOLDER LIABILITY

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. However, the Trust's Declaration of Trust disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust. The Trust's Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the relevant Fund's property for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of such Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder's incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Funds would be unable to meet its obligations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An annual shareholder report containing financial statements audited by the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and an unaudited semi-annual report will be sent to shareholders each year.