Dynamic Macro Fund (DNAVX)

Sub-Adviser

Vontobel Asset Management Inc.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to maximize total return from capital appreciation and dividends, with capital preservation during market downturns as a secondary goal.

Sub-Adviser Background

Vontobel Asset Management Inc. (Vontobel) is a globally active investment manager with Swiss roots, specializing in wealth management, active asset managemant and investment solutions. As an investment-led, multi-boutique asset manager, each of its boutiques draw on specialized investment talent, strong performance culture and robust risk management. Vontobel seeks to deliver leading-edge solutions for institutional and private clients.

Asset Class Recap

Global financial markets made good progress in the final months of 2025, with many stock markets ending the year at, or close to, record highs. Notably, non-US markets outperformed the US market over the 2025 year as a whole. This change was driven by several influences, including a softer US dollar, potentially more appealing price levels in overseas markets, and a move by some investors to reduce exposure to large US technology companies. Together, these factors supported what appeared to be strong performance across European and Asian markets, as measured by the STOXX Europe 600 Price Index and the MSCI All Country Asia Pacific Index. During the fiscal quarter, European and Asian equity markets increased 10.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. Stock markets were further underpinned by what many considered to be healthy corporate profit growth, cooling inflation, and growing confidence that major central banks may consider further monetary easing. In particular, markets broadly expect the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to continue cutting interest rates in 2026. In January, equity market performance trended positive with the US, as measured by the S&P 500 Index, finishing the fiscal quarter up 1.8 percent.

Bond markets exhibited continued sensitivity to evolving interest rate expectations resulting in marked divergence across global government bond markets. While some markets benefited from global rate cuts and narrowing credit spreads, other markets were more worried about the pace of expected rate cuts, inflation prints, and geopolitical news. The US yield curve steepened, reacting to the Fed lowering rates by another 25 basis points in December, taking the upper bound of the Federal Funds rate to 3.75 percent. In the eurozone, some peripheral markets, particularly Italy, outperformed whereas German yields rose across the curve as the European Central Bank upgraded its forecasts for growth and core inflation. As a result, the European Central Bank left interest rates untouched during the fiscal quarter. During the fiscal quarter, global bonds, as measured by the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Unhedged Index, were positive with a return of 1.4 percent. In commodity markets, gold was the standout asset, posting extraordinary returns during the fiscal quarter and driving broader commodity performance. In January, precious metals made more headlines as gold and silver broke records multiple times, nearing new all-time highs of USD 5,600 and USD 122 per ounce, respectively, before taking a nosedive. This unprecedented market reaction was triggered by President Trump's selection of Kevin Warsh as the next Fed chairman This decision seemingly eased concerns on Fed independence and sent the US dollar soaring. However, other industrial metals followed the negative trajectory weighing on overall commodity performance. Broad commodities, as measured by the S&P GSCI Commodity Dynamic Roll index, increased 9.4 percent.

Allocation Review

The Sub-Adviser utilizes a highly active allocation strategy,

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which involves large shifts in exposures across three broad asset classes: equities, bonds, and commodities. At the start of the most recent fiscal quarter, the Fund had a negative 16 percent exposure to equities, which transitioned back into positive territory during the fiscal quarter and ended at a positive 7 percent allocation. This move was mainly driven by dissipating fears of unreliable central bank support despite lingering inflation and labor market risks. This shift in sentiment boosted confidence that accommodative central bank policies would continue. This is reflected by the TED spread which signals favorable liquidity conditions in markets. In addition, the credit spread, which has reached historically low levels made a marked positive contribution to the equity allocation. As a gauge for business confidence, the favorable evolution of the credit spread can be partially attributed to corporations becoming less concerned with the economic risks from the federal government shutdown and the distractions from higher import tariffs. However, the dividend yield and the term spread are forming a counterweight on the negative side as valuations continue to be high and economic conditions remain susceptible to macroeconomic and geopolitical risks. In regard to the Fund's allocation to bonds, the fiscal quarter started with a duration of 3.7 years, and a significant 50 percent exposure to bonds. The bond allocation retained a duration closet to 3.0 years, but the exposure was reduced to 35 percent by the end of the fiscal quarter. The largest shift within the bond allocation was a reduction in the exposure to US Treasuries, which was reduced from a positive 16 percent allocation to a negative 2 percent allocation by the end of the fiscal quarter. While mean reversion and carry had a positive impact on the allocation, momentum contributed negatively. The commodity allocation began the fiscal quarter close to 12 percent and ended the period at 17 percent, as momentum and hedging pressures in the market contributed to the allocation, as well as a relatively cheap U.S. dollar and economic sentiment that the Sub-Adviser's approach sees as a positive allocation to the asset class.

Holdings Insights

Although equity markets were broadly positive, the dispersion in performance between the US and foreign markets was significant during the most recent fiscal quarter. This is a trend that primarily began in 2025 and has persisted into 2026. The Fund's US-focused ETF holdings generally contributed modestly to positive performance, as these tended to be long positions within the Fund, albeit at generally low exposures. The Fund continued to maintain small holdings in the SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust (SPY) (holding weight*: 0.88 percent) and the Invesco Nasdaq 100 ETF (QQQM) (holding weight*: 1.59 percent) to get exposure to the more tech-oriented side of US equities. SPY rose 1.8 percent over the most recent fiscal quarter while QQQM decreased 1.0 percent. However, foreign exposures within the Fund generally experienced a more positive fiscal quarter. For example, the Fund continued to hold the Franklin FTSE Japan ETF (FLJP) (holding weight*: 1.29 percent), which jumped 7.1 percent. As the Sub-Adviser's signals indicated an increase in commodities, the Fund's exposure to the iShares GSCI Commodity Dynamic Roll Strategy ETF (COMT) (holding weight*: 17.12 percent) became much more prominent. During the fiscal quarter, COMT increased 9.8 percent.

Derivatives in the equity allocation continued to primarily include futures contracts, such as the CME E-Mini Standard & Poor's 500 Index Future 3/20/2026 (ESH6 IND) (holding notional weight*: 0.36 percent) to quickly adjust the Fund's exposure to US stocks. Since this futures contract was initiated during the fiscal quarter, the S&P 500 Index increased after the addition, resulting in a slight contribution to Fund performance since the Fund had reversed its short exposure to the futures contracts. Despite remaining a short position, the CME E-Mini NASDAQ 100 Index Future 3/20/2026 (NQH6 IND) (holding notional weight*: -0.53 percent), slightly appreciated as the underlying index slightly declined after the position was added. The Sub-Adviser also used futures contracts on foreign stock indices, including the TSE TOPIX Future 3/12/2026 (TPH6 IND) (holding notional weight*: 0.96 percent), the Eurex EURO STOXX 50 Future 3/20/2025 (VGH6 IND) (holding notional weight*: 1.02 percent), and the FTSE 100 Index Future 3/20/2026 (Z H6 IND) (holding notional weight*: 1.01 percent). Each of these futures contracts slightly contributed to performance, with the exception of the VGH6 futures contract detracting slightly as European stocks declined after the position was added to the Fund.

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Sub-Adviser Outlook

The Sub-Adviser's model now reflects less of a "risk-off" environment than it did in previous fiscal quarters, drawing similarities to relatively calm periods like 1993-1995, 2005-2006, and 2015 when the broader economic and financial landscape was characterized by steady growth and lower volatility. The Sub-Adviser believes that global financial markets are likely to remain constructive but uneven. Equity and bond markets may continue to find support from easing inflation and the prospect of further interest rate cuts by major central banks. However, after a strong start to the year, the Sub-Adviser believes that gains could be more modest with periods of volatility, likely around policy and geopolitical news. On commodities, the Sub-Adviser anticipates that continued return dispersion can be expected across the various commodity sectors while precious metals, especially gold, are already leading.

* Holdings percentage(s) of total investments, cash and unsettled trades excluding collateral for securities loaned as of 1/31/2026.

Index Definitions

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index Unhedged - The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from a multitude local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

MSCI All Country Asia Pacific Index – The MSCI All Country Asia Pacific Index captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Developed Markets countries and 8 Emerging Markets countries in the Asia Pacific region. With 1,239 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

STOXX Europe 600 Price Index - The STOXX Europe 600 Index is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 17 countries of the European region.

S&P 500 Index - The S&P 500, or the Standard & Poor's 500, is a stock market index based on the market capitalizations of 500 large companies having common stock listed on the NYSE or NASDAQ. The S&P 500 Index components and their weightings are determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices. It differs from other U.S. stock market indices, such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average or the Nasdaq Composite index, because of its diverse constituency and weighting methodology. It is one of the most commonly followed equity indices, and many consider it one of the best representations of the U.S. stock market, and a bellwether for the U.S. economy.

S&P GSCI Dynamic Roll Index - The S&P GSCI Dynamic Roll Index is a dynamic rolling commodity futures index that employs a flexible monthly futures contract rolling strategy. It is designed to meet the demands of investors seeking to alleviate the negative impact of rolling into contango and potentially limit volatility exposure to the commodity market.

Investors cannot invest directly in an index or benchmark.

Dunham

Winter 2026 Fiscal Quarterly Report

Dynamic Macro Fund Performance Annualized Returns

DNAVX Class N Shares	As of 12/31/25	As of 1/31/26
Quarter	-0.09%	2.03%
1 Year	5.10%	6.53%
3 Year	11.42%	10.84%
5 Year	5.38%	5.94%
10 Year	3.83%	4.33%
Since Inception (04/29/10)	2.91%	3.02%

DNAVX Total Expense Ratio: 2.01%

The Fund's Expense Ratio reflects that of Dunham's most recent prospectus. The Net Expense Ratio is net of fee waivers.

Prices and returns quoted represent past results and are no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, so your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. To obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end, call us at (800) 442-4358. Dunham Class N Shares have no initial sales charge or contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC).

Dynamic Macro Fund Top 10 Holdings as of 1/31/26

iShares Commodities Select Strategy ETF	17.11%
US Treasury Note 0.375% Due 01/31/2026 0.38% 1/26	4.15%
US Treasury Note 2.25% Due 03/31/2026 2.25% 3/26	4.14%
US Treasury Note 1.625% Due 05/15/2026 1.63% 5/26	4.12%
US Treasury Note 0.75% 4/26	4.12%
US Treasury Note 0.50% 2/26	3.62%
US Treasury Note 0.75% 8/26	3.57%
US Treasury Note 1.125% Due 10/31/2026 1.13% 10/26	3.56%
Japanese Yen Future	3.45%
Central American Bank for Economic Integration 5% Due 02/09/2026 5.00% 2/26	3.11%

"Top 10 Holdings" are presented to illustrate examples of the securities in which the Fund may invest. Because they are represented as of the dates indicated and change from time to time, they may not be representative of the Funds' current or future investments. Top 10 Holdings do not include cash or money market investments.

Additional Disclosures

Investing in a mutual fund involves risks, including the possible loss of principal. Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Dunham Funds carefully before investing. For this and other important information about the Dunham Funds, please speak to your financial advisor or call us at (800) 442-4358 to request a current summary prospectus and/or prospectus and read it carefully before investing.

Primary Risks of the Dunham Mutual Funds

Active Management Risk – The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Sub-Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there is no guarantee that its decisions will produce the intended result. The successful use of hedging and risk management techniques may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the hedging vehicles and the securities being hedged.

Asset Allocation Risk – In allocating the Fund's assets, the Sub-Adviser may favor markets or asset classes that perform poorly relative to other markets and asset classes. The Sub-Adviser's investment analysis, its selection of investments, and its assessment of the risk/return potential of asset classes and markets may not produce the intended results and/or can lead to an investment focus that results in the Fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the Fund invests.

Call or Redemption Risk – If interest rates decline, issuers of debt securities may exercise redemption or call provisions. This may force the Fund to reinvest redemption or call proceeds in securities with lower yields, which may reduce Fund performance.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk – During periods of sustained rising rates, fixed income risks will be amplified. If the U.S. Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") raises the federal funds interest rate target, interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. Rising rates tend to decrease liquidity, increase trading costs, and increase volatility, all of which make portfolio management more difficult and costly to the Fund and its shareholders.

China Related Variable Interest Entity Risk – The Fund could seek to gain economic exposure to certain operating companies in China through legal structures known as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). In a VIE structure, a series of contractual arrangements are entered into between a holding company domiciled outside of China and a Chinese operating company or companies. VIE structures and these contractual arrangements are not equivalent to equity ownership in the operating company, which presents additional risks. The market value and liquidity of the associated investments could fall, causing substantial or total investment losses for investors with no recourse available.

China Risk – The Fund's investments in companies or issuers economically tied to China are subject to the country/regional, emerging markets, currency, cybersecurity, and geopolitical risks, in addition to unique risks. They are associated with considerable degrees of social and humanitarian, legal, regulatory, political, and economic uncertainty which could have negative impacts on the Fund. They may be (or become in the future) restricted or sanctioned by the U.S. government or another government.

CLO Risk – Negative economic trends nationally as well as in specific geographic areas of the United States could result in an increase in loan defaults and delinquencies. There is a material possibility that economic activity will be volatile or will slow significantly, and the CLO performance will likely be significantly and negatively impacted by such conditions. Such effects may include an inability for Obligors to obtain refinancing of their debt obligations. A decreased ability of Obligors to obtain refinancing may cause a deterioration in loan performance generally and for CLOs. It is not possible to determine whether or when such trends will improve or worsen in the future. CLOs may include underlying securities, which are investments in foreign countries. These factors could detract from CLO's performance.

Commodity Risk – Investing in the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodity prices may be influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geological and environmental factors as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions.

Corporate Loans Risk — Derivatives or other similar instruments (referred to collectively as "derivatives"), such as futures, forwards, options, swaps, structured securities and other instruments, are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may involve costs and risks that are different from, or possibly greater than, the costs and risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives prices can be vola-

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tile, may correlate imperfectly with price of the applicable underlying asset, reference rate or index and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions, such as markets with high volatility or large market declines. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Other risks include liquidity risk which refers to the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions and for derivatives to create margin delivery or settlement payment obligations for the Fund. Further, losses could result if the counterparty to a transaction does not perform as promised. Derivatives that involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed may be considered to be "leveraged," which can magnify or otherwise increase investment losses. In addition, the use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes (that is, to seek to increase total return) is considered a speculative practice and may present an even greater risk of loss than when used for hedging purposes. Derivatives are also subject to operational and legal risks.

Credit Risk – Issuers of debt securities may suffer from a reduced ability to repay their interest and principal obligations. They may even default on interest and/or principal payments due to the Fund. An increase in credit risk or a default will cause the value of Fund debt securities to decline. Issuers with lower credit quality are more susceptible to economic or industry downturns and are more likely to default.

Currency Risk - Adverse changes in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential gains from the Fund's investments denominated in a foreign currency or may widen existing losses. Exchange rate movements are volatile, and it may not be possible to effectively hedge the currency risks of many countries.

Derivatives Risk - Derivatives or other similar instruments (referred to collectively as "derivatives"), such as futures, forwards, options, swaps, structured securities and other instruments, are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may involve costs and risks that are different from, or possibly greater than, the costs and risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives prices can be volatile, may correlate imperfectly with price of the applicable underlying asset, reference rate or index and may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions, such as markets with high volatility or large market declines. Some derivatives are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Other risks include liquidity risk which refers to the potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions and for derivatives to create margin delivery or settlement payment obligations for the Fund. Further, losses could result if the counterparty to a transaction does not perform as promised. Derivatives that involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed may be considered to be "leveraged," which can magnify or otherwise increase investment losses. In addition, the use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes (that is, to seek to increase total return) is considered a speculative practice and may present an even greater risk of loss than when used for hedging purposes. Derivatives are also subject to operational and legal risks.

Distribution Policy Risk – The Fund's distribution policy is not designed to generate, and is not expected to result in, distributions that equal a fixed percentage of the Fund's current net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment). Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares.

ETF Risk – ETFs are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest exclusively in common stocks. The ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track and the market value of ETF shares may differ from their net asset value.

ETFs are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund. For instance, investing in inverse ETFs is similar to holding various short positions, or using a combination of advanced investment strategies to profit from falling prices. When the value of ETFs held by the Fund decline, the value of your investment in the Fund declines.

ETN Risk – ETNs are securities that combine aspects of a bond and an ETF. ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index or other reference asset less fees, and can be held to maturity as a debt security. ETNs are traded on a securities exchange. Their value is based on their reference index or strategy and the credit

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quality of the issuer. Because ETNs are debt instruments of the issuer of the ETN, they are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. ETNs are also subject to the risk that they may trade at a premium or discount to value attributable to their reference index. When the Fund invests in an ETN, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of the ETN's fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses. There may also not be an active trading market available for some ETNs. Additionally, trading of ETNs may be halted and ETNs may be delisted by the listing exchange.

Emerging Markets Risk – Emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments, weaker economies, and less-developed legal systems which do not protect securities holders. Emerging market economies may be based on only a few industries and security issuers may be more susceptible to economic weakness and more likely to default. Emerging market securities also tend to be less liquid.

Event Risk - Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

Financial Services Sector Risk - The profitability of many types of financial services companies may be adversely affected in certain market cycles. For example, periods of rising interest rates may restrict availability and increase the cost of capital for these companies. Moreover, when interest rates rise, the value of securities issued by many types of financial services companies generally falls. Declining economic conditions may cause credit losses due to financial difficulties of borrowers. In addition, financial services companies often are regulated by governmental entities, which can increase costs for new services or products and make it difficult to pass increased costs on to consumers. In certain areas, deregulation of financial services companies has resulted in increased competition and reduced profitability.

Floating Interest Rates Risk - Certain of the Fund's investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating interest rates, such as the Euro Interbank Offer Rate ("EURIBOR"), the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate ("SONIA"), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and other similar types of reference rates ("Reference Rates"). The elimination of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those Reference Rates. Any substitute Reference Rate and any pricing adjustments imposed by a regulator or by counterparties or otherwise may adversely affect the Fund's performance and/or net asset value.

Foreign Investing Risk – Investments in foreign countries are subject to currency risk and country-specific risks such as political, diplomatic, regional conflicts, terrorism, war, social and economic instability, and policies that have the effect of decreasing the value of foreign securities. Foreign countries may be subject to different trading settlement practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, limited trading markets and greater volatility than U.S. investments.

Forward Contract Risk – Forward contracts involve a number of the same characteristics and risks as futures contracts but there also are several differences. Forward contracts are not market traded, and are not necessarily marked to market on a daily basis. They settle only at the pre-determined settlement date. This can result in deviations between forward prices and futures prices, especially in circumstances where interest rates and futures prices are positively correlated. Second, in the absence of exchange trading and involvement of clearing houses, there are no standardized terms for forward contracts. Accordingly, the parties are free to establish such settlement times and underlying amounts of a security or currency as desirable, which may vary from the standardized provisions available through any futures contract. Finally, forward contracts, as two party obligations for which there is no secondary market, involve counterparty credit risk not present with futures.

IBOR Risk - The risk that the elimination of the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or similar interbank offered rates ("IBORs"), such as the Euro Overnight Index Average ("EONIA"), or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of such rates, could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those rates. While some instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR or a similar rate is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate setting methodology, not all instruments have such fallback provisions. Moreover, the effectiveness of replacement rates is uncertain.

Information Technology Sector Risk – Investments in technology companies exposed to special risks, such as rapid advances in technology that might cause existing products to become obsolete.

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Companies in a number of technology industries are also subject to more government regulations and approval processes than many other industries. This fact may affect a company's overall profitability and cause its stock price to be more volatile. Additionally, technology companies are dependent upon consumer and business acceptance as new technologies evolve.

Interest Rate Risk – In general, the price of a debt security falls when interest rates rise. Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Securities with longer maturities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes.

IPO Risk – The Fund invests in IPOs at the time of the initial offering and in post-IPO trading. The stocks of such companies are unseasoned equities lacking a trading history, a track record of reporting to investors and widely available research coverage. IPOs are thus often subject to extreme price volatility and speculative trading. These stocks may have above-average price appreciation in connection with the initial public offering prior to inclusion in the Fund. The price of stocks included in the Fund may not continue to appreciate. In addition, IPOs share similar illiquidity risks of private equity and venture capital. The free float shares held by the public in an IPO are typically a small percentage of the market capitalization. The ownership of many IPOs often includes large holdings by venture capital and private equity investors who seek to sell their shares in the public market in the months following an IPO when shares restricted by lock-up are released, causing greater volatility and possible downward pressure during the time that locked-up shares are released.

Japan Risk – The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities issued by Japanese issuers. The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political, and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low, and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, and tsunamis, which could negatively affect the Fund.

Large Cap Stock Risk – Because the investment focus of the Fund is on large cap stocks, the value of the Fund may be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

Leveraging Risk – Using derivatives can create leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price.

Limited History of Operations Risk – The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate.

Liquidity Risk – Some securities may have few market-makers and low trading volume, which tend to increase transaction costs and may make it impossible for the Fund to dispose of a security position at all or at a price which represents current or fair market value.

Long-Term Maturities/Durations Risk – The risk of greater price fluctuations than would be associated with securities having shorter maturities or durations.

Lower-Rated Securities Risk – Securities rated below investment-grade, sometimes called "high-yield" or "junk" bonds, are speculative investments that generally have more credit risk than higher-rated securities. Companies issuing high-yield fixed-income securities are not as strong financially as those issuing securities with higher credit ratings and are more likely to encounter financial difficulties. Lower rated issuers are more likely to default, and their securities could become worthless.

Management Risk – The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Sub-Adviser will apply its investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there is no guarantee that its decisions will produce the intended result. The successful use of hedging and risk management techniques may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the hedging vehicles and the securities being hedged.

Merger and Event-Driven Risk – Investments in companies that are expected to be, or already are, the subject of a publicly announced merger, takeover, tender offer, leveraged buyout, spin-off, liquidation or other corporate reorganizations carry the risk that the proposed or expected corporate event may not be completed or may be completed on less favorable terms than originally expected.

Micro Capitalization Risk – The purchase or sale of more than a limited number of shares of the securities of a micro-cap company may affect its market price. Micro-cap companies are generally followed by few, if any, securities analysts, and there tends to be less publicly available information about them. Their securities generally have even more limited trading volumes and are subject to even more abrupt or erratic market price movements than small and mid-capitalization companies. Such companies may also have limited markets, financial resources, or product lines, may lack management depth and may be more vulnerable to adverse business or market developments.

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Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk – To the extent the Fund holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Fund may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Fund's investments in these instruments could lose money.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility in a period of rising interest rates if it holds mortgage-backed securities (known as "extension risk"). Mortgage-backed securities may also be subject to prepayment risk; when interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the Fund's returns because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. Non-agency mortgage-backed securities generally have greater credit risk than government issued mortgage-backed securities.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk – Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease and illness, including pandemics and epidemics (such as the novel coronavirus), have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets.

Non-Diversification Risk – A Fund that is a non-diversified investment company means that more of the Fund's assets may be invested in the securities of a single issuer than a diversified investment company. This may make the value of the Fund's shares more susceptible to certain risk than shares of a diversified investment company. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund has a greater potential to realize losses upon the occurrence of adverse events affecting a particular issuer.

Options Risk – The Fund may use options to enhance return and or mitigate risk. However, options can fall rapidly in response to developments in specific companies or industries and the Fund's investments may be negatively impacted by unexpected market conditions.

Private Placement Risk – Privately issued securities, including those which may be sold only in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, are restricted securities that are not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Accordingly, the liquidity of the market for specific privately issued securities may vary. Delay or difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the Fund. Privately issued securities that the Sub-Adviser determines to be "illiquid" are subject to the Fund's policy of not investing more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities.

Portfolio Turnover Risk – The frequency of a Fund's transactions will vary from year to year. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in a Fund's performance.

Real Estate Industry Concentration Risk – By concentrating in a single sector, the Fund carries much greater risk of adverse developments in that sector than a fund that invests in a wide variety of industries. Real estate values rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, interest rates and tax considerations.

Real Estate Investment Trust Risk – A REIT's performance depends on the types and locations of the rental properties it owns and on how well it manages those properties. A decline in rental income may occur because of extended vacancies, increased competition from other properties, tenants' failure to pay rent or poor management.

Regional/Country Risk – The Fund generally has greater exposure to market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other risks in the regions or countries where it invests. Consequently, compared with a more geographically diversified fund, it may experience increased volatility, or reductions in the value of its investments.

Senior Bank Loans Risk - Senior loans are subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan, which typically holds the most senior position in the issuer's capital structure, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans. Senior loans settle on a delayed basis, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of such loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the senior loans. The market prices of floating rate loans are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than are the market prices for securities with fixed interest rates. Certain senior loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore, may not be entitled to rely on the protections of federal securities

Additional Disclosures

laws, including anti-fraud provisions.

Securities Lending Risk – The risk of securities lending is that the financial institution that borrows securities from the Fund could go bankrupt or otherwise default on its commitment under the securities lending agreement and the Fund might not be able to recover the loaned securities or their value.

Short Selling Risk – If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund covers its short position, the Fund will incur a loss which may be unlimited. Also, the Fund is required to deposit collateral in connection with such short sales and may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities.

Small and Medium Capitalization Risk – The Fund's investments in smaller and medium-sized companies carry more risks than investments in larger companies. Companies with small and medium-sized market capitalization often have narrower markets, fewer products or services to offer and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies do. Investing in lesser-known, small and medium-sized capitalization companies involve a greater risk of volatility of the Fund's net asset value than is customarily associated with larger, more established companies. Often smaller and medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they are focused are still evolving and, while this may offer better growth potential than larger, more established companies, it also may make them more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Small Capitalization Risk – The Fund's investments in small cap companies carry more risks than investments in larger companies. Small cap companies often have narrower markets, fewer products, or services to offer and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies do.

Software Industry Risk – Technological developments, fixed-rate pricing and the ability to attract and retain skilled employees can significantly affect the software industry. The success of companies in the industry is also subject to the continued demand for internet services.

Stock Market Risk – Stock markets can be volatile. In other words, the prices of stocks can fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions. The Fund's investment may decline in value if the stock markets perform poorly.

Structured Note Risk – Structured notes involve tracking risk, issuer default risk and may involve leverage risk.

Tactical Asset Allocation Risk – Tactical asset allocation is an investment strategy that actively adjusts a portfolio's asset allocation. The Fund's tactical asset management discipline may not work as intended. The Fund may not achieve its objective and may not perform as well as other funds using other asset management styles, including those based on fundamental analysis (a method of evaluating a security that entails attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other factors) or strategic asset allocation (a strategy that involves periodically rebalancing the portfolio in order to maintain a long-term goal for asset allocation). The Sub-Adviser's evaluations and assumptions in selecting investments may be incorrect in view of actual market conditions and may result in owning securities that underperform other securities.

Upside Participation Risk/Downside Loss Risk – There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide shareholders with a total return that matches the increase of the underlying index over a given period. In the event an investor purchases shares of the Fund after securities transactions were entered into or does not stay invested in the Fund for the long term or a full-market cycle, the returns realized by the investor may not match those that the Fund seeks to achieve.

In addition, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in its strategy to provide protection against underlying index losses. The Fund's strategy seeks to deliver returns that participate in the returns of the underlying index while limiting downside losses if shares are held over long periods of time. The Fund does not provide principal protection or non-principal protection, and an investor may experience significant losses on its investment, including the loss of its entire investment.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – The risk that U.S. Government securities in the Fund's portfolio will be subject to price fluctuations, or that an agency or instrumentality will default on an obligation not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.