

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FRONTIER FUNDS, INC.

Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund

Institutional Class Shares (FSNHX)

Service Class Shares (FNHSX)

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund (the “Fund” or “New Horizons Fund”) dated October 31, 2017. The Fund is a series of Frontier Funds, Inc. (the “Company”). The audited financial statements for the Fund for the periods May 25, 2016 through October 31, 2016 and November 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund’s 2017 Annual Report. Copies of the Prospectus and/or the Fund’s 2017 Annual Report are available without charge upon request to the above address or toll-free telephone number, or you can visit the Fund’s website at <http://www.frontiermutualfunds.com>.

FRONTEGRA STRATEGIES, LLC

Distributor

This Statement of Additional Information is dated October 31, 2017.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this SAI and the Prospectus dated October 31, 2017. The Company has not authorized others to provide additional information. This SAI is not an offer to sell securities in any state or jurisdiction where the offering cannot legally be made. This SAI applies to the Institutional Class and Service Class shares of the Fund. The shares of the other series of the Company are offered in a separate SAI.

FUND ORGANIZATION

The Company is an open-end management investment company, commonly referred to as a mutual fund. The Company was organized as a Maryland corporation on May 24, 1996. Effective October 31, 2014, the Company changed its name from Frontegra Funds, Inc. to Frontier Funds, Inc.

The Fund is a diversified series of the Company. The Company may offer separate series of shares representing interests in separate portfolios of securities, and the shares in any one series may be offered in separate classes. Currently, the Company offers seven separate series. The Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") has established three classes of shares of common stock: Institutional Class, Service Class and Class Y. The Company is authorized to issue 2,000,000,000, \$.01 par value, shares of common stock in series and classes. The number of shares authorized for each of the Company's series and classes discussed is set forth in the table below.

<u>Series/Class of Common Stock</u>	<u>Number of Authorized Shares</u>
Frontier Timpani Small Cap Growth Fund	
Institutional Class	50,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000
Class Y	50,000,000
Frontier Netols Small Cap Value Fund	
Institutional Class	50,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000
Class Y	50,000,000
Frontier Phocas Small Cap Value Fund	
Institutional Class	100,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000
Frontier MFG Core Infrastructure Fund	
Institutional Class	50,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000
Frontier MFG Global Equity Fund	
Institutional Class	100,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000
Frontier MFG Global Plus Fund	
Institutional Class	100,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000
Class Y	50,000,000
Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund	
Institutional Class	50,000,000
Service Class	50,000,000

The assets belonging to each series are held separately by the custodian, U.S. Bank, N.A., and if the Company issues additional series, each additional series will be held separately. In effect, each series will be a separate fund. However, there is a risk, generally considered remote, that one series of the Company could be liable for the liabilities of one or more other series of the Company.

Each share of common stock, irrespective of series or class, is entitled to one vote on all questions, except that certain matters must be voted on separately by the series or class of shares affected, and matters affecting only one series or class are voted upon only by that series or class. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights. Each share of common stock is entitled to participate in distributions of investment company taxable income and net capital gain as determined by the Board. Each share of common stock is entitled to the residual assets of the respective series in the event of liquidation. Shares have no preemption, conversion or subscription rights.

FUND POLICIES: FUNDAMENTAL AND NON-FUNDAMENTAL

The investment objective of the Fund is capital appreciation. This investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The following is a complete list of the Fund's fundamental investment limitations that cannot be changed without shareholder approval, which requires the approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. As used herein, a "majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities" means the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of common stock of the Fund represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Fund.

The Fund:

1. May not with respect to 75% of its total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, (i) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer or (ii) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.
2. May (i) borrow money from banks and (ii) make other investments or engage in other transactions permissible under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") which may involve a borrowing, provided that the combination of (i) and (ii) shall not exceed 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed), less the Fund's liabilities (other than borrowings). The Fund may also borrow money from other Frontier Funds or other persons to the extent permitted by applicable law.
3. May not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
4. May not act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.
5. May not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this limitation shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts, or other derivative instruments, or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).
6. May not make loans if, as a result, more than 33-1/3% of the Fund's total assets would be lent to other persons, except through (i) purchases of debt securities or other debt instruments or (ii) engaging in repurchase agreements.

7. May not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers, the principal business activities of which are in the same industry.
8. May not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this limitation shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling securities or other instruments backed by real estate or of issuers engaged in real estate activities).
9. May, notwithstanding any other fundamental investment policy or restriction, invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end management investment company with substantially the same fundamental investment objective, policies, and restrictions as the Fund.
10. May not change its investment objective.

With the exception of the investment restriction set out in item 2 above, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase in percentage resulting from a change in market value of the investment or the total assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction.

The following are the Fund's non-fundamental operating policies, which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

The Fund may not:

1. Sell securities short, unless the Fund owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short or unless it covers such short sale as required by the current rules and positions of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or its staff, and provided that transactions in options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, or other derivative instruments are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.
2. Purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, and provided that margin deposits in connection with futures contracts, options on futures contracts, or other derivative instruments shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.
3. Invest in illiquid securities if, as a result of such investment, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities, or such other amounts as may be permitted under the 1940 Act.
4. Purchase securities of other investment companies except in compliance with the 1940 Act.
5. Invest all of its assets in the securities of a single open-end investment management company with substantially the same fundamental investment objective, restrictions and policies as the Fund.
6. Engage in futures or options on futures transactions, except in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA").
7. Borrow money, except (i) from banks or (ii) through reverse repurchase agreements or mortgage dollar rolls, and will not purchase securities when bank borrowings exceed 5% of its total assets.
8. Make any loans other than loans of portfolio securities, except through (i) purchases of debt securities or other debt instruments, or (ii) engaging in repurchase agreements.

9. Make any change in its investment policy of investing a minimum percentage of its net assets in the investments suggested by the Fund's name without first providing shareholders of the Fund with at least 60 days' notice.

With the exception of the policy set out in item 3 above, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in market value of the investment or the total assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND TECHNIQUES

The following information supplements the discussion of the Fund's investment objective, policies, and techniques that are described in the Prospectus.

Recent Market Conditions

U.S. and international markets have experienced volatility in recent years. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. For example, in June 2016, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union following a referendum referred to as "Brexit." There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. During certain periods, the securities markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. Accordingly, the following securities may be subject to increased risks.

Convertible Securities and Preferred Stocks

The Fund may invest in convertible securities, which are debt obligations convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities or debt obligations that carry with them the right to acquire equity securities, as evidenced by warrants attached to such securities, or acquired as part of units of the securities. The Fund may also invest in preferred stocks, which are securities that represent an ownership interest in a corporation and that give the owner a prior claim over common stock on the company's earnings or assets.

Concentration

The Fund has adopted a fundamental investment policy that prohibits the Fund from investing more than 25% of its assets in the securities of companies the principal business activities of which are in the same industry. This policy does not apply to securities in which the Fund may invest that are issued by other investment companies, or to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, any state or territory of the U.S., its agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions. For purposes of this policy, Frontegra Asset Management, Inc. ("Frontegra" or the "Adviser") determines the industry classifications of the Fund's investments using industry data obtained from third-party statistical organizations. In the absence of such a classification for a particular issuer, the subadviser to the Fund, Silk Invest Limited ("Silk" or the "Subadviser"), may provide an industry classification. Alternately, the Adviser may classify a particular issuer in good faith based on its own analysis of the economic characteristics affecting the issuer.

Depositary Receipts

The Fund may invest in foreign securities by purchasing depositary receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), or other securities convertible into securities or issuers based in foreign countries. ADRs include American Depositary shares. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the

securities into which they may be converted. Generally, ADRs in registered form are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, while GDRs and EDRs, in bearer form, may be denominated in other currencies and are designed for use in non-U.S. securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. GDRs and EDRs are receipts with a non-U.S. bank evidencing a similar arrangement. For purposes of the Fund's investment policies, ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR, GDR or EDR representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock.

ADR facilities may be established as either "unsponsored" or "sponsored." While ADRs issued under these two types of facilities are in some respects similar, there are distinctions between them relating to the rights and obligations of ADR holders and the practices of market participants. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or even necessarily the acquiescence of) the issuer of the deposited securities, although typically the depositary requests a letter of non-objection from such issuer prior to the establishment of the facility. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depositary usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the deposited securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through voting rights to ADR holders in respect of the deposited securities. Sponsored ADR facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that the issuer of the deposited securities enters into a deposit agreement with the depositary. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the issuer, the depositary and the ADR holders. With sponsored facilities, the issuer of the deposited securities generally will bear some of the costs relating to the facility (such as dividend payment fees of the depositary), although ADR holders continue to bear certain other costs (such as deposit and withdrawal fees). Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositaries agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions, and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the ADR holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities.

Swap Agreements

The Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount" i.e., the agreed upon basis for calculating the obligations that the parties to the swap agreement have agreed to exchange.

Typically, swap agreements to be entered into by the Fund calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, the Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term.

Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis, if the other party to a swap agreement defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that such Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to a swap agreement entered into on a net basis will be accrued daily and an amount of cash or liquid asset having an aggregate net asset value at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in an account with the Fund's custodian that satisfies the 1940 Act. The Fund will also establish and maintain such accounts with respect to its total obligations under any swaps that are not entered into on a net basis. Obligations under swap agreements so

covered will not be construed to be “senior securities” for purposes of the Fund’s investment restriction concerning senior securities.

Because they are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for the Fund’s illiquid investment limitations. The Fund will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Subadviser believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. The Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of the counterparty to a swap agreement.

The Fund may enter into a swap agreement in circumstances where the Subadviser is unable to purchase the underlying securities. The counterparty to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/dealer. The counterparty will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. The Fund will agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on any swap agreement should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount.

The Fund expects to limit its investments in swap agreements to equity swaps. The Fund may enter into equity swaps to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in various circumstances, including circumstances where direct investment in securities is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. For example, in Saudi Arabia, foreign investors are prohibited from directly investing in Saudi Arabian securities. The terms of an equity swap generally are privately negotiated by the Subadviser and the swap counterparty. Equity swaps are subject to counterparty credit risk. An equity swap could result in losses if the underlying stock does not perform as anticipated. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations, the Fund could sustain significant losses.

Foreign Currency-Related Derivative Strategies

The Fund may purchase and sell foreign currency on a spot basis, and may use currency-related derivative instruments such as options on foreign currencies, futures on foreign currencies, options on futures on foreign currencies and forward currency contracts (i.e., an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a specified future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the contract date agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time the contract is entered into). The Fund may use these instruments for hedging or any other lawful purpose consistent with its investment objective, including transaction hedging, anticipatory hedging, cross hedging, proxy hedging and position hedging. The Fund’s use of currency-related derivative instruments will be directly related to the Fund’s current or anticipated portfolio securities, and the Fund may engage in transactions in currency-related derivative instruments as a means to protect against some or all of the effects of adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates on its portfolio investments. In general, if the currency in which a portfolio investment is denominated appreciates against the U.S. dollar, the dollar value of the security will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the portfolio investment expressed in U.S. dollars.

For example, the Fund might use currency-related derivative instruments to “lock in” a U.S. dollar price for a portfolio investment, thereby enabling the Fund to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received. The Fund also might use currency-related derivative instruments when Silk believes that one currency may experience a substantial movement against another currency, including the U.S. dollar, and it may use currency-related derivative instruments to sell or buy the amount of the former foreign currency, approximating the value of some or all of the

Fund's portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. Alternatively, where appropriate, the Fund may use currency-related derivative instruments to hedge all or part of its foreign currency exposure through the use of a basket of currencies or a proxy currency where such currency or currencies act as an effective proxy for other currencies. The use of this basket hedging technique may be more efficient and economical than using separate currency-related derivative instruments for each currency exposure held by the Fund. Furthermore, currency-related derivative instruments may be used for short hedges – for example, the Fund may sell a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the proceeds from the anticipated sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency.

In addition, the Fund may use a currency-related derivative instrument to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one foreign country to another foreign country where it's anticipated that the foreign currency exposure purchased will appreciate relative to the U.S. dollar and thus better protect the Fund against the expected decline in the foreign currency exposure sold. For example, if the Fund owns securities denominated in a foreign currency and it is anticipated that the currency will decline, it might enter into a forward contract to sell an appropriate amount of the first foreign currency, with payment to be made in a second foreign currency that would better protect the Fund against the decline in the first security than would a U.S. dollar exposure. Hedging transactions that use two foreign currencies are sometimes referred to as "cross hedges." The effective use of currency-related derivative instruments by the Fund in a cross hedge is dependent upon a correlation between price movements of the two currency instruments and the underlying security involved, and the use of two currencies magnifies the risk that movements in the price of one instrument may not correlate or may correlate unfavorably with the foreign currency being hedged. Such a lack of correlation might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the currency instruments used or investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded.

The Fund also might seek to hedge against changes in the value of a particular currency when no hedging instruments on that currency are available or such hedging instruments are more expensive than certain other hedging instruments. In such cases, the Fund may hedge against price movements in that currency by entering into transactions using currency-related derivative instruments on another foreign currency or a basket of currencies, the values of which are believed to have a high degree of positive correlation to the value of the currency being hedged. The risk that movements in the price of the hedging instrument will not correlate perfectly with movements in the price of the currency being hedged is magnified when this strategy is used.

The use of currency-related derivative instruments by the Fund involves a number of risks. The value of currency-related derivative instruments depends on the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market might involve substantially larger amounts than those involved in the use of such derivative instruments, the Fund could be disadvantaged by having to deal in the odd lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots (generally consisting of transactions of greater than \$1 million).

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or any regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Quotation information generally is representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and thus might not reflect odd-lot transactions where rates might be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, round-the-clock market. To the extent the U.S. options or futures markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements might take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the markets for the derivative instruments until they re-open.

Settlement of transactions in currency-related derivative instruments might be required to take place within the country issuing the underlying currency. Thus, the Fund might be required to accept or make delivery of the underlying foreign currency in accordance with any U.S. or foreign regulations regarding the maintenance of

foreign banking arrangements by U.S. residents and might be required to pay any fees, taxes and charges associated with such delivery assessed in the issuing country.

When the Fund engages in a transaction in a currency-related derivative instrument, it relies on the counterparty to make or take delivery of the underlying currency at the maturity of the contract or otherwise complete the contract. In other words, the Fund will be subject to the risk that a loss may be sustained by the Fund as a result of the failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the transaction. The counterparty risk for exchange-traded instruments is generally less than for privately-negotiated or OTC currency instruments, since generally a clearing agency, which is the issuer or counterparty to each instrument, provides a guarantee of performance. For privately-negotiated instruments, there is no similar clearing agency guarantee. In all transactions, the Fund will bear the risk that the counterparty will default, and this could result in a loss of the expected benefit of the transaction and possibly other losses to the Fund. The Fund will enter into transactions in currency-related derivative instruments only with counterparties that are reasonably believed to be capable of performing under the contract.

Permissible foreign currency options will include options traded primarily in the OTC market. Although options on foreign currencies are traded primarily in the OTC market, the Fund will normally purchase or sell OTC options on foreign currency only when it is believed that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time.

When required by the SEC guidelines, the Fund will set aside permissible liquid assets in segregated accounts or otherwise cover its potential obligations under currency-related derivative instruments. To the extent the Fund's assets are so set aside, they cannot be sold while the corresponding currency position is open, unless they are replaced with similar assets. As a result, if a large portion of the Fund's assets are so set aside, this could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

The Fund's dealing in currency-related derivative instruments will generally be limited to the transactions described above. However, the Fund reserves the right to use currency-related derivative instruments for different purposes and under different circumstances. It also should be realized that use of these instruments does not eliminate, or protect against, price movements in the Fund's securities that are attributable to other (i.e., non-currency related) causes. Moreover, while the use of currency-related derivative instruments may reduce the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of a hedged currency, at the same time the use of these instruments tends to limit any potential gain which may result from an increase in the value of that currency.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Foreign Currency Transactions

The Fund's investment in Section 1256 contracts, such as regulated futures contracts, most foreign currency forward contracts traded in the interbank market and options on most stock indices, are subject to special federal income tax rules. All Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of its taxable year are required to be marked to their market value, and any unrealized gain or loss on those positions will be included in the Fund's income as if each position had been sold for its fair market value at the end of the taxable year. The resulting gain or loss will be combined with any gain or loss realized by the Fund from positions in Section 1256 contracts closed during the taxable year. Provided such positions were held as capital assets and were not part of a "hedging transaction" nor part of a "straddle," 60% of the resulting net gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, and 40% of such net gain or loss will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss, regardless of the period of time the positions were actually held by the Fund.

Exchange-Traded Funds and Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in securities issued by Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") and other investment companies within the limits prescribed by the 1940 Act in furtherance of its investment objective and principal

strategies. With certain exceptions, Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act precludes the Fund from acquiring (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds or securities of other investment companies investing in short-term debt securities as a temporary strategy, pending reinvestment or when attractive equity investments are unavailable. The Fund may invest its assets in ETFs that hold international equities, including the securities of one or more emerging market companies. The Fund may also purchase ETFs that invest in companies that have particular market capitalizations, that are in specific industries and economic sectors and that comprise various equity indices. The Fund may also purchase ETFs that make investments linked to alternative asset classes and related indices, such as commodities, currencies, real estate, hedging strategies and private equity. The Fund may acquire ETFs as a means of investing cash temporarily in instruments that may generate returns comparable to the Fund's benchmark index. As an owner of an ETF, mutual fund or another investment company, the Fund bears, along with other shareholders, a pro-rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees, and such fees and other expenses will be borne indirectly by the Fund's shareholders. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Foreign Investment Companies

Some of the securities in which the Fund invests may be located in countries that may not permit direct investment by outside investors. Investments in such securities may only be permitted through foreign government-approved or -authorized investment vehicles, which may include other investment companies. Investing through such vehicles may involve frequent or layered fees or expenses and may also be subject to limitation under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in shares of investment companies and up to 5% of its assets in any one investment company as long as the investment does not represent more than 3% of the voting stock of the acquired investment company.

Foreign Securities and Currencies

The Fund may invest directly in securities of non-U.S. companies. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in frontier markets or whose primary operations or principal trading markets are in frontier markets and depositary receipts (including ADRs, GDRs and EDRs) of such issuers. Investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in domestic investments. In many countries there is less publicly available information about issuers than is available in the reports and ratings published about companies in the U.S. Additionally, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards as are companies in the U.S. Other risks inherent in foreign investment include: expropriation; confiscatory taxation; capital gains taxes; withholding taxes on dividends and interest; less extensive regulation of foreign brokers, securities markets and issuers; costs incurred in conversions between currencies; the possibility of delays in settlement in foreign securities markets; limitations on the use or transfer of assets (including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country); the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries; diplomatic developments; and political or social instability. Foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in various respects, and many foreign securities are less liquid and their prices are more volatile than comparable U.S. securities. From time to time, foreign securities may be difficult to liquidate rapidly without adverse price effects. Certain costs attributable to foreign investing, such as custody charges and brokerage costs, are higher than those attributable to domestic investing.

In addition, the Fund may purchase and sell foreign currency on a spot basis and may engage in forward currency contracts, currency options and futures transactions for hedging or any other lawful purpose. Forward currency transactions are over the counter contracts to purchase or sell a specified amount of a specified currency or

multinational currency unit at a price and future date set at the time of the contract. Spot foreign exchange transactions are similar but require current, rather than future, settlement.

Because most foreign securities are denominated in non-U.S. currencies, the investment performance of the Fund could be affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates to some extent. The value of the Fund's assets denominated in foreign currencies will increase or decrease in response to fluctuations in the value of those foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates can be volatile at times in response to various political and economic conditions.

Furthermore, the United States imposes a 30% withholding tax, which is generally non-refundable, on certain payments to certain foreign entities, which could therefore affect the Fund's return on a foreign security that in turn receives payments from the U.S.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest in illiquid securities (i.e., securities that are not readily marketable). For purposes of this restriction, illiquid securities include, but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities where the disposition of which are restricted under the federal securities laws), securities which may only be resold pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act, repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, securities that typically have extended settlement periods longer than seven days (e.g., bank loans, loan participations and certain foreign securities) and foreign securities that, when sold for cash in the local currency, are subject to extended delays in converting the sales proceeds to U.S. dollars due to foreign exchange market restrictions (e.g., infrequent currency auctions). However, the Fund will not acquire illiquid securities if, as a result, such securities would comprise more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets. Rule 144A and Regulation S securities may be treated as liquid securities if they meet the criteria in the Fund's liquidity guidelines. The Board or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine, to the extent permissible under the federal securities laws, which securities are liquid or illiquid for purposes of this 15% limitation. The Board has delegated the day-to-day determination of the liquidity of any security to the Adviser and Silk, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. The Board has directed the Adviser and Silk to look to factors including, but not limited to: the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the security; the nature of the market for a security (including the time needed to dispose of the security); corporate buy back ability; short interest in the security; political, economic and other regulatory factors; company-specific fundamental and non-fundamental news; settlement practices, registration procedures, limitations on currency conversion or repatriation, and transfer limitations (for foreign securities); and any other information deemed relevant.

Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell a security and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Restricted securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board. If, through the appreciation of restricted securities or the depreciation of unrestricted securities, the Fund should be in a position where more than 15% of the value of its net assets are invested in illiquid securities, including restricted securities which are not readily marketable, the Fund will take such steps as is deemed advisable, if any, to protect liquidity.

Initial Public Offerings

The Fund may purchase stock in an initial public offering ("IPO"). An IPO is a company's first offering of stock to the public, typically to raise additional capital. Shares are given a market value reflecting expectations for

the company's future growth. The market for these securities may be more volatile and entail greater risk of loss than investments in larger companies due to the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, a limited number of shares available for trading, lack of information about the issuer and limited operating history. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. Because of the price volatility of IPO shares, the Fund may choose to hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. In addition, the Adviser or Subadviser cannot guarantee access to IPOs.

Investment Grade Debt Obligations

The Fund may invest in investment grade debt obligations, which include: (i) U.S. government securities; (ii) commercial paper rated in one of the three highest rating categories (e.g., A-3 or higher by S&P); (iii) short-term notes rated in one of the three highest rating categories (e.g., A-3 or higher by S&P); (iv) bonds rated in one of the four highest rating categories (e.g., BBB or higher by S&P); and (v) unrated securities determined by a subadviser to be of comparable quality. Investment grade securities are generally believed to have relatively low degrees of credit risk. However, certain investment grade securities may have some speculative characteristics because their issuers' capacity for repayment may be more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances than that of higher-rated issuers.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

The Fund is authorized to lend up to 33 1/3% of its total assets to broker-dealers or institutional investors, but only when the borrower maintains with the Fund's custodian bank collateral either in cash or money market instruments in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned, plus accrued interest and dividends, determined on a daily basis and adjusted accordingly. However, the Fund does not presently intend to engage in such lending. In determining whether to lend securities to a particular broker-dealer or institutional investor, the portfolio manager will consider, and during the period of the loan will monitor, all relevant facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the borrower. The Fund will retain authority to terminate any loans at any time. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan and may pay a negotiated portion of the interest earned on the cash or money market instruments held as collateral to the borrower or placing broker. The Fund will receive reasonable interest on the loan or a flat fee from the borrower and amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest or other distributions on the securities loaned. The Fund will retain record ownership of loaned securities to exercise beneficial rights, such as voting and subscription rights and rights to dividends, interest or other distributions, when retaining such rights is considered to be in the Fund's interest. Payments in lieu of dividends received by the Fund on the loaned securities are not treated as "qualified dividend income" for tax purposes.

Line of Credit

The Fund may borrow money from banks to the extent allowed (as described above under "Fund Policies: Fundamental and Non-Fundamental") to meet shareholder redemptions. The Fund may enter into a line of credit with a bank in order to provide short-term financing, if necessary, in connection with shareholder redemptions.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

The Fund may invest in REITs. Equity REITs invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. They also may realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity REITs generally exercise some degree of control over the operational aspects of their real estate investments, lease terms and property maintenance and repair. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties and are paid interest by the owners of the financed properties. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in mortgages. A REIT generally

is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders if it complies with certain federal income tax requirements relating primarily to its organization, ownership, assets and income and, further, if it distributes at least 90% its taxable income to its shareholders each year. Consequently, REITs tend to focus on income-producing real estate investments.

The Fund's investments in REITs may be adversely affected by deteriorations of the real estate rental market, in the case of REITs that primarily own real estate, or by deteriorations in the creditworthiness of property owners and changes in interest rates in the case of REITs that primarily hold mortgages. Equity and mortgage REITs also are dependent upon specialized management skills, may not be diversified in their holdings and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs also may be subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. Under certain circumstances, a REIT may fail to qualify for the special tax treatment available to REITs, which would subject the REIT to federal income taxes at the REIT level and adversely affect the value of its securities.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with certain banks or non-bank dealers. In a repurchase agreement, the Fund buys a security at one price, and at the time of sale, the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a mutually agreed upon time and price (usually within seven days). The repurchase agreement, thereby, determines the yield during the purchaser's holding period, while the seller's obligation to repurchase is secured by the value of the underlying security. Silk will monitor, on an ongoing basis, the value of the underlying securities to ensure that the value always equals or exceeds the repurchase price plus accrued interest. Repurchase agreements could involve certain risks in the event of a default or insolvency of the other party to the agreement, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. Although no definitive creditworthiness criteria are used, the portfolio manager reviews the creditworthiness of the banks and non-bank dealers with which the Fund enters into repurchase agreements to evaluate those risks. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, deem repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities to be investments in U.S. government securities.

Short-Term Fixed Income Securities

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in cash and short-term fixed income securities in limited circumstances, to retain the flexibility to respond promptly to changes in market, economic or political conditions or in the case of unusually large cash inflows or redemptions. When the Fund takes a temporary position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. Short-term fixed income securities are defined to include without limitation, the following:

1. U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest, which are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. government agency securities include securities issued by: (a) the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; (b) the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose securities are supported by the right of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (c) the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), whose securities are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and (d) the Student Loan Marketing Association, whose securities are supported only by its credit. While the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it always will do so since it is not so obligated by law. The U.S. government, its

agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities and consequently the value of such securities may fluctuate. The Federal Housing Finance Agency placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship in 2008.

2. Certificates of Deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or savings and loan association. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return and are normally negotiable. If such certificates of deposit are non-negotiable, they will be considered illiquid securities and be subject to the Fund's restriction on investments in illiquid securities. Pursuant to the certificate of deposit, the issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. The maximum insurance payable by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") as to any one certificate of deposit was increased permanently from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor.
3. Bankers' acceptances which are short-term credit instruments used to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of interest for a specific maturity.
4. Repurchase agreements which involve purchases of debt securities. In such a transaction, at the time the Fund purchases the security, it simultaneously agrees to resell and redeliver the security to the seller, who also simultaneously agrees to buy back the security at a fixed price and time. This assures a predetermined yield for the Fund during its holding period since the resale price is always greater than the purchase price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate. Such actions afford an opportunity for the Fund to invest temporarily available cash. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with respect to obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, or bankers acceptances. Repurchase agreements may be considered loans to the seller, collateralized by the underlying securities. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the repurchase date. In the event of default, the repurchase agreement provides that the affected Fund is entitled to sell the underlying collateral. However, if the value of the collateral declines after the agreement is entered into, and if the seller defaults under a repurchase agreement when the value of the underlying collateral is less than the repurchase price, the Fund could incur a loss of both principal and interest. Silk monitors the value of the collateral at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement. Silk does so in an effort to determine that the value of the collateral always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price to be paid to the Fund. If the seller were to be subject to a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the ability of the Fund to liquidate the collateral could be delayed or impaired because of certain provisions of the bankruptcy laws.
5. Bank time deposits, which are monies kept on deposit with banks or savings and loan associations for a stated period of time at a fixed rate of interest. There may be penalties for the early withdrawal of such time deposits, in which case the yields of these investments will be reduced.
6. Commercial paper consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for the notes. However, they are redeemable by the Fund at any time. Silk will consider the financial condition of the corporation (e.g., earning power, cash flow and liquidity ratios) and will continuously monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation were unable to pay principal and interest on

demand. Investments in commercial paper will be limited to commercial paper rated in the two highest categories by a major rating agency or unrated commercial paper which is, in the opinion of Silk of comparable quality.

Other than commercial paper, short-term fixed income securities must be rated at least A or higher by Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). Commercial paper and commercial paper master notes must be rated A-1 or better by S&P, Prime-1 or better by Moody's, or F2 or higher by Fitch. The Fund may also invest in the short-term investment funds of their custodial bank.

Sovereign Debt

The Fund may invest in sovereign debt. Sovereign debt differs from debt obligations issued by private entities in that, generally, remedies for defaults must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party. Legal recourse is therefore limited. Political conditions, especially a sovereign entity's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, are of considerable significance. Also, there can be no assurance that the holders of commercial bank loans to the same sovereign entity may not contest payments to the holders of sovereign debt in the event of default under commercial bank loan agreements. Financial markets have recently experienced increased volatility due to the uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of certain countries, which may have significant adverse effects on the economies of these countries and increase the risks of investing in sovereign debt.

A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by a variety of factors, including among others, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. A country whose exports are concentrated in a few commodities could be vulnerable to a decline in the international price of such commodities. Increased protectionism on the part of a country's trading partners, or political changes in those countries, could also adversely affect its exports. Such events could diminish a country's trade account surplus, if any, or the credit standing of a particular local government or agency. Another factor bearing on the ability of a country to repay sovereign debt is the level of the country's international reserves. Fluctuations in the level of these reserves can affect the amount of foreign exchange readily available for external debt payments and, thus, could have a bearing on the capacity of the country to make payments on its sovereign debt.

To the extent that a country has a current account deficit (generally when its exports of merchandise and services are less than its country's imports of merchandise and services plus net transfers (e.g., gifts of currency and goods) to foreigners), it may need to depend on loans from foreign governments, multilateral organizations or private commercial banks, aid payments from foreign governments and inflows of foreign investment. The access of a country to these forms of external funding may not be certain, and a withdrawal of external funding could adversely affect the capacity of a government to make payments on its obligations. In addition, the cost of servicing debt obligations can be adversely affected by a change in international interest rates, since the majority of these obligations carry interest rates that are adjusted periodically based upon international rates.

With respect to sovereign debt of emerging market issuers, investors should be aware that certain emerging market countries are among the largest debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. At times, certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on external debt.

Certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Restructuring arrangements have included, among other things, reducing and rescheduling interest and principal payments by negotiating new or amended credit agreements or converting outstanding principal and unpaid interest to Brady Bonds (discussed below), and obtaining new credit to finance interest payments. Holders of sovereign debt,

including the Fund, may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to sovereign debtors, and the interests of holders of sovereign debt could be adversely affected in the course of restructuring arrangements or by certain other factors referred to below. Furthermore, some of the participants in the secondary market for sovereign debt may also be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants, such as the Fund. Obligations arising from past restructuring agreements may affect the economic performance and political and social stability of certain issuers of sovereign debt. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which a sovereign has defaulted may be collected in whole or in part.

Foreign investment in certain sovereign debt is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in such sovereign debt and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund. Certain countries in which the Fund may invest require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain issuers may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. In addition, if a deterioration occurs in a country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in local markets may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

The sovereign debt in which the Fund may invest includes Brady Bonds, which are securities issued under the framework of the Brady Plan, an initiative announced by former U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady in 1989 as a mechanism for debtor nations to restructure their outstanding external commercial bank indebtedness. In restructuring its external debt under the Brady Plan framework, a debtor nation negotiates with its existing bank lenders as well as multilateral institutions such as the International Monetary Fund ("IMF"). The Brady Plan framework, as it has developed, contemplates the exchange of commercial bank debt for newly issued Brady Bonds. Brady Bonds may also be issued in respect of new money being advanced by existing lenders in connection with the debt restructuring. The World Bank and the IMF support the restructuring by providing funds pursuant to loan agreements or other arrangements which enable the debtor nation to collateralize the new Brady Bonds or to repurchase outstanding bank debt at a discount.

There can be no assurance that the circumstances regarding the issuance of Brady Bonds by these countries will not change. Investors should recognize that Brady Bonds do not have a long payment history. Agreements implemented under the Brady Plan to date are designed to achieve debt and debt-service reduction through specific options negotiated by a debtor nation with its creditors. As a result, the financial packages offered by each country differ. The types of options have included the exchange of outstanding commercial bank debt for bonds issued at 100% of face value of such debt, which carry a below-market stated rate of interest (generally known as par bonds), bonds issued at a discount from the face value of such debt (generally known as discount bonds), bonds bearing an interest rate which increases over time and bonds issued in exchange for the advancement of new money by existing lenders. Regardless of the stated face amount and stated interest rate of the various types of Brady Bonds, the Fund will purchase Brady Bonds, if any, in secondary markets, as described below, in which the price and yield to the investor reflect market conditions at the time of purchase.

Certain Brady Bonds have been collateralized as to principal due at maturity by U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds with maturities equal to the final maturity of such Brady Bonds. Collateral purchases are financed by the IMF, the World Bank and the debtor nations' reserves. In the event of a default with respect to collateralized Brady Bonds as a result of which the payment obligations of the issuer are accelerated, the U.S. Treasury zero coupon obligations held as collateral for the payment of principal will not be distributed to investors, nor will such

obligations be sold and the proceeds distributed. The collateral will be held by the collateral agent to the scheduled maturity of the defaulted Brady Bonds, which will continue to be outstanding, at which time the face amount of the collateral will equal the principal payments which would have then been due on the Brady Bonds in the normal course. In addition, interest payments on certain types of Brady Bonds may be collateralized by cash or high grade securities in amounts that typically represent between 12 and 18 months of interest accruals on these instruments with the balance of the interest accruals being uncollateralized. Brady Bonds are often viewed as having several valuation components: (1) the collateralized repayment of principal, if any, at final maturity, (2) the collateralized interest payments, if any, (3) the uncollateralized interest payments and (4) any uncollateralized repayment of principal at maturity (these uncollateralized amounts constitute the “residual risk”). In light of the residual risk of Brady Bonds and, among other factors, the history of defaults with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities of countries issuing Brady Bonds, investments in Brady Bonds have speculative characteristics. The Fund may purchase Brady Bonds with no or limited collateralization, and will be relying for payment of interest and (except in the case of principal collateralized Brady Bonds) principal primarily on the willingness and ability of the foreign government to make payment in accordance with the terms of the Brady Bonds. Brady Bonds issued to date are purchased and sold in secondary markets through U.S. securities dealers and other financial institutions and are generally maintained through European transnational securities depositories.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund’s portfolio investments may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as a more favorable investment opportunity, market conditions or other factors. A high rate of portfolio turnover (over 100%) may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs to the Fund and its shareholders. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of capital gains, including short-term capital gains, taxable to shareholders at ordinary income rates (for non-corporate shareholders, currently subject to a maximum federal income tax rate of 39.6%).

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Under the laws of the State of Maryland, the Board is responsible for managing the Company’s business and affairs. The Board also oversees duties required by applicable state and federal law.

The directors and officers of the Company, together with information as to their principal business occupations during the last five years and other information, are shown below. William D. Forsyth III (indicated with an asterisk*) is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, due to his ownership interest in and positions with Frontegra, and its affiliate, Frontegra Strategies, LLC. The information in the table is as of the date of this SAI.

Independent Directors

<u>Name, Address and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with Company</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Complex Overseen by Director⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director</u>
David L. Heald 400 Skokie Boulevard Suite 500 Northbrook, Illinois 60062 Year of Birth: 1943	Lead Independent Director; Chair, Audit Committee	Indefinite; since June 1996	Mr. Heald previously served as a principal and a director of Consulting Fiduciaries, Inc. ("CFI") from 1994 to 2011 when he retired. CFI was a registered investment adviser that provided professional, independent, fiduciary decision making, consultation and alternative dispute resolution services to ERISA plans, plan sponsors and investment managers. Between April 1994 and August 1994, Mr. Heald engaged in the private practice of law. From August 1992 until April 1994, Mr. Heald was a managing director and the chief administrative officer of Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a registered investment adviser specializing in convertible securities, and he served as an officer and director of CFS Investment Trust, a registered investment company comprised of four series. From January 1990 until August 1992, Mr. Heald was a partner in the Chicago based law firm of Gardner, Carton & Douglas.	7	None
Steven K. Norgaard 400 Skokie Boulevard Suite 500 Northbrook, Illinois 60062 Year of Birth: 1964	Independent Director	Indefinite; since October 2013	Mr. Norgaard has been an attorney with Steven K. Norgaard, P.C. since 1994. From 1990 to 1994, he was an attorney at McDermott, Will & Emery.	7	Boulder Growth & Income Fund, Inc.
James M. Snyder 400 Skokie Boulevard Suite 500 Northbrook, Illinois 60062 Year of Birth: 1947	Independent Director; Chair Nominating Committee	Indefinite; since May 2002	Mr. Snyder is a private investor and chairman of a family foundation. Mr. Snyder served as an investment professional with Northern Trust from June 1969 until his retirement in June 2001. He served in a variety of capacities at Northern Trust, including as Chief Investment Officer, Executive Vice President of Northern Trust and Vice Chairman of Northern Trust Global Investments. Mr. Snyder has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.	7	IronBridge Funds, Inc. (with oversight of four portfolios)

Interested Director and Officers

<u>Name, Address and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with Company</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Complex Overseen by Director⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Other Directorships Held by Director</u>
William D. Forsyth III* Frontier Funds, Inc. 400 Skokie Boulevard Suite 500 Northbrook, Illinois 60062 Year of Birth: 1963	President	Elected annually by the Board; since August 2008 (co-president from 1996 – 2008).	Mr. Forsyth has served as President of Frontegra since August 2008 and as Treasurer and a Director of Frontegra since May 1996. Mr. Forsyth served as Co-President and Assistant Secretary of Frontegra from May 1996 to August 2008. Mr. Forsyth has served as Vice President of Timpani since August 2015. Mr. Forsyth served as President of Timpani from August 2008 to August 2015 and served as Co-President from April 2008 to August 2008. Mr. Forsyth has served as President of Frontegra Strategies, LLC, the principal distributor of the Funds' shares, since August 2008 and as Co-President from August 2007 to August 2008. From July 1993 until the present, Mr. Forsyth also served as a Partner of Frontier Partners, Inc., a consulting/marketing firm ("Frontier"). From April 1987 until June 1993, Mr. Forsyth served as a Partner of Brinson Partners, Inc., an investment adviser, and from June 1986 until April 1987, he served as a product marketing representative of Harris Trust & Savings Bank. Mr. Forsyth has earned the right to use the CFA designation.	7	None
	Director	Indefinite; since May 1996.			
	Secretary	Indefinite; since August 2014.			
Elyce D. Dilworth Frontier Funds, Inc. 400 Skokie Boulevard Suite 500 Northbrook, Illinois 60062 Year of Birth: 1966	Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	Elected annually by the Board; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary since August 2008; Chief Compliance Officer since January 2008; Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer since February 2008.	Ms. Dilworth has served as Chief Compliance Officer of Frontegra since January 2008 and as Secretary since August 2008. Ms. Dilworth served as Chief Compliance Officer of Timpani from April 2008 to June 2011 and from September 2014 to February 2015. She served as Chief Financial Officer of Timpani from April 2008 to March 2010. Ms. Dilworth served as Chief Compliance Officer of Frontier from September 2010 to June 2011 and from September 2014 to February 2015. Ms. Dilworth has also served as Chief Compliance Officer of the Distributor since August 2008. From June 2004 until May 2007, Ms. Dilworth was the Chief Compliance Officer for Van Wagoner Funds, Inc. (n/k/a Embarcadero Funds, Inc.), and the President, Secretary and Treasurer from January 2005 until May 2007. From April 1994 until December 2003, Ms. Dilworth was employed by UMB Fund Services, Inc., a service provider to mutual funds and alternative investment products. From January 1992 until April 1994, Ms. Dilworth was a Staff Accountant for PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, a public accounting firm.	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ The Frontier Funds consist of seven separate series.

Board Leadership Structure

Under the laws of the State of Maryland, the Board is responsible for managing the Company's business and affairs. The Board also oversees duties required by applicable state and federal law. The Board exercises its duties of oversight through regular quarterly meetings and special meetings called pursuant to applicable state and federal law. The Board is responsible for approving all significant agreements between the Company and companies that furnish services to the Company. Directors are elected and serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Board is comprised of three independent directors, Mr. Heald, Mr. Norgaard and Mr. Snyder, and one interested director, Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Heald is the lead independent director. The Board has not designated a chairman. As President of the Company, Mr. Forsyth is the presiding officer at all meetings of the Board in the absence of a designated chairman. As President, Mr. Forsyth serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Company. In the event the Board was to designate a chairman, the Chairman of the Board would preside at each meeting of the Board and have general supervision of the business of the Company and its officers. Given the size of the Board and the ability of the independent directors to provide input on meeting agendas, together with the regular executive sessions of the independent directors and the annual Board self-assessment, the Board believes that the current structure is working effectively. Accordingly, the Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate and effective in light of the size of the Company, the nature of its business and industry practices.

The Board has two standing committees – an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. Pursuant to its charter, the Audit Committee: oversees the accounting and financial reporting policies and procedures of the Company and each of its series; oversees the Company's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures; oversees the quality, objectivity and integrity of the Company's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; monitors the independent auditor's qualifications, independence and performance; and is responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the Company's independent auditor. During the fiscal period ended June 30, 2017, the Audit Committee met two times. The three independent directors – Mr. Heald, Mr. Norgaard and Mr. Snyder – form the Audit Committee. Mr. Heald is the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Nominating Committee is responsible for selecting and nominating candidates for election to the Board, including identifying, as necessary, new candidates who are qualified to serve as directors of the Company and recommending to the Board the candidates for election to the Board. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Shareholders should submit recommendations in writing to the President of the Company. At a minimum, the recommendation should include: the name, address and business, educational and/or other pertinent background of the person being recommended; a statement concerning whether the person is an "interested person" of the Company as defined in the 1940 Act; any other information the Fund would be required to include in a proxy statement if the person was nominated; and the name and address of the person submitting the recommendation, together with the number of shares of the Fund held by such person and the period for which shares were held. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing the compensation of the independent directors and implementing the Company's retirement policy. The Nominating Committee met once during the fiscal period ended June 30, 2017. The three independent directors – Mr. Heald, Mr. Norgaard and Mr. Snyder – form the Nominating Committee. Mr. Snyder is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

The Board's role is one of oversight rather than management. Management of the Fund is overseen by Fund officers, including the President and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), who regularly report to the Board on a variety of matters at meetings of the Board. The Adviser reports to the Board, on a regular and as-needed basis, on actual and possible risks affecting the Fund and the Company as a whole. Each of the Adviser and Subadviser reports to the CCO and/or the Board on various elements of risk, including investment, credit, liquidity, valuation, operational and compliance risks, as well as any overall business risks that could impact the Fund and the Company.

The Board has appointed the CCO who reports directly to the independent directors. The CCO attends all Board meetings and presents an annual report to the Board in accordance with the Company's compliance policies and procedures. The CCO, together with the Company's President, regularly discuss risk issues affecting the Company during Board meetings. The CCO also provides updates to the Board on the operation of the Company's compliance policies and procedures and on how these procedures are designed to mitigate risk. The CCO also reports to the Board in the event any material risk issues arise in between Board meetings. Additionally, the Board reviews information reported to the Board or Fund management by the Adviser, Subadviser and service providers to the Frontier Funds regarding various compliance, investment, business and other risk management issues.

Director Qualifications

The following is a brief discussion of the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills that led to the Board's conclusion that each individual identified below is qualified to serve as a director of the Company.

William D. Forsyth III. Mr. Forsyth has served as a director of the Company since founding the Company in 1996. He founded Frontegra in 1996 and owns 100% of Frontegra. He also is President of the Distributor and is a partner of Frontier, established in 1993. Prior to 1993, he was a partner at Brinson Partners, Inc., an investment adviser, and was employed by Harris Trust & Savings Bank. Through his positions with the Company and its affiliated companies, experience with investment advisers and investment companies and his employment experience, Mr. Forsyth is experienced with financial, accounting, legal, regulatory and investment matters.

David L. Heald. Mr. Heald has served as a director of the Company since 1996. Mr. Heald previously served as principal and director of Consulting Fiduciaries, Inc., which was a registered investment adviser. Prior to this position, Mr. Heald served in different leadership capacities at Calamos Asset Management, Inc., a registered investment adviser, and at CFS Investment Trust, a registered investment company. He also engaged in the private practice of law for several years. Through his experience with investment advisers and investment companies, his employment experience and his legal training and practice, Mr. Heald is experienced with financial, accounting, legal, regulatory and investment matters.

Steven K. Norgaard. Mr. Norgaard has served as a director of the Company since 2013. Mr. Norgaard is an attorney and certified public accountant. Since 1994, he has been an attorney with the law firm Steven K. Norgaard, P.C. Prior to starting his own law firm, he was an attorney at McDermott, Will & Emery. In addition, he serves as an independent director on the Board of Directors of the Boulder Growth & Income Fund, Inc. and currently serves as audit committee chairman. He has also served on the Board of Directors of ATG Trust Company since 2007 and currently serves as board chairman. Mr. Norgaard has served on the Board of Directors of Attorneys' Title Guaranty Fund, Inc. since 2012 and currently serves as the audit committee chairman. Prior to March 2015, Mr. Norgaard had also served as an independent director of the Boulder Total Return Fund, Inc., the Denali Fund, Inc., and the First Opportunity Fund, Inc., each a closed-end mutual fund, until those funds reorganized into the Boulder Growth & Income Fund, Inc. Through his employment and investment company experience, Mr. Norgaard is experienced with financial, accounting, legal, regulatory and investment matters.

James M. Snyder. Mr. Snyder has served as a director of the Company since 2002. Mr. Snyder previously served as an investment professional with Northern Trust for over thirty years, and retired as Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer. Additionally, Mr. Snyder serves as the independent chair on the Board of Directors of another investment company. Through his accounting training and employment and investment company experience, Mr. Snyder is experienced with financial, accounting, legal, regulatory and investment matters.

Board Ownership and Compensation

The following table sets forth the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each director in the Fund and the Frontier family of Funds, consisting of seven separate series, as of December 31, 2016, stated using the following ranges: none, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, or over \$100,000.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>New Horizons Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned in Frontier Family of Funds⁽¹⁾</u>
William D. Forsyth III ⁽²⁾	\$1-\$10,000	Over \$100,000
David L. Heald	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
James M. Snyder	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Steven K. Norgaard	None	None

⁽¹⁾ The Frontier Funds currently consist of seven separate series. The “Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned in the Frontier Family of Funds” includes shares beneficially owned by each director in the Fund and the other series of the Company, which are offered in a separate SAI.

⁽²⁾ This director is deemed an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act.

As of September 30, 2017, officers and directors of the Company, as a group, owned less than 1% of the Fund.

Directors and officers of the Company who are also officers, directors, employees or shareholders of the Adviser do not receive any remuneration from the Fund for serving as directors or officers. Accordingly, Mr. Forsyth and Ms. Dilworth do not receive any remuneration from the Fund for their services as director and officer, respectively. Ms. Dilworth receives compensation from Frontegra for her services as CCO of the Company. From time to time, the Fund may pay compensation services to an outside consulting firm for compliance-related services in support of Ms. Dilworth’s position as CCO. Neither the Company nor the Fund maintain any deferred compensation, pension or retirement plans, and no pension or retirement benefits are accrued as Company or Fund expenses. The following table provides compensation paid to Mr. Heald, Mr. Snyder and Mr. Norgaard for their services as directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017.

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>New Horizons Fund</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex⁽¹⁾</u>
William D. Forsyth III ⁽²⁾	\$0	\$0
David L. Heald	\$5,357	\$53,215 ⁽³⁾
James M. Snyder	\$5,357	\$53,215 ⁽³⁾
Steven K. Norgaard	\$5,357	\$53,215 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ The Frontier Funds currently consist of seven separate series. The “Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex” includes compensation paid by the other series of the Company, which are offered in a separate SAI.

- (2) Mr. Forsyth is deemed an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act.
 (3) The independent directors may invest their compensation in shares of each of the series of Frontier Funds.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Company, Frontegra, Timpani Capital Management LLC (“Timpani”) (the adviser to another series of the Company offered in a separate SAI), the Distributor and Frontier have adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The Code of Ethics governs all employees and other supervised persons of the Company, Frontegra, Timpani, the Distributor and Frontier. The Code of Ethics is based upon the principle that directors, officers and employees of the Company, Frontegra, Timpani, the Distributor and Frontier have a fiduciary duty to place the interests of clients (including the Fund and its shareholders) above their own. The Code of Ethics addresses compliance with federal securities laws, gifts and personal trading and reporting.

The Code of Ethics permits access persons (as defined in the Code of Ethics) to buy or sell securities for their own accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, subject to certain restrictions. The Code of Ethics requires access persons to pre-clear most transactions in permitted investments. It also requires access persons (other than independent directors of the Fund) to report transactions to Frontegra’s and Timpani’s Chief Compliance Officer. Independent directors are required to report certain transactions to the Fund’s administrator, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC. Moreover, access persons (other than independent directors of the Fund) are required, on an annual basis, to disclose all securities holdings to the Chief Compliance Officer.

Silk has adopted a Code of Ethics designed to address, among other things, actual or potential conflicts which might arise in the context of personal trading and other activities by Silk’s employees. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to personal trading and gifts and entertainment. Subject to the restrictions in the Code of Ethics, Silk’s employees may from time to time purchase or sell, or hold, directly or indirectly, positions for their personal accounts in the same securities or securities or assets that also may be held, or have been or will be purchased or sold for the accounts of Silk clients.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of October 3, 2017, the following persons owned of record or are known by the Company to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund and Class</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund or Class</u>
Mercy Investment Services, Inc. 2039 N. Geyer Road St. Louis, Missouri 63131	Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund – Institutional Class	2,668,882	78.78%
Capinco* c/o US Bank PO Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201	Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund – Institutional Class	455,835	13.45%
M Financial Holdings, Inc. 1125 NW Couch Street, Suite 900 Portland, OR 97209	Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund – Institutional Class	175,184	5.17%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund and Class</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund or Class</u>
Charles Schwab & Company FBO Customers* 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105	Frontier Silk Invest New Horizons Fund – Service Class	1,858,247	99.28%

* The Company believes that this entity, the holder of record of these shares, is not the beneficial owner of such shares

As of October 3, 2017, no person owned a controlling interest (i.e., more than 25%) in the Company. However, Mercy Investment Services, Inc., a Missouri non-profit organization, owned a controlling interest in the Fund. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of proxy voting or the direction of management of the Company or the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND SUBADVISER

Investment Adviser

Frontegra is the investment adviser to the Fund. William D. Forsyth III owns 100% of Frontegra and is President of Frontegra and the Company. Mr. Forsyth is considered a control person of Frontegra due to his ownership of and position with Frontegra. See “Directors and Officers” for Mr. Forsyth’s positions with Frontegra and related entities.

The investment advisory agreement (the “Frontegra Advisory Agreement”) has an initial term of two years from the date of the respective amendment relating to the Fund and is required to be approved annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). Each annual renewal must also be approved by the separate vote of the Company’s independent directors, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Frontegra Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty, on 60 days’ written notice by the Board, by vote of a majority of each of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities or by Frontegra, and will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

Under the terms of the Frontegra Advisory Agreement, Frontegra supervises the management of the Fund’s investments and business affairs, subject to the supervision of the Board. At its expense, Frontegra provides office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Fund. As compensation for its advisory services under the Frontegra Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays Frontegra, on a monthly basis, an annual management fee of 1.45% of the average daily net assets (“ADNA”) of the Fund.

Pursuant to expense cap agreements between Frontegra and the Company, on behalf of the Fund, Frontegra contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse the Fund to ensure that the total operating expenses for the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses), as a percentage of the ADNA of the Fund is 1.85% and 2.00% for Institutional Class and Service Class shares, respectively.

The expense cap agreements for the Institutional Class and Service Class shares of the Fund will continue in effect until October 31, 2019, with successive renewal terms of one year unless terminated by Frontegra or the Company prior to any such renewal. Pursuant to the Frontegra Advisory Agreement, Frontegra can recoup any expenses or fees it has waived or reimbursed within a three-year period, if the expense ratios in those future years are less than the limits specified above and less than the limits in effect at that future time. However, the Fund is

not obligated to pay any such waived fees more than three years after the end of the fiscal year in which the fees were waived or reimbursed.

Subadviser

The Fund acquired approximately all of the assets and stated liabilities of the Silk Road Global Frontier Fund, LLC (the “Private Fund”), in a tax-free conversion on May 25, 2016 (the “Conversion”). In connection with the Conversion, assets of the Private Fund were transferred to the Fund in exchange for shares of the Fund.

Frontegra has entered into a subadvisory agreement (the “Subadvisory Agreement”) under which Silk serves as the Fund’s subadviser and, subject to Frontegra’s supervision, manages the Fund’s portfolio assets. Under the Subadvisory Agreement, Silk is compensated by Frontegra for its investment advisory services at the annual rate of 70% of the net advisory fee received by Frontegra with respect to the Fund, after giving effect to any fee waiver or reimbursement by Frontegra pursuant to the expense cap agreement discussed above. Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company, the subadvisory fee is subject to increase to 75% of the net advisory fee received by Frontegra after the later of: (i) three years after the effective date of the Subadvisory Agreement, or (ii) the date on which the difference between (a) the amount of net advisory fees retained by Frontegra after paying Silk pursuant to the initial fee schedule and (b) the amount of net advisory fees Frontegra would have retained after paying Silk, had the second fee schedule been in place, is equal to the amount Frontegra bears of certain transaction costs, described below, up to \$200,000. Silk and Frontegra have agreed to pay the brokerage commissions incurred in connection with the liquidation of certain securities held by the Private Fund, which was previously managed by Silk in the same strategy as the Fund, that could not be transferred to the Fund due to foreign market restrictions. The Fund incurred brokerage commissions in connection with the subsequent repurchase of the same or similar securities. Frontegra and Silk agreed that the transaction costs associated with the sale and purchase of those securities by the Fund should not be borne by the Fund or the Private Fund. Accordingly, in connection with the organization of the Fund, Frontegra or an affiliate agreed to pay up to \$200,000 of such commissions and Silk agreed to pay any such commission expenses that exceed \$200,000. Portfolio securities held by the Private Fund that were not subject to such transfer restrictions were transferred to the Fund and the Fund succeeded the tax basis of such assets, as discussed in the prospectus for the Fund under “Distributions and Federal Income Tax Treatment.”

Zin El Abidin Bekkali is considered to be a control person of Silk due to his ownership interest and position with Silk.

Advisory Fees

For the fiscal periods ended October 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017, the Fund paid the following advisory fees to Frontegra under the Frontegra Advisory Agreement, and Frontegra waived or recouped the following amounts.

<u>Fund/Fiscal Period Ended</u>	<u>Advisory Fee</u>	<u>(Waiver)/ Recoupment</u>	<u>Advisory Fee After Waiver/ Recoupment</u>
New Horizons Fund			
October 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$244,702	\$(70,610)	\$174,092
June 30, 2017 ⁽²⁾	\$474,191	\$(119,680)	\$354,511

⁽¹⁾ For the period from May 25, 2016, the date on which the Fund commenced operations, to October 31, 2016, the end of the Fund’s fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Effective December 12, 2016, the Fund changed its fiscal year end to June 30 from October 31. Amounts are for the period from November 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, the end of the Fund’s fiscal year.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Mr. Forsyth, Frontegra's owner and principal executive officer, generally devotes a substantial portion of his time to the services of Frontier Partners, Inc. ("Frontier"), a consulting/marketing firm that operates as a third-party solicitor for investment advisers. Mr. Forsyth is the owner and a partner of Frontier and derives compensation from such positions. Pursuant to contractual consulting arrangements, Frontier provides services to and is compensated by Silk. This arrangement may present a conflict of interest. Frontegra may not be inclined to terminate a subadvisory relationship with Silk when its affiliate, Frontier, is receiving compensation from Silk for other services. Similarly, if Silk discontinues using the services of Frontier, Frontegra may have an incentive to terminate the Subadvisory Agreement if the Fund was underperforming, and replace Silk with an entity who would retain the services of Frontier and has a better potential for improving Fund performance. With respect to Silk, as disclosed above, Frontegra or an affiliate reimbursed the Private Fund previously managed by Silk in the Frontier markets strategy for certain brokerage commissions incurred in connection with the liquidation of assets that could not be transferred to the Fund. Frontegra may not be inclined to terminate the subadvisory relationship with Silk until it has been reimbursed for the amount of such brokerage commissions out of the amounts it retained under the initial subadvisory fee schedule with Silk. Nonetheless, the Board retains ultimate oversight over the Fund and its advisory and subadvisory relationships.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers of the Fund

As described in the Prospectus for the Fund under "Fund Management," each portfolio manager is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, and, unless otherwise indicated, is solely responsible for the day-to-day management of the other accounts set forth in the following table. Olufunmilayo Akinluyi is the lead portfolio manager, and Zin El Abidin Bekkali is the Chief Investment Officer and portfolio manager of the Fund. None of the registered investment company clients of the Adviser pays a performance-based fee.

**Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers
As of June 30, 2017**

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Other Registered Investment Companies Managed by Portfolio Manager</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed by Portfolio Manager</u>				<u>Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Manager</u>			
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number with Performance - Based Fees</u>	<u>Total Assets of Pooled Investment Vehicles with Performance - Based Fees</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Number with Performance - Based Fees</u>	<u>Total Assets of Accounts with Performance - Based Fees</u>
New Horizons Fund										
<i>Silk Invest Limited</i>										
Olufunmilayo Akinluyi	0	\$0	3	\$46 million	3	\$46 million	1	\$3 million	0	\$0
Zin El Abidin Bekkali	0	\$0	4	\$73 million	4	\$73 million	1	\$3 million	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Silk's individual portfolio managers advise multiple accounts for numerous clients. In addition to the Fund, these accounts may include other mutual funds, separate accounts and private investment vehicles.

Silk's portfolio managers advise other accounts in addition to the Fund. These accounts include private investment funds and collective investment schemes, such as UCITS, which are regulated by the European Luxembourg CSSF, in addition to the Fund. Potential conflicts may arise in connection with the portfolio managers' management of the Fund and the management of any other clients in areas such as the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. Silk has developed and implemented policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the interests of all Silk's clients are protected. Policies that are a part of Silk's compliance program address areas such as trade allocations, cross trading, insider trading and trade management. Ongoing and annual reviews are conducted to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures. Silk's Chief Compliance Officer oversees these policies and procedures.

Compensation of Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers of the Fund are compensated with a fixed salary, a variable bonus based upon the overall success of the firm and a discretionary bonus tied to individual outperformance.

Ownership of Fund Shares by Portfolio Managers

The following table sets forth the dollar range of Fund shares beneficially owned by each portfolio manager as of June 30, 2017, stated using the following 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>Fund/Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Shares Owned</u>
New Horizons Fund	
Olufunmilayo Akinluyi	None
Zin El Abidin Bekkali	None

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE POLICY

The Fund does not provide or permit others to provide information about its portfolio holdings to any third party on a selective basis, except as permitted by the Company's policy regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings (the "Disclosure Policy"). Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, the Company, Frontegra and Silk may disclose information about the Fund's portfolio holdings only in the following circumstances:

- The Fund will disclose its portfolio holdings by mailing its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders approximately two months after the end of the fiscal year and six-month period. In addition, the Company will disclose the portfolio holdings of the Fund as of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters by filing Form N-Q with the SEC, and as of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters by filing Form N-CSR with the SEC.

- The Fund will post its full portfolio holdings as of the calendar quarter end on the Company's website no earlier than 10 days after the calendar quarter end.
- The Fund's top 10 holdings as of the calendar quarter end may be posted on the Company's website no earlier than the posting of the Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the calendar quarter end on the Company's website, and in no event no earlier than 10 days after the calendar quarter end.
- The Fund's top 10 holdings as of a calendar quarter end may be included in Fund fact sheets following the posting of the Fund's full portfolio holdings or top 10 holdings as of the calendar quarter end on the Company's website.
- The Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the calendar quarter end may be included in a quarterly report provided to certain shareholders of the Fund or to consultants for their databases following posting of the portfolio holdings on the Company's website or, for Funds with a calendar quarter year-end, after filing Form N-Q and Form N-CSR with the SEC.
- Disclosure of full portfolio holdings as of a particular calendar quarter end may be made in response to inquiries from consultants, existing shareholders or prospective shareholders following posting of the full portfolio holdings on the Company's website.
- The Adviser or Subadviser may disclose Fund portfolio holdings in regulatory filings and to the Fund's service providers (the administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, independent accountant, legal counsel and financial printer) in connection with the fulfillment of their duties to the Fund and Company. Such disclosures generally are made to the service providers on a quarterly basis in connection with the preparation of regulatory filings but may be provided more frequently if necessary. Service providers that receive disclosures of the Fund's portfolio holdings are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information either by contract or by law.
- The Fund's portfolio holdings as of each calendar quarter end will be disclosed to the rating agencies listed below no earlier than 10 days after calendar quarter end.

Morningstar, Inc.
Lipper, Inc.
Standard & Poor's Ratings Group
Bloomberg L.P.
Informais

Thomson Financial Services
Vickers Stock Research Corporation
Capital Bridge, Inc.
eVestment Alliance

- The Adviser or Subadviser is also permitted to disclose the portfolio holding of the Fund to certain service providers as indicated below:

Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. – daily, for proxy voting services

- The Fund's portfolio holdings may also be disclosed in cases where other legitimate business purposes of the Fund are served by such disclosure provided that, if prior to the public disclosure of such information, (a) the Company's Chief Compliance Officer authorizes the disclosure and determines that there are no conflicts of interest between the Fund's shareholders and the Adviser or Subadviser and (b) the recipient is required to maintain the confidentiality of the information either by contract or by law.

The Company is prohibited from entering into any other arrangements to disclose information regarding the Fund's portfolio securities without prior approval of the Board. No compensation or other consideration may be received by the Fund, the Adviser or Subadviser in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings in accordance with this policy.

The Chief Compliance Officer monitors compliance with the Disclosure Policy and reports any violations to the Board. The Board will review any disclosures of Fund portfolio holdings outside of the permitted disclosures described above on a quarterly basis to ensure that disclosure of information about portfolio holdings is in the best interest of Fund shareholders and to address any conflicts between the interests of the Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser, Silk or any other Fund affiliate.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The Board has adopted proxy voting procedures that delegate to the Adviser the authority to vote proxies, subject to the supervision of the Board. The Board also authorized Frontegra to delegate its authority to vote proxies to the Fund's Subadviser pursuant to the Subadvisory Agreement, if Frontegra believes that the Subadviser is in the best position to make voting decisions on behalf of the Fund. In addition, the Board authorized the Adviser and Subadviser to retain a third party voting service to provide recommendations on proxy votes or vote proxies on the Fund's behalf. The Fund's proxy voting procedures provide that, in the event of a conflict between the interests of the Adviser or Subadviser and the Fund with regard to a proxy vote, the conflict will be resolved by a majority of the independent directors or by such other method approved by the Board.

Silk's proxy voting policies provide that proxies be voted consistent with Silk's fiduciary obligations to seek to maximize long-term investment returns for its clients. Silk has adopted proxy voting guidelines established by ISS to be followed in most cases. However, under certain circumstances, when it is believed to be in the best interest of its clients, Silk may vote in a manner that is contrary to the proxy voting principles and guidelines or may abstain from voting. In connection with the voting of a proxy, Silk's policies generally require identification of potential or actual conflicts of interest so that they may be appropriately addressed. Silk may enter into arrangements with clients or other advisers pursuant to which such clients or advisers have responsibility to vote proxies according to their own policies and procedures or wishes. A copy of the complete ISS 2017 U.S. Proxy Voting Guidelines may be found on the ISS website at <http://www.issgovernance.com/policy-gateway/2017-policy-information/>. Silk's proxy voting guidelines generally include the following:

(i) Corporate Governance. Silk generally will vote for management's proposed directors in uncontested elections. For contested elections, Silk will vote for candidates that best serve the economic interests of its clients.

(ii) Takeover defense and related actions. All proposals will be reviewed by the appropriate portfolio manager on a case by case basis.

(iii) Mergers/Acquisitions. All proposals will be reviewed by the appropriate portfolio manager on a case by case basis, including consideration of whether:

- The proposed acquisition price represents fair value;
- interest holders could realize greater value through other means; and
- all interest holders receive fair treatment under the terms of the transaction.

(iv) Compensation Plans. Silk believes that amounts and types of employee compensation are within the ordinary business responsibilities of the management and directors of the Security issuer and will generally vote against proposals to restrict employee compensation. Silk will take into consideration the economic position of the issuer of the security and the rationale behind employee compensation proposals when deciding how to vote on any such matter.

(v) Capital Structure. In the absence of unusual circumstances, Silk will vote for proposed increases in authorized capital. Any proposal which involves the issuance of preferred shares or which gives the management or directors of the issuer the authority to assign disproportionate voting rights at the time the securities are issued will be subject to heightened scrutiny. When deciding how to vote on any proposed restructuring or recapitalization, Silk will consider whether the proposed action is the best means of enhancing value for the beneficial interest holder and will positively affect the issuer's long term prospects.

(vi) Appointment of Outside Directors. Silk will generally vote for proposals calling for outside directors.

The Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent period ended June 30, if applicable, will be available without charge, either upon request, by calling toll free, 1-888-825-2100, or by accessing the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

FUND TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Silk is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Fund and for the placement of the Fund's securities business, the negotiation of the commissions to be paid on such transactions and the allocation of portfolio brokerage. Silk seeks the best execution available with respect to each transaction, in light of the overall quality of brokerage and research services provided to Silk or the Fund. Purchases may be made from underwriters, dealers and, on occasion, the issuers. Commissions will be paid on the Fund's portfolio transactions, including futures and options transactions. The purchase price of portfolio securities purchased from an underwriter or dealer may include underwriting commissions and dealer spreads. The Fund may pay mark-ups on principal transactions. Brokerage will not be allocated based on the sale of the Fund's shares.

For the fiscal periods ended October 31, 2016, and June 30, 2017, the Fund paid \$96,349 and \$95,283, respectively in brokerage commissions.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)") permits an investment adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause an account to pay a broker or dealer who supplies brokerage and research services a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction. Brokerage and research services include (a) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing, purchasing or selling securities and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (b) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and (c) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement and custody).

In selecting brokers and negotiating commissions, Silk considers several factors, including: the firm's reliability, the quality of its execution services on a continuing basis, its financial condition, investment and market information and other research, such as economic, securities and performance measurement research and the quality and reliability of brokerage services, including execution capability, performance and financial responsibility. Accordingly, the commissions charged by any such broker may be greater than the amount another firm might charge if Silk determines in good faith that the

amount of such commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the research information and brokerage services provided by such broker to the Fund. Silk believes that the research information received in this manner provides the Fund with benefits by supplementing the research otherwise available to the Fund. The Subadvisory Agreement provides that such higher commissions will not be paid by the Fund unless (a) Silk determines in good faith that the amount is reasonable in relation to the services in terms of the particular transaction or in terms of Silk's overall responsibilities with respect to the accounts as to which it exercises investment discretion; (b) such payment is made in compliance with the provisions of Section 28(e), other applicable state and federal laws, and the Subadvisory Agreement; and (c) in the opinion of Silk, the total commissions paid by the Fund will be reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Fund over the long term. The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund under the Frontegra Advisory Agreement are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services by Silk. Silk may obtain proprietary and third party research through client commission arrangements. In a client commission arrangement a portion of the commission paid by Silk is allocated to an account held by the broker to purchase research services either from the executing broker or another broker. The client commission arrangements, as well as the research provided in connection with such arrangements, are intended to comply with Section 28(e), and the SEC's related interpretative guidance. Participating in client commission arrangements enables Silk to consolidate payments for research services through one or more channels using accumulated client commissions. Such arrangements also help to facilitate Silk's receipt of research services and ability to provide best execution in the trading process. Silk also believes such research services are useful in its investment decision-making processes by, among other things, providing access to resources that might not be available to them absent such arrangements.

The Fund is required to identify any brokerage transactions during its most recent fiscal period that were directed to a broker because of research services provided, along with the amount of any such transactions and any related commissions paid by the Fund. During the fiscal period ended June 30, 2017, no such brokerage commissions were paid.

Silk places portfolio transactions for other advisory accounts that it manages. Research services furnished by firms through which the Fund effects its securities transactions may be used by Silk in servicing all of its accounts. Not all of such services may be used by Silk in connection with the Fund. Silk believes it is not possible to measure separately the benefits from research services to each of the accounts (including the Fund) managed by it. Because the volume and nature of the trading activities of the accounts are not uniform, the amount of commissions in excess of those charged by another broker paid by each account for brokerage and research services will vary. However, Silk believes such costs to the Fund will not be disproportionate to the benefits received by the Fund on a continuing basis. Silk seeks to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell securities by the Fund and another advisory account. In some cases, this procedure could have an adverse effect on the price or the amount of securities available to the Fund. In making such allocations between the Fund and other advisory accounts, the main factors considered by Silk are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment and the size of investment commitments generally held.

CUSTODIAN

As custodian of the Fund's assets, U.S. Bank, N.A., 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, has custody of all securities and cash of the Fund, delivers and receives payment for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments and performs other duties, all as directed by the officers of the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 E. Michigan Street, Third Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, an affiliate of U.S. Bank, N.A., acts as transfer agent for the Fund.

ADMINISTRATOR AND FUND ACCOUNTANT

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC also provides administrative and fund accounting services to the Fund pursuant to separate Administration and Fund Accounting Agreements. Under these Agreements, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC calculates the daily net asset value of the Fund and provides administrative services (which include clerical, compliance and regulatory services such as filing all required federal income and excise tax returns and state property tax returns, assisting with regulatory filings, preparing financial statements and monitoring expense accruals). For the foregoing services, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC receives from the Fund a fee, computed daily and payable monthly, based on the Company's average net assets at the annual rate of 0.0325 of 1% on the first \$1 billion and 0.02 of 1% on the average net assets in excess of \$1 billion, subject to an annual minimum of \$300,000 (subject to adjustment in accordance with the number of series offered by the Company), plus out-of-pocket expenses. For the fiscal periods ended October 31, 2016, and June 30, 2017, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC received \$13,908 and \$24,124, respectively from the Fund for such services. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC received \$460,675 from the other series of the Company, which are not part of this SAI, for such services.

SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

Maryland law permits registered investment companies, such as the Company, to operate without an annual meeting of shareholders under specified circumstances if an annual meeting is not required by the 1940 Act. The Company has adopted the appropriate provisions in its Bylaws and may, at its discretion, not hold an annual meeting in any year in which the election of directors is not required to be acted on by shareholders under the 1940 Act.

The Company's Bylaws also contain procedures for the removal of directors by shareholders of the Company. At any meeting of shareholders, duly called and at which a quorum is present, the shareholders may, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast thereon, remove any director or directors from office and may elect a successor or successors to fill any resulting vacancies for the unexpired terms of removed directors.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

Distributor

The Distributor, Frontegra Strategies, LLC, located at 400 Skokie Boulevard, Suite 500, Northbrook, Illinois 60062, is the principal distributor of the Fund's shares. Under a Distribution Agreement between the Company and the Distributor, the Distributor offers the Fund's shares on a continuous, best efforts basis. The Distributor is an affiliate of Frontegra. During the fiscal periods ended October 31, 2016, and June 30, 2017, the Distributor did not receive commissions or other compensation for the sale of Fund shares.

The Distribution Agreement has an initial term of up to two years and will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by a vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding securities and, in either case, by a majority of the directors who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Company on behalf of the Fund on 60 days written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by vote of a

majority of the Board, including a majority of the directors who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Company, or by the Distributor on 60 days written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Distributor, Adviser and/or their affiliates may pay compensation, out of their own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, to financial intermediaries for services provided to clients who hold Fund shares, for introducing new shareholders to the Fund and for administrative, sub-accounting and shareholder services. This practice is referred to as “revenue sharing.” These payments, if made, would be in addition to the shareholder servicing fees payable out of Fund assets to firms that provide services to shareholders of Service Class shares. Payments may be structured as a flat fee, a percentage of net sales or net assets (or a combination thereof) or a fee based on the number of underlying client accounts.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING

The Company has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan on behalf of the Service Class shares of the Fund pursuant to which the Fund may make payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries (“Servicing Agents”), who provide non-distribution services including, but not limited to, establishing and maintaining shareholder accounts, mailing prospectuses, account statements and other Fund documents to shareholders, processing shareholder transactions and providing other recordkeeping, sub-accounting and administrative services for Service Class shareholders, as appropriate. Under the Shareholder Servicing Plan, Service Class shares of the Fund pay to Servicing Agents a monthly shareholder servicing fee computed at an annual rate of up to 0.15% of the average daily net assets held during the month by Service Class shares of the Fund. The Distributor is the shareholder servicing agent for the Fund.

PURCHASE, PRICING AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares of the Fund are sold on a continuous basis at the Fund’s net asset value. As set forth in the Prospectus under “Valuation of Fund Shares,” the Fund’s net asset value per share is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day the NYSE is open for business. The Fund is not required to calculate its net asset value on days during which that Fund receives no orders to purchase shares and no shares are tendered for redemption. Net asset value is calculated by taking the market value of the Fund’s total assets, including interest or dividends accrued, but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share.

In determining net asset value, expenses are accrued and applied daily and securities and other assets for which market quotations are available are valued at market value. Debt securities are valued by using an evaluated bid price provided by a pricing service. If closing bid and asked prices are not readily available, the pricing service may provide a price determined by a method used to value fixed income securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices. Common stocks and other equity-type securities are valued at the last trade price on the national securities exchange (other than NASDAQ) on which such securities are primarily traded, and securities traded on NASDAQ are valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. However, securities traded on a national securities exchange or NASDAQ for which there were no transactions on a given day are valued at the most recent bid price. Securities not listed on a national securities exchange or NASDAQ are valued at the most recent sale price.

Any securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or its delegate. The Board has approved the use of pricing services to assist the Fund in the determination of net asset value. Short-term fixed income securities maturing within 60 days or less, which are not priced by a pricing service, may be valued by the amortized cost method.

Most securities that are primarily traded on foreign exchanges generally are valued at the last sale price of such securities on their respective exchange. In certain countries market maker prices, usually the mean between the bid and ask prices, are used. In certain circumstances, such as when a significant event occurs in a foreign market so that the last sale price no longer reflects actual value, the fair value of these securities may be determined using the fair value procedures described above. In valuing assets, prices denominated in foreign currencies are converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at the current exchange rate.

Purchases In Kind. Shares of the Fund may be purchased “in kind,” subject to the approval of the Adviser and/or Subadviser and their determination that the securities are acceptable investments for the Fund and that they have a value that is readily ascertainable in accordance with the Fund’s valuation policies. In an in kind purchase, investors transfer securities to the Fund in exchange for Fund shares. Securities accepted by the Fund in an in kind purchase will be valued at market value. In general, investors transferring securities for shares will be treated, for federal income tax purposes, as if they sold the transferred securities at their fair market value and used the proceeds to purchase shares of the Fund, and the Fund’s tax basis in the transferred securities will be equal to their fair market value.

Redemptions In Kind. The Company has filed an election pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act which provides that the Fund is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to \$250,000 or 1% of the net asset value of the shares of the Fund being redeemed, whichever is less for any one shareholder within a 90-day period. Any redemption beyond this amount may be made in assets other than cash, such as securities or other property. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions are valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the Fund’s net asset value per share. Shareholders receiving such securities are likely to incur brokerage costs on their subsequent sales of such securities. For federal income tax purposes, redemptions in kind are taxed in the same manner as redemptions made in cash. The subsequent sale of securities received in kind may result in realized gains or losses for federal income tax purposes.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

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

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund’s transfer agent has established proper anti-money laundering procedures that require it to report suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, verify the identity of new shareholders, check shareholder names against designated government lists, including the Office of Foreign Asset Control (“OFAC”), and undertake a complete and thorough review of all new account applications.

TAXATION OF THE FUND

If your shares are held in a taxable account, you should be aware of the following federal income tax implications. The Fund intends to qualify and elect to be taxed as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Code, and if so qualified will not be liable for federal income or excise taxes at the Fund level on amounts distributed to shareholders provided that investment company taxable income and net capital gain are sufficiently distributed to shareholders on a timely basis and the Fund meets certain requirements regarding the source of its income and the diversification of its assets. Pursuant to the Code, the Fund will be treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. In the event the Fund fails to qualify as a “regulated investment company” and does not obtain relief from such failure, it will be treated as a regular corporation for federal income tax purposes. In this event, the Fund would be subject to federal income taxes on the full amount of its taxable income and gains, and any distributions made by the Fund to the extent of its then-current and accumulated earnings and profits would be taxable as dividend income to the Fund’s shareholders. This would increase the cost of investing in the Fund for shareholders and would make it more economical for shareholders to invest directly in securities held by the Fund instead of investing indirectly in such securities through the Fund.

The Fund intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of the Fund’s investment company taxable income (which includes, generally, dividends, interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and net gain from foreign currency transactions), if any, generally are taxable to you as ordinary income whether reinvested in additional Fund shares or received in cash, unless such distributions are attributable to and reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income.” For a non-corporate shareholder, “qualified dividend” income is eligible for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains if the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements. For non-corporate shareholders, the maximum federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains is currently 20%.

Distributions of investment company taxable income will be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate applicable to the shareholder (for a non-corporate shareholder, currently set at a maximum federal rate of 39.6%). Distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) will be taxable as long-term capital gains whether reinvested in additional Fund shares or received in cash and regardless of the length of time you have owned your shares. The Fund will inform shareholders of the federal income tax status of all distributions promptly after the close of each calendar year.

Certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a Medicare tax of 3.8% (in addition to regular income tax). The Medicare tax is imposed on the lesser of (i) a taxpayer’s investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income or (ii) the amount by which the taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund’s distributions are includable in a shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax. In addition, any capital gain realized on the sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares is includable in a shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this Medicare tax.

Interest and dividends received by the Fund from foreign sources may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions that would reduce the yield on Fund securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate these foreign taxes, however, and many foreign countries do not impose taxes on capital gains realized on investments held by foreign investors. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stock and securities of foreign corporations, it will be eligible to, and may, file an election with the Internal Revenue Service that would, in effect, pass through to the shareholders any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund. Pursuant to the election, the Fund would treat those taxes as distributions paid to its shareholders and each shareholder

would be required to (i) include in gross income, and treat as paid by him, his proportionate share of those taxes paid by the Fund, (ii) treat his share of those taxes and of any distribution paid by the Fund that represents income sourced from foreign countries or U.S. possessions as his own income from those sources, and (iii) either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him in computing his taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating the foreign tax credit against his federal income tax. If the Fund makes this election, it will report to its shareholders shortly after each taxable year their respective share of income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (a) distributions of investment company taxable income, and (b) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares paid after December 31, 2018, to (i) certain “foreign financial institutions” that do not agree to verify, monitor, and report to the IRS the identity of certain of its accountholders, among other things (unless such entity is deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and the country in which the entity is a tax resident), and (ii) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other things. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

The Fund maintains its accounts and calculates its income in U.S. dollars. In general, gain or loss (i) from the disposition of foreign currencies and forward currency contracts, (ii) from the disposition of foreign-currency-denominated debt securities that are attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the date the securities are acquired and their disposition date, and (iii) attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues interest or other receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects those receivables or pays those liabilities, will be treated as ordinary income or loss. A foreign-currency-denominated debt security acquired by the Fund may bear interest at a high nominal rate that takes into account expected decreases in the value of the principal amount of the security due to anticipated currency devaluations. In that case, the Fund would be required to include the interest in income as it accrues but generally would realize a currency loss with respect to the principal only when the principal was received (through disposition or upon maturity).

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on a shareholder. There may be other federal, state, local or foreign tax considerations applicable to a shareholder. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor.

COST BASIS REPORTING

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 (“covered shares”), when the shareholder sells, redeems or exchanges such shares. These requirements do not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, banks, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies. Shares acquired before January 1, 2012 (“non-covered shares”), are treated as if held in a separate account from covered shares. The Fund is not required to determine or report a shareholder’s cost basis in non-covered shares and are not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of any information provided for non-covered shares.

The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for distributions, returns of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether the sale, exchange or redemption of a share results in a capital gain or loss. If you sell, exchange or redeem covered shares during any year, then the Fund will report the gain or loss, cost basis, and holding period of such covered shares to the IRS and you on Form 1099.

A cost basis method is the method by which the Fund determines which specific covered shares are deemed to be sold, exchanged or redeemed when a shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems less than its entire holding of Fund shares and has made multiple purchases of Fund shares on different dates at differing net asset values. If a shareholder does not affirmatively elect a cost basis method, the Fund will use the average cost method, which averages the basis of all Fund covered shares in your account regardless of holding period, and covered shares sold, exchanged or redeemed are deemed to be those with the longest holding period first. Each shareholder may elect in writing (and not over the telephone) any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method to calculate the cost basis in its covered shares. The default cost basis method applied by the Fund or the alternate method elected by a shareholder may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares.

If you hold Fund shares through a broker or another nominee, please contact that broker or nominee with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of these cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. Cohen & Company, Ltd. will audit and report on the Fund's annual financial statements, review certain regulatory reports and the Fund's federal income tax returns, and perform other professional, accounting, auditing, tax and advisory services when engaged to do so by the Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Fund for the periods ended October 31, 2016, and June 30, 2017, are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders as filed with the SEC on December 29, 2016, and August 28, 2017, respectively.

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